

# Unit 1: Causes of the Civil War Review

## 1. Manifest Destiny and the Spread of Slavery Compromises

<u>Sectional</u>	<u>Differences</u>
North	South
<p><b><u>Economy:</u></b> Manufacturing/factories/industry</p> <p><b><u>Labor:</u></b> Immigrants</p> <p><b><u>Immigration:</u></b> High levels of immigration - need for cheap labor</p> <p><b><u>Relationship with the West:</u></b> Desire for free states to join Union. Economically tied to the West.</p> <p><b><u>Attitude toward Tariffs:</u></b> Favored protective tariffs</p> <p><b><u>Living Conditions:</u></b> Highly urbanized - many cities</p>	<p><b><u>Economy:</u></b> Agriculture/farming/plantations</p> <p><b><u>Labor:</u></b> Slavery</p> <p><b><u>Immigration:</u></b> Low level of immigration - slavery dominant</p> <p><b><u>Relationship with the West:</u></b> Desire for slave states to join Union – to extend control in Congress.</p> <p><b><u>Attitude toward Tariffs:</u></b> Opposed protective tariffs</p> <p><b><u>Living Conditions:</u></b> Highly rural - mostly farms</p>

**Manifest Destiny:** The desire to expand westward to the Pacific Ocean.

- a. Louisiana Purchase (1803) sparked the desire for Manifest Destiny.
  - Homestead Act (1862) gave settler 160 acres for free to encourage westward expansion.
  - **Missouri Compromise (1820)**
    - Attempted to *balance* the free and slave states
    - Missouri entered as a slave state
    - Maine entered as a free state
    - **36°30' Line** established – states above this line would be free and below would be slave
- b. Annexation of Texas (1846)
- c. Oregon Territory Compromise (1846)
- d. Mexican War and Mexican Cession (1848)
- e. Ostend Manifesto (1854) – Attempt to purchase Cuba or take it by force (unsuccessful).

## 2. Expansion Compromises

- a. **Missouri Compromise (1820):** Missouri entered as a slave state, Maine entered as a free state and the 36°30 line was created (no slave states above the line)
- b. **Mexican Cession**
  - i. **Compromise of 1850 (Henry Clay)**
    - California entered as a free state.
    - Popular Sovereignty for Mexican Cession
    - **Fugitive Slave Act** enacted forcing Northerners to return runaway slaves (property)
- f. **Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854)**
  - Kansas and Nebraska would determine slavery via **popular sovereignty**
    - o **Popular Sovereignty:** New state decide by vote if they want a free or slave state.
  - Results in **Bleeding Kansas (1854)**  
Civil War within Kansas and Nebraska (northerner and southern fighting to make Kansas and Nebraska either free or slave states)
- g. **Dred Scot v Sanford (1857)**
  - ***Missouri Compromise ruled unconstitutional***
  - African Americans not citizens (later leads to the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment)
  - African Americans are determined to be property

## 3. Abolitionist Movement: Movement to end slavery

- **Harriet Tubman** – Underground Railroad helped many slaves escape to Canada and freedom
- **Harriet Beecher Stowe** – *Uncle Tom's Cabin* – helped gain support for the Abolitionist Movement
- **William Lloyd Garrison** – Created the newspaper *The Liberator* to gain support for Abolition
- **Frederick Douglas** – Famous African American orator (speaker)
- **John Brown** – Led a failed raid on *Harper's Ferry*

## Slave Revolts

- Nat Turner and Denmark Vesey led two unsuccessful slave revolts but did gain support for Abolition

## 4. Causes of the Civil War

### A. Sectionalism

- **Economic Differences**
  - **North** – Manufacturing
  - **South** – Agricultural “King Cotton”
- Tariffs lead to **Nullification Crisis** (1828 South Carolina threatened to Secede over tariff issue)

### B. States Rights v Federal Supremacy

- A **power struggle** existed between the states and the federal government
- Southern States believed they had the right to **nullify laws** of the federal government they didn't like. Southern states didn't accept the **Supremacy Clause**
- **Nullification Crisis of 1832**-The South threatened to secede due to a high tariff they did not like

### C. Spread of Slavery in West

- **Manifest Destiny**
- **Compromise of 1850**
  - **Popular Sovereignty** – Allowed territories the right to decide (vote) on the issue of slavery
  - **Fugitive Slave Act** - Required Northerners to return runaway slaves – Many went to Canada

### D. Abolitionist Movement

- **Uncle Tom's Cabin (1851)** – Written by Harriet Beecher Stowe created support for abolition movement
- **Dred Scot v Sanford (1857)** – Determined that slaves were property and could never be freed.

### E. Election of Abraham Lincoln

- Lincoln opposed the spread of slavery
- When Lincoln was elected, S. Carolina **seceded** immediately (1861)

# Unit 2: Civil War and Reconstruction

## 1. Civil War

North	South	West
<b>Population:</b> 21.5 million	<b>Population:</b> 9 million	
<b>Railroad Mileage:</b> 21,700 miles	<b>Railroad Mileage:</b> 9,000	
<b>Economy:</b> Manufacturing/factories	<b>Economy:</b> Agricultural/plantations	<b>Economy:</b> Small farms
<b>Factories:</b> 110,100	<b>Factories:</b> 20,600	
<b>Workers:</b> 1.17 million	<b>Workers:</b> 111,000	
<b>Soldiers:</b> 2.8 million	<b>Soldiers:</b> 1.5 million	
<b>Value of Products:</b> 1.62 billion	<b>Value of Products:</b> 155 million	
<b>The federal government spent five times more money on Northern infrastructure between 1790-1860!!!</b>		

### A. Lincoln's Goals

- **To Preserve the Union** – (regardless of whether or not slavery continued to exist)
- “*A house divided [by slavery] cannot stand.*” – Lincoln
- Lincoln believed the government was a union of people and not of states

**B. Anaconda Plan:** Northern naval strategy to strangle the South by blockading all ports and trade.

**C. Emancipation Proclamation:** *Freed slaves in the rebelling states only* – helped North win the war by preventing Britain or France from coming to the South's aid.

### D. Battle of Gettysburg:

- Turning point battle in the Civil War.
- Bloodiest Civil War battle – 51,000+ deaths
- Lincoln wrote the famous Gettysburg Address

### E. Battle of Vicksburg:

- Key Civil War battle that gave the north control over the Mississippi River and helped accomplish the Anaconda Plan.

### F. Results of the Civil War

1. The Union was preserved
2. Slavery was abolished (13<sup>th</sup> Amendment)
3. The power of the Executive Branch (president) was increased
4. Power of the federal government (Supremacy Clause) over the states is increased.

## 2. Reconstruction:

### Amendments:

- ❖ Increased rights for African Americans
- ❖ Federal power was expanded/increased to protect the rights of minorities
- ❖ Led to greater federal supremacy over the states
- ❖ Not immediately successful
- **13<sup>th</sup> Amendment:** Abolished Slavery
- **14<sup>th</sup> Amendment:** “Equal Protection under the Law”
  - Gave citizenship to African Americans (a result of the *Dred Scot v Sanford 1857* decision)
  - No state shall deny rights (Bill of Rights now specifically applies to states)
  - Equal protection under the law for all citizens
  - Reestablished the power of the federal government over the states
- **15<sup>th</sup> Amendment:** African American Suffrage (limited by Jim Crow and state laws)

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**h. Freedman’s Bureau (1865):** Federal agency created to help slaves transition to freedom.

**i. Civil Rights Act of 1866:** Prohibited abridgement of rights of blacks or any other citizens.

**j. Carpetbaggers:** Northern politicians who went to the South during Reconstruction to take office – often Republicans who supported African American rights.

### 4. Reconstruction Plans:

**A . Radical Republicans:** Had strength in the North and control in Congress.

- Wanted to **punish the South – with harsh punishments**
- Wanted to ensure African Americans had **voting rights**
- Supported troop occupation in the south to enforce African American rights

**B. Lincoln and Johnson’s Plan:**

- Restore the Union as quickly and peacefully as possible
- Desire to allow the South to return to full participation in Congress as soon as possible
- After Lincoln’s death Johnson tried to continue Lincoln’s plan, but met with fierce resistance from the Radical Republicans
- Andrew Johnson became the first president to be impeached by Congress over the debates about Reconstruction.

**C. Reconstruction Ends:**

- Reconstruction ended with the election of Rutherford B. Hayes
- Troops were withdrawn from the South
  - o Democrats regained control in the South “**Solid South**” (Solidly under Democrat control)
  - o Jim Crow took over and African American rights were significantly restricted

### 5. The New South

- **The New South** referred to changes in the Southern economy – move towards commercial farming

#### Limits on Newly Freed African Americans

- Attempts to limit Reconstruction Amendments (**13<sup>th</sup>, 14<sup>th</sup>, and 15<sup>th</sup> Amendments**)

**Jim Crow Laws** – Legal **Segregation** of public and private facilities

- o Created separate (black and white) societies in the south
- o Upheld by *Plessy v Ferguson (1896)*
  - “**separate but equal facilities**” (**Equal Protection Clause of the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment**)
  - Created a Constitutional basis for segregation

#### Black Codes

- o Restrictions on freed slaves
- o Attempted to deny equal rights to African Americans

**Voting Restrictions:** Attempted to limit voting (**15<sup>th</sup> Amendment**)

- o **Poll taxes**
- o **Literacy Tests**
- o **Grandfather Clause**

#### Sharecropping

- o Type of farming that kept newly freed slaves in economic dependence to whites.

# Unit 3: Industrial Revolution

## 1. Immigration

- A. Old Immigration** (Pre-1890) – Immigration from Northwest Europe (British, Irish, Germany, China)
- Irish potato famine (1840s) brought many Irish to America
  - **Chinese Exclusion Act** (1882) passed to limit the number of Chinese entering the United States
  - Chinese and Japanese immigrants settled on the West coast
  - Many immigrants (Chinese and Irish) worked on the Transcontinental Railroad
- B. New Immigration** (Post 1890) - Immigration from Southeastern Europe and Asia (Italy, Greece, Poland, Russia – China and Japan)
- Immigrants came for economic opportunities – most were peasants and laborers
  - Most European immigrants settled in East coast cities because they didn't have the money to continue further into the country
  - Urban slums resulted from industrialization and high amounts of immigration
    - Ellis Island (NY) – Where European immigrants entered the United States.
    - Angel Island (CA) – Where Asian immigrants entered the United States.
- C. Political Machines:** A group that controls the activities of a political party
- Often the first to greet new immigrants arriving in America. They often provided jobs and services to new immigrants to help them assimilate into American culture – in exchange for votes
    - i. Free, compulsory education helped many immigrants assimilate into American society
- D. Cultural Pluralism:** Many different cultures existing separately and together and often blending (melting pot) creating cultural diversity and a unique American identity.
- E. Government Policy**
- During the Industrial Revolution, the U.S. government supported an **open immigration** policy (limited or no restrictions on immigration) because America needed a large supply of cheap, unskilled labor.
- F. Americanization Movement:** A movement to assimilate immigrants by teaching them English and how to adopt American dress and diet.
- G. Nativism:** The belief that foreign-born people pose a threat to the majority culture and should be stopped from entering the country.
- Many nativists feared economic competition for jobs
  - Immigrants often willing to work under worse conditions for less pay
  - Often leads to growth of hate groups like the Ku Klux Klan
- H. Nativist Legislation/Laws**
- I. Chinese Exclusion Act (1882) and Gentleman's Agreement (Japan)** – meant to limit immigration from China and Japan
  - II. 1920s Immigration**
    - a. **Literacy Tests** were suggested by some to limit immigration – 1920s
    - b. Immigration was restricted (quotas from certain countries) to protect American jobs

## 2. Industrial Revolution: The Rise of Big Business

- A. Laissez-Faire** was an economic policy during the Industrial Revolution when the government stayed out of the economy. This allowed business to grow into monopolies and trusts and dominate the economy.
- B. Social Darwinism:** “Survival of the fittest”
- a. Justified ruthless business practices of big business as well as their accumulation of wealth
  - b. Helped explain the differences between the rich and the poor (fittest vs unfittest)
  - c. Used to justify the elimination of competition
- C. Migration** from the country to the cities resulted from industrialization and availability of jobs
- D. Big Business**
- **The Rise of Big Business a Result of:**
    - Increasing population – rise of the middle class
    - Growth of cities
    - Laissez-faire economic policy
    - Increased immigration (cheap labor)
    - Increased investment capital (money)

- Improvements in banking
- Protective Tariffs
- Availability of raw materials – increased agricultural production
- Improved transportation (railroads, canal system)
- New Technology
  - **Bessemer Process:** Technological advancement allowing for the low cost, mass production of steel.
- a. **Monopolies:** Complete control of a good or service, ex. A company controls the sale of all cell phones
  - i. Monopolies are believed to be bad for the economy because they *limit competition*.
- b. **Trust:** A group of separate but related companies placed under the control of a single managing board
  - i. Big Business used this as a way to get around anti-monopoly/regulatory laws.
  - ii. Created to *limit competition*
  - iii. **Standard Oil Trust** (John D. Rockefeller) – created to control prices and practices in the oil business.
- c. **Corporations:** A company or group of people authorized to act as a single entity (legally a person)
  - i. Became the dominant form of business because it was easier to raise capital (money/investments), owners acquire legal protections, and increases efficiency.
  - ii. 1865-1900 – move from small individual ownership/partnerships to large corporations
- d. **Robber Baron:** A person who engages in ruthless business tactics (to get ahead)
  - i. **John D Rockefeller** – Standard Oil
    - 1. **Henry Flagler** – Helped build modern Florida by building railroads and hotels
  - ii. **J.P. Morgan** - Banking
  - iii. **Andrew Carnegie** – Steel Industry (owned the iron mines, furnaces and mills, and shipping lines)
  - iv. **Cornelius Vanderbilt** – Railroads
- e. **Laws Limiting Big Business**
  - i. **Sherman Anti-Trust Act (1890)** – Enacted to limit the creation of trusts. It was ineffective for about 15 years until Theodore Roosevelt became president and ushered in the Progressive Era because the government rarely enforced the law.

# Unit 4: Progressive Era

## 1. Women's Rights Movement:

- During the 19<sup>th</sup> Century most people believed a woman's place was in the home
- Many involved in the Women's Rights Movement were also involved in the Abolitionist Movement because they saw their causes as being connected.
- Women gained more rights in the *West* first because they had more responsibility and thus power
- **Seneca Falls Convention** (1848)
  - Elizabeth Cady Stanton wrote the **Declaration of Sentiments** based on the **Declaration of Independence**
  - Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lucretia Mott and Susan B Anthony fought for women's suffrage
  - Carry A. Nation fought for temperance
- Progressive Amendments
  - **18<sup>th</sup> Amendment (1919)** – Prohibition of Alcohol
  - **19<sup>th</sup> Amendment (1920)** - **Women's Suffrage**
  - **21<sup>st</sup> Amendment (1933)** – Repealed Prohibition

## 2. Labor Unions: An organized association of workers, formed to protect and further their rights and interests. Resulted from poor working conditions experienced by factory workers (often immigrants).

### A. Goals:

- To gain the legal right to organize and bargain collectively
- Supported a shorter work –day (8-hour day) and higher wages
- Supported free public education

- **Leaders:** Eugene V. Debs, Samuel Gompers, and John L. Lewis (later **Cesar Chavez** – **farmers union UFW**)

### B. Notable Unions

- **American Federation of Labor (AFL):** First long-lasting, successful labor union (nationally organized)
- Represented *skilled labor* (craft unions)
- **Knights of Labor:** Nationally organized labor union
- **Efforts** were generally unsuccessful because:
  - a. Workers feared losing their jobs and/or being blacklisted
  - b. Employers (bosses) were hostile to workers organizing
  - c. Unions struggled to gain public acceptance
  - d. Unions were not supported by government or the courts
  - e. Government and courts often sided with employers (business) and helped end union strikes

### C. Strikes

- **Homestead Steel Strike, Pullman Railcar Strike** – both were unsuccessful because government supported Big Business. Haymarket Square Riot – was a union led protest against police brutality that ended up in a violent confrontation with the police.

## 3. Muckrakers: An investigative journalist/author who exposed corruption and negligence, through books and articles, about and on the part of big business, politicians, and society and helped create a stimulus for change and reform during the Progressive Period.

- A. **Goal:** To expose corruption and negligence on the part of big business and politics and to bring about reforms through public awareness and legislation

### B. Muckrakers

#### 1. Social Reformers:

- a. **Jacob Riis:** Photographed the misery of New York City slums and published them in *How the Other Half Lives* (1890).
- b. **Ida B. Wells (1895):** Exposed the truth about African-American lynching in the South.
- c. **Jane Adams** – Created Settlement Houses to help the urban poor.

#### 2. Economic Reformers:

- a. **Ida Tarbell:** Standard Oil – *The History of the Standard Oil Company* (1904)
- b. **Upton Sinclair:** Published *The Jungle*, exposing the unsanitary conditions of the meat-packing industry (read by Theodore Roosevelt).
  - Led to the **Pure Food and Drug Act (1906)**, and the **Meat Inspection Act (1906)**

- d. **Frank Norris (1901):** *The Octopus* – *Northern Securities v U.S.*

#### 3. Political Reformers:

- a. **Thomas Nast:** Created political cartoons depicting the corruption of political machines, Tamany Hall –Boss Tweed – called for State reforms.
- b. **Lincoln Steffens (1904):** *The Shame of the Cities* – called for political reforms at the local level

#### 4. Theodore “Teddy” Roosevelt – Trust-busting and Progressive Legislation

Theodore Roosevelt opposed the power of big business. He made it his mission to create and enforce anti-trust legislation (laws) to limit the power of big business.

- Believed it was government's duty to encourage and maintain economic competition
- Roosevelt believed the President should be a strong leader and enforce laws

##### A. Legislation

- ❖ **Interstate Commerce Act (1887):** Reestablished *Gibbons v Ogden (1824)* federal supremacy over interstate commerce.
- ❖ **Sherman Anti-trust Act (1890)/Clayton Anti-trust Act (1914)**
  - Limited the power of big business by increasing economic competition
- ❖ Created independent regulatory agencies to create and enforce regulations.

##### B. Conservationism

- ❖ Roosevelt was a strong believer in conservationism of America's natural resources.
  - Passed legislation to create and protect national forests (Yellow Stone National Park) and other natural wonders (Grand Canyon).

#### 5. Progressive/Populist Party: **Third party** which arose in response to industrialization and urbanization (growth of big business and urban slums). **They were successful in having their ideas adopted by the two major parties.**

##### A. Goals:

- To correct social, economic, and political abuses
- To reduce the power of big business over the economy
- To eliminate unfair business practices
- To help oppressed and poor people (often immigrants)
- Demanded political reform at all levels (local, state, and national)
- To move from a *laissez-faire* economy to a **government-regulated** economy
- Believed only legislation (laws) could solve the problems of the Industrial Revolution

##### B. Progressive Reforms

- **Initiative:** The right and procedure by which citizens can propose a law by petition and ensure its submission to be voted on.
- **Referendum:** A direct vote in which an entire electorate (voting population) is asked to either accept or reject a particular proposal/law.
- **Recall:** The procedure by which a public official may be removed from office by popular vote.
  - **Initiative, referendum, and recall** were all measures taken to increase public participation in government and give the people a greater say over their government (**a government of the people, by the people, and for the people – Constitution**).
- **Secret ballots:** Ensured voting privacy to prevent corruption.
- **Consumer protections** – Meat Inspection Act (1906), Pure Food and Drug Act (1906)
- **Progressive Amendments:**
  - 16<sup>th</sup> Amendment (1913):** Income Tax
    - Graduated Income Tax:** A tax based on ability to pay (percentage of a person's income).
    - Regressive Tax:** Puts the tax burden on lower income earners.
  - 17<sup>th</sup> Amendment (1913):** Direct Election of Senators
  - 18<sup>th</sup> Amendment (1919):** Prohibition (of alcohol – repealed by the 21<sup>st</sup> amendment - 1933)
  - 19<sup>th</sup> Amendment (1920):** Women's Suffrage
- **Federal Reserve Act (1913)**
  - ❖ Created a government regulatory agency to monitor the economy.
  - ❖ **Powers:**
    - Controls the money supply
    - Controls interest rates (can help stimulate the economy)
    - Controls available credit (to banks)
    - Controls the reserve requirements for banks (controls amount of money in circulation)



# Unit 5: Foreign Policy 1898-1920

## ● Imperialism (*The Second Manifest Destiny*)

- The American foreign policy of imperialism emerged as a result of the rise of big business during the **Industrial Revolution**.
  - I. Farmers and businesses needed expansion to **new foreign markets** (countries/people) in which to sell the increased goods they were producing.
  - II. America wanted access to cheap **raw materials** foreign countries could provide
  - III. Social Darwinism was used to justify imperialism. Just as there were superior people, there were superior nations which were meant to dominate inferior nations.

### 1. Imperialism in Asia

- a. **1853 – Commodore Matthew Perry** visited Japan and opened new trading opportunities in Asia
- b. **China – Open Door Policy (1899-McKinley)** – China was a large country with a huge market (large population to buy American goods) and many raw materials. Many European countries also wanted to imperialize China. Secretary of State John Hay proposed the *Open Door Policy*.
  - i. Desire to gain access to trade in Asia
  - ii. Desire to keep open and equal trade rights with China

### 2. Reasons for Imperialism

- a. Spread **Christianity** (moral)
- b. **Civilize** the savages (moral) – *Social Darwinism*
- c. Need for **raw materials** (economic)
- d. Expansion of foreign **markets** to sell excess goods (economic)

### 3. Territories gained through Imperialism

Date	Territory	How Acquired
1898	Hawaii	Annexed after 1893 revolution
1898	Puerto Rico	Spanish-American War
1898	Guam	Spanish-American War
1898	Philippines	Spanish-American War
1899	Samoa	Treaty with Britain
1899	Wake Island	Annexation
1903	Panama Canal Zone	Treaty with Panama
1917	Virgin Islands	Purchased from Denmark

## B. Spanish-American War (1898)

- American involvement in the Spanish-American War was a result of America's economic/commercial interests in Latin America and especially Cuba. The war also offered an opportunity to seize territory from (weaker) Spain.
- **Ostend Manifesto:** Previous failed attempt to purchase Cuba in 1854 (as part of Manifest Destiny) that failed.

### 2. Causes

- a. U.S. wants to expand **economic interests** in Latin America
- b. Cuba and Philippines rebel against Spanish rule
- c. **Sinking of the U.S.S. Maine** – blamed on Spain – used to justify U.S. involvement
- d. **Yellow Journalists** (created by **Joseph Pulitzer** and Randolph Hearst) and expansionists demand U.S. involvement. A journalistic technique that exaggerates or sensationalizes headlines to sell newspapers.

### 3. Results

- a. Cuba gains independence from Spain – becomes controlled economically and politically by the U.S.
  - **Teller Amendment:** An amendment to the U.S. declaration of war against Spain which proclaimed that the United States would not establish permanent control over Cuba
- b. Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Philippines become U.S. territories – U.S. becomes **imperialist power** with an **overseas empire**
- c. The U.S. is recognized as a **world power**
- d. Establishment of **Guantanamo Bay** – naval base and later as a detention center
- e. Tampa, FL (and other FL port cities) became a thriving city (from a small town) after troops used it as a staging point before being sent to Cuba.

### C. Latin American Foreign Policy

- After 1898, American the goal *intervention* in Latin America was to protect growing American **commercial investments and political interests**.
1. **Building of the Panama Canal (1903):** The Panama Canal was built after the Spanish-American War (1898) for the following reasons:
    1. To gain **quicker and easier** access from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean
    2. Easier access to **Pacific colonies** (Hawaii, Philippines, Samoan Islands, and Guam)
    3. Faster **trade/commercial** route between the Atlantic and Pacific Ocean
    4. Faster and easier **military access** (naval mobility) to the Pacific Ocean
    5. Easier access to **expand America's overseas markets**
  - 2a. **Monroe Doctrine (1823):** Warned Europe to not interfere in the Western Hemisphere (Latin America) under threat that the U.S would act to protect Latin America if there was any outside interference.
  - 2b. **Roosevelt Corollary (1904):** Building on the Monroe Doctrine, Roosevelt reinforced the idea that the U.S. might intervene in the affairs of a Latin American nation threatened with seizure or intervention by a European country.
    - 2c. **Roosevelt's "Big Stick Policy":** America's actual military intervention in Latin America. America would use peaceful methods to protect its interests (often economic) whenever possible, but that it would use military force if necessary acting much like the *police of the Western Hemisphere*.
  - 2d. **Taft's Dollar Diplomacy(1912):** The belief that the U.S. should protect the many American businesses that invested in Latin America. The U.S. would also have the right to force a Latin American country to repay loans it owed to U.S banks – *Used in the case of military intervention in Nicaragua to force them to pay back loans to U.S. banks.*
  - 2e. **Good Neighbor Policy (1933):** Part of FDRs Latin American policy of non-intervention and non-interference in their domestic affairs attempting to improve relations.
    - **The purpose of each of these policies was to protect American economic and political interests and to increase American power in Latin America**

### D. World War I (1917-1918)

1. **Causes of World War I (1914-1918)**
  - a. **Militarism**
  - b. **Alliances**
  - c. **Imperialism**
  - d. **Nationalism**
2. **Causes of American Involvement (1917-1918)**
  - America attempted to remain neutral from World War I – in line with Washington's foreign policy of neutrality (Farewell Address). By 1917, war had become unavoidable.
  - a. **\*\*\*Unrestricted Submarine Warfare (1914-1918)\*\*\*:** Germany declared unrestricted submarine warfare on all ships headed for Allied ports without warning. American merchant ships were being sunk by German u-boats. America had strong economic ties with the Allies.
    - President Wilson, citing *freedom of the seas* insisted that America, as a neutral nation, had the right to trade with nations at war and to send its civilian ships into war zones.
    - President Wilson said, "*The world must be made safe for democracy.*"
    - **This was perhaps, the most important reason for U.S. involvement**
  - b. **Sinking of the Lusitania (1915)** – A British passenger ship was sunk by German u-boats (as part of unrestricted submarine warfare) killing 1200 civilians, including 128 Americans
  - c. **The Zimmerman Note (1917)** – An *intercepted* note written by Germany to Mexico encouraging Mexico to form an alliance with Germany. This was an attempt to keep America occupied with Mexico and not in Europe. Germany promised to help Mexico regain its lost territories (Mexican Cession – Mexican War).
  - d. **Russian Revolution (1917):** The Russian Revolution of 1917 overthrowing the Czar led many Americans to believe democracy would take hold in Russia. America had been reluctant to enter into an alliance with the Czar and his removal lifted the final stumbling block for American involvement in World War I.

### E. Mobilizing for War on the Home Front

1. **War Industries Board:** The War Industries Board was government agency tasked with overseeing and coordinating industrial production during WWI.
2. **Selective Service Act (Draft):** Authorized the government to raise an army by using the draft in 1917 for WWI.

3. **Committee of Public Information:** Agency created to encourage and promote the war effort by utilizing newspapers, flyers, radio, movies, and public speakers to broadcast their propaganda message to the masses.
4. **War Bonds:** During WWI, the government encouraged citizens to purchase war bonds from the government which were used as a loan to pay for wartime expenses.

#### F. Weapons of War

1. The Industrial Revolution brought new technologically advanced weaponry to the battlefield including, airplanes, tanks, battleships, u-boats, artillery, machine guns, and chemical warfare.
  - a. World War I was characterized by **trench warfare** that left the war in a state of stalemate for several years.

#### G. During the War

1. Many opposed American involvement in World War I and were critical of President Wilson. Once involved in the war, a high degree of **patriotism** and **nativism** emerged.
2. **Red Scare:** Fear of communism during and after World War I led to a number of laws and restrictions on natural rights.
  - a. Congress passed **literacy tests** to *limit immigration* from Southeastern Europe
    - **Restrictions on Immigration in the 1920s** (from Southeastern Europe) was a result of the Red Scare.
  - b. The Espionage Act (1917): Made it a crime to interfere with the draft.
  - c. The Sedition Act (1918): Made it a crime to speak or publish anything “disloyal, profane...or abusive” about the government, Constitution, flag, or military services of the U.S.
  - d. ***Schenk v United States and Abrams v United States (1919):*** The Supreme Court ruled that free speech (1<sup>st</sup> amendment) could be restricted during wartime. Such actions could create a “**clear and present danger.**”
    - Established that **rights are not absolute**

#### H. After World War I

- **Wilson’s Fourteen Points**
  1. After the war, Wilson proposed a plan for peace called **The Fourteen Points** would lead to **lasting peace**. Among other things, Wilson’s plan called for:
    - ❖ **Self-Determination:** letting people of all nations to make their own political decisions
    - ❖ **A League of Nations:** an association of nations to guarantee peace and political independence.
- **Treaty of Versailles**
  1. **Blamed** Germany
  2. Forced Germany to pay huge **reparations** to the Allies in Europe
  3. **Demilitarization** of Germany
  4. Germany forced to **give up their colonies**
  5. Germany forced to cede lands to Poland and Czechoslovakia
  6. Creation of a **League of Nations**
- ❖ **Congress opposed and rejected joining the League of Nations or signing the Treaty of Versailles** for fear that it would involve the U.S. in future military conflicts. Congress wanted to reestablish **neutrality** and **isolationism**.
- ❖ The **Treaty of Versailles** and its harsh punishment for Germany (**reparations, demilitarization, lost colonies, and blame**) are ultimately what caused the failure of peace after World War I and what led to World War II.

# Unit 6: Roaring Twenties and Great Depression

## 1. A Return to Normalcy

- President Warren Harding (1921-1923) coined the phrase “**Return to Normalcy**” when he took office after World War I.
  - I. A “**Return to Normalcy**” referred to returning to a foreign policy of noninvolvement, nonintervention, isolationism, and neutrality. America refused to join the League of Nations to prevent involvement in European affairs. As a result, it had no power to enforce treaties or prevent war.
    - **League of Nations (1918), Washington Naval Conference (1921-1922), Four-Power Treaty, Dawes Plan (1924), and the Kellogg-Briand Pact (1928), The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF)**
      - Each was created to maintain peace through international agreements.
      - Ultimately, they failed to prevent war (WWII) because each lacked the ability to physically enforce peace – No army to enforce peace.
  - II. **Teapot Dome Scandal:** Government corruption and bribery that occurred during the Harding administration causing Americans to lose faith and trust in the government.

## 2. The Roaring Twenties!

### A. Economic – The Rise of Consumer Goods

- a. Government returns to a laissez-faire economy
- b. Increased development of **new industries** (factories) for consumer goods led to economic prosperity.
  - Led to the increase of exports to other countries
  - **Mass Production:** New technology (assembly line) allowed goods to be produced faster, cheaper, and in large quantities. This led to the rise of exports to foreign countries.
  - **Stock market speculators** – As the economy began to pick up many, including the government, saw no end in sight and encouraged Americans to invest in the rising stock market (**bull market**).
  - **Buying on margin:** Many purchased stocks at a fraction of their cost and took out a loan for the rest, believing they would pay off the loan with the profits they made from the rising stock prices of the **bull market**.
- c. Labor Unions lost power
- d. **Henry Ford's Assembly Line**
  - The mass production line increased the number of manufactured cars
  - The assembly line decreased the price of the car making it available to the middle class
  - Led to the rise of the suburbs and the highway system
  - Stimulated other business related to the car industry, i.e., metal, glass, rubber etc.
- d. **Farmers:** After World War I, European farmers went back to the fields which led to a decrease in demand for American farm goods.
  - Farmers continued to produce as much as ever which led to an oversupply of farm goods and lower prices. As in the 1890s, farmers entered a depression.

### 3. Social - Clash of Values: The Roaring Twenties saw a great change in social attitudes, beliefs, and behavior that clashed with traditional values and religion.

- a. **Scopes Trial:** “*Scopes Monkey Trial*”: Was a clash between scientific and religious beliefs.
  - Debate about whether it was okay to teach evolution in schools (tradition v modern culture)
- b. **Prohibition:** The **18<sup>th</sup> Amendment** banned the sale of alcohol.
  - Prohibition was a highly unpopular law and Americans continued to drink anyway which led to the rise of organized crime and mobs led by men like Al Capone.
  - Most failed to respect this law and later the **18<sup>th</sup> Amendment** was repealed (overturned) by the **21<sup>st</sup> Amendment**.
- c. **Women:** Women had gained respect and power as a result of their efforts during the war on the home front taking the place of men in the factories.
  - Women gained the right to vote (**19<sup>th</sup> Amendment**) in 1920

- **Flappers:** A "new breed" of young women in the 1920s who rejected the woman's traditional role and image, wearing short skirts, [bobbed](#) their hair, listened to [jazz](#), and flaunted their disdain for what was then considered acceptable behavior.
- Flappers were seen as brash for wearing excessive makeup, [drinking](#), [smoking](#), driving [automobiles](#) and otherwise flouting social and sexual norms.

#### d. The Harlem Renaissance

- i. **Urbanization:** The 1920s (and before) saw a mass migration of African Americans from the South to the North and people from the countryside to the cities.
- ii. **Cultural Revolution** for African Americans through books, music (jazz), and the arts.
  1. **Goal:** To increase pride in African American culture
  2. **Langston Hughes and Duke Wellington** were two famous contributors to the Harlem Renaissance.

#### e. Counter Movements in the 1920's

**Fundamentalist Movement:** The goal of the Fundamentalist Movement was a return to the traditional moral and religious values of the past, emphasizing a literal interpretation of the Bible.

**KKK:** The 1920's saw a reemergence of the KKK among white native-born Protestants who focused on white nationalism. The KKK added Jews, Catholics, and immigrants to their list of targets and believed that urbanization (flappers, Harlem Renaissance, Jazz, and immigrants) was corrupting America.

### The Great Depression

- Characterized by a period of high unemployment and overproduction

#### A. Causes

- a. Wages were lower than the cost of living/lifestyle
  - Overconsumption of goods
- b. Excessive buying on credit
  - Purchase of stocks on credit
- c. Overproduction of goods and farm products
- d. Uneven distribution of wealth
- e. Non-regulation of banks
- f. Stock market speculation
- g. High Tariffs – Smoot-Hawley Tariff increased import taxes causing worldwide economic effects.

\*\*\*\*\*STOCK MARKET CRASH\*\*\*\*\*

#### B. The 1930s

##### a. President Herbert Hoover (1929-1933)

- I. Was largely blamed for the Great Depression because of his *laissez-faire* economic policy and attitude.
- II. Hoover refused to give federal economic aid to the poor and homeless.
- III. Hoover was easily defeated by Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1933.

b. **Hoovervilles:** The popular name for [shanty towns](#) built by homeless people during the [Great Depression](#).

c. **Dust Bowl:** A period of severe [dust storms](#) which caused major [agricultural](#) damage the Great Plains of America during the 1930s.

**Caused** by over-farming the land, lack of crop rotation, drought

- Grapes of Wrath – John Steinbeck

#### C. Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal

##### a. Government Intervention – An end to laissez-faire

- FDR feared the Great Depression might threaten democracy.
- FDR believed government intervention in the economy was necessary to help resolve the Great Depression, and effectively ended the government's laissez-faire policy.
- FDR believed the government should spend money to encourage business activity.
- Believed more money should be in the hands of the lower class to spend.
- Social welfare programs increased under the New Deal.
  - FDR believed the government needed to be responsible for the poor.
- Funded public works relief programs attempting to stimulate the economy.

##### b. New Deal Programs

### Provided Jobs

- **Emergency Banking Act:** Closed all the banks (bank holiday) and only reopened ones that could prove stability and trustworthiness.
- **TVA (Tennessee Valley Authority):** Attempted to improve the economic conditions of a specific rural region (in Tennessee).
- **CCC (Civilian Conservation Corps):** Public works relief program that sought to employ people.
- **Wagner Act (1935):** Protected/legalized workers right to organize (into labor unions) and bargain collectively.

### Safeguarded Banks

- **FDIC and SEC:** Attempted to restore faith and confidence in banks by limiting the risks associated with investing in stocks and banks.
  - FDR established a **Bank Holiday** to help rebuild and restore confidence in the banking system
  - FDR discussed the economy and the banks in his soothing fire-side chats, encouraging trust in the banks and his New Deal Programs. Later he would discuss World War II

### Took care of the Elderly

- **Social Security Act (1935):** Provided economic support to the elderly.

### c. Reaction to the New Deal Programs

- Raised the national debt and caused *deficit spending*.
- Businesses were resistant to the New Deal due to the increased number of regulations being added.
- Workers were happy with the newly gained power and rights that the Wagner Act gave to them.
- The New Deal increased the power of the president and federal government.
  - Many feared the increased power of the federal government over the people and questioned the **constitutionality** of the New Deal government programs.
  - Many also questioned whether the programs were **Socialistic** in nature.

### d. FDR attempts to pack the Supreme Court

- FDR was immensely popular and believed strongly in government intervention in the economy.
- The Supreme Court however, had found some of his New Deal Programs unconstitutional
- FDR, in attempt to push through his New Deal programs without Supreme Court interference, proposed to increase the number of Supreme Court Justices from 9 to 15.
  - The Supreme Court Packing incident threatened *checks and balances* and *separation of powers*.

### e. The 22<sup>nd</sup> Amendment

- Despite the Supreme Court Packing incident, FDR remained immensely popular, and became the only president to be elected and serve four-terms (defying Washington's two-term precedent). FDR died shortly into his last term.
- The 22<sup>nd</sup> Amendment was ratified in 1951, legally limiting the President to two elected terms.

# Unit 7: World War II

## 1. Pre-World War II Foreign Policy

- America maintained a policy of **neutrality** during the 1930s – disillusioned with World War I and its results.

### I. Neutrality/Isolation (1920-1939)

- Neutrality Act (1934-1937)** – Congress passed a series of **Neutrality Acts** in the mid 1930s, in response to the growth of Fascist movements in Europe, to avoid the same mistakes that had led them into World War I.
  - The Neutrality Acts were meant to prevent American involvement in the growing European conflict.
  - Britain and France (encouraged by America) followed a policy of appeasement toward German aggression and expansion in the years leading up to World War II.

### II. America Challenges Neutrality (1939-1941)

- Cash and Carry (1939) and Lend Lease (1941):** These acts challenged and changed America’s neutrality status. These policies were attempts to help the Allies without joining the war.
  - These acts were examples of America being drawn into the war
  - America became known as the great “**arsenal of democracy**” because they were providing the Allies with weapons against the Axis.
  - Atlantic Charter:** A plan for after WWII focusing on self-determination for all nations, global cooperation, disarmament of aggressor nations, freedom of the seas, and efforts to prevent future conflicts. It was an important first step to the eventual creation of the United Nations.

## 2. America Enters World War II (1941-1945)

- America fought a two-front war: 1. Pacific Ocean v Japan, 2: Europe v Germany/Italy

### Japanese Internment Camps:

- During World War II nativist attitudes and prejudice emerged toward Japanese-Americans as a result of the bombing of **Pearl Harbor**.
  - Japanese-Americans were rounded up and sent to **internment camps** with no due process – a violation of their natural rights.
  - Korematsu v U.S. (1944)** upheld the creation of internment camps citing the necessity of limiting rights during a national emergency.
- Manhattan Project** – 1942: Creation of the **atomic bomb**

### Battles

- **Midway (1942):** Battle between the United States and Japan in the Pacific. Turning point battle in the Pacific - This battle ended the Japanese offensive in the Pacific.
- **Salerno (1943):** Battle between the United States and Germany to take control of Italy. The Allies won the battle and Germany withdrew allowing the advance of the Allies into Europe from the South.
- **Stalingrad (1943):** Battle between Germany and the Soviet Union. Turning point battle for the Allies - The Soviets stopped the German advance and began an offensive pushing back westward toward Germany.
- **Normandy/D-Day (1944):** Allied invasion of Northern France that opened up a two-front war in Europe and served as a turning point battle.

**Island-hopping strategy:** America’s strategy to retake Japanese controlled islands to get close enough to Japan to start bombing

**Final Solution:** Germany’s plan to mass murder all of the Jews in concentration camps (Holocaust).

**V-E Day** – Victory in Europe Day (May 8, 1945)

**V-J Day** – Victory in Japan Day (Aug. 14, 1945) – Occurred after using the **atomic bomb** on **Hiroshima** and **Nagasaki**.

## 3. The American Home Front during World War II

- Women** and minorities replaced men in the workplace/factories (like in World War I).
  - “Rosie the Riveter” encouraged women to help in the war effort by working
  - Increased industrialization created a demand for workers. Many African Americans migrated from the south to the cities again (as during and after World War I)
- African Americans:**
  - The Second Great Migration:** Brought many African Americans North from the south to take factory jobs left by American men going to war and also created by wartime demands.

- b. **Tuskegee Airmen:** The first group of African-American military pilots to fight in the military - fighting in World War II. Mary McCleod Bethune helped in the formation of this group.
  - c. **Japanese Americans** were sent to internment camps but 13,000 also joined the 442<sup>nd</sup> Regimental Combat team and became the most decorated unit in WWII.
  - d. **Native Americans** – served as code talkers during the war and aided in the secret communication of the military – many tribes served, but the Navajo Code Talkers are remembered best.
- C. **Victory Bonds** were sold by the government to raise money for the war
- D. **Rationing** of goods to provide more resources and raw materials for the war effort.
- b. **Ration Cards** were distributed to conserve scarce resources for the war effort
- E. **G.I. Bill** provided economic aid, housing, and educational opportunities for returning war veterans.

#### 4. Post World War II

- A. **Nuremberg Trials:** Held to determine the guilt of individuals involved in the **Holocaust** and other such murderous and torturous actions against civilians and prisoners of war.
- a. Established the principal that individuals and leaders can be held responsible for war crimes (Germans and Japanese).
- B. **America moves from Isolation to involvement**
- a. **United Nations and NATO:** America recognized its new world role and the importance of international cooperation.
  - b. America becomes involved in world affairs
- C. **Rise of the Superpowers**
- a. **America (Democracy) vs Soviet Union (Communists)**
    - i. Two competing military alliances emerge (**NATO** and the **Warsaw Pact**)

#### 5. Red Scare at home: McCarthyism

- A. **Second Red Scare:** Similar to the post World War I Red Scare, the post-World War II Red Scare represented the fear of Communist influence and infiltration in the United States government.
- B. **Violation of Natural Rights:** Led by Senator Joseph McCarthy, a modern day witch hunt began to root out all Communists in the U.S. Government.
- a. Creation of the **House of Un-American Activities Committee** headed by Senator Joseph McCarthy to investigate suspected Communists in the government.
    - i. Many feared being accused of being Communists.
    - ii. **Blacklists** in private industries (especially Hollywood) were created to prevent suspected Communists from getting work.
    - iii. In all, hundreds of suspected Communists were jailed, and approximately 10,000-12,000 suspected Communists lost their jobs and/or were blacklisted.
    - iv. **Sacco and Vanzetti** in the 1920s (post World War I) and the **Rosenberg's** (actually guilty) in the 1950s (post World War II) were long considered victims of nativist attitudes and the Red Scare.

#### 6. Beginning of the Cold War – American Cold War Policy

##### A. Major Allied Meetings:

1. **Atlantic Charter:** Met to discuss post plans and the creation of what would eventually become the United Nations
2. **Tehran Conference:** First meeting of the “**Big Three**” (U.S., England, Soviet Union) to discuss war strategy – specifically the D-Day invasion.
3. **Yalta Conference and Potsdam Conference:** Second and third meetings of the “**Big Three**” to determine post war plans with Europe - specifically the disarmament, de-Nazification, and division of Germany into zones of occupation, Poland

B. **Nuremberg Trials:** Held to determine the guilt of individuals involved in the Holocaust and other such murderous and torturous actions against civilians and prisoners of war. Established the principle that individuals are responsible for their wartime actions.

C. **Rise of the Super Powers:** After WWII, the United States and the Soviet Union emerged as the two super powers of the world with competing ideologies: **Democracy vs Communism** which led to the start of the Cold War.

1. **NATO:** Military alliance of Western Europe and the United States with the goal to protect member nations against a Soviet military attack or invasion.



**2. Warsaw Pact:** Soviet military alliance with Eastern Europe to protect member nations from NATO and to promote and protect communism.

**D. Containment:** American foreign policy based on the belief that America had a responsibility to contain the spread of communism. The purpose of containment was to **stop the spread of Communism!**

**a. Truman Doctrine (1947):** Attempt to prevent the spread of Communism to Greece and Turkey by providing **military aid**. Represented the start of the **Cold War**.

i. Truman believed if Greece fell to Communism, Turkey would follow.

ii. The Truman Doctrine was an attempt to reduce the influence of the Soviet Union on Europe.

**b. Marshall Plan (1948-1952): Reconstruction plan** for Europe following World War II.

i. The goal of the Marshall Plan was to limit Communist influence on Europe and the Western Hemisphere by rebuilding the economies of Europe.

ii. America provided **economic aid** to Europe to prevent the spread of Communism.

# Unit 8: Cold War

## 1. American Cold War Policy

- The Cold War saw the rise of superpowers America and democracy versus the Soviet Union and communism. The Cold War lasted from 1947 through 1991 and saw multiple conflicts over the spread and containment of communism throughout the world.
- Communism spread to **North Korea, China, and Eastern Europe** immediately or soon after World War II.

### **HARRY S TRUMAN – Democrat - (1945-1953)**

#### Foreign Policy

**A. Containment:** American foreign policy based on the belief that America had a responsibility to contain the spread of communism. The purpose of containment was to **stop the spread of communism!**

- **Truman Doctrine (1947):** Attempt to prevent the spread of communism to Greece and Turkey by providing **military aid**. Represented the start of the **Cold War**.
  - I. Truman believed if Greece fell to communism, Turkey would follow.
  - II. The Truman Doctrine was an attempt to reduce the influence of the Soviet Union on Europe.
- **Marshall Plan (1948-1952): Reconstruction plan** for Europe following World War II.
  - I. The goal of the Marshall Plan was to limit communist influence on Europe and the Western Hemisphere by rebuilding the economies of Europe.
  - II. America provided **economic aid** to Europe to prevent the spread of communism.

#### **B. Berlin Blockade and Airlift (1948-1949)**

- a. The United States established a long term presence in Germany to stop the spread of communism.
    - i. The Berlin Airlift prevented the Soviet Union from cutting off Allied ties to West Berlin (contained the spread of communism in East Berlin).
- **Korean War (1950-1953)**
    - a. After World War II Korea had been divided along the 38<sup>th</sup> parallel (line of latitude). The north side was controlled by the Soviet Union (communists) and the south side was controlled by the United States (democracy).
    - b. North Korea (communist) invaded South Korea (democratic) in 1950.
    - c. Korea became the first military action taken by the United Nations
    - d. America sent in troops led by **General Douglas MacArthur**.
      - Truman and MacArthur disagreed about military strategy and objectives
      - Truman removed General MacArthur from command because MacArthur **threatened civilian control of the military**.
    - e. The Korean War ended in **stalemate** leaving Korea a **divided nation**, North Korea (communist) and South Korea (democratic) at the 38<sup>th</sup> parallel.

#### Domestic Policy

- A. **Fair Deal:** The goal of the Fair Deal was to continue FDR's New Deal policies.
  - McCarthyism (1950-1954)** – Modern day witch hunt began to root out all Communists in the U.S. government and society.
- B. **Baby Boom:** The rapid growth of population in the United States between 1945 and 1964.

### **DWIGHT D EISENHOWER - Republican - (1953-1961)**

#### Foreign Policy

- A. Eisenhower continued to follow Truman's policy of **containment**.
- B. **"Arms Race"** – Both the United States and the Soviet Union engaged in an arms race, stockpiling nuclear and nonnuclear weapons.
  - a. The nuclear race caused great fear amongst the American public. Many built underground bunkers to protect against nuclear warfare and students in schools practiced bomb drills.
- C. **Domino Theory:** Similar to America's fears in Europe, they feared that with the fall of China to communism, other Southeast Asian nations might also topple over as a result. This theory became known as the **Domino Theory** and would later justify American involvement in the Vietnam War.

### Domestic Policy

- A. **Space Race:** Race between the United States and the Soviet Union to launch a space shuttle into outer space first. The Soviets won the race, launching a satellite, *Sputnik* into space by 1957. This would lead to increased standards in education to stay ahead of the Soviets in all aspects of life.
- B. **Continuation of New Deal and Fair Deal policies**
- C. **Farms** continue to overproduce and are given subsidies (direct government payments) to produce less. The number of overall farmers decreased significantly, while the size of the farms increased.
- D. **Federal Highway Act (1956):** Provided funding for the increased building of the American highway system.

### JOHN F KENNEDY - Democrat - (1961-1963)

#### Foreign Policy

- A. Kennedy continued to follow Truman's policy of *containment*
- B. **Fidel Castro (communist)** took power in Cuba in **1959**
  - a. **1960** – America enacted a **trade embargo** to encourage political change. The economic damage this caused was great, but Cuba never faltered and the trade embargo remains today.
- C. **Cuba and the Bay of Pigs Invasion (1961):** The Bay of Pigs invasion was a *failed* attempt to remove communist leader Fidel Castro from power.
- D. **Cuban Missile Crisis (1962):** In 1962, American spy planes discovered nuclear missiles in Cuba placed there by the Soviets.
  - a. Cuba is only 90 miles south of Florida and the missiles posed an imminent threat to American security.
  - b. America imposed a naval blockade of Cuba from the Soviet Union.
  - c. The threat of nuclear war was never higher.
  - d. **Result:** The Soviet Union removed the nuclear missiles from Cuba.
- E. **Limited Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (1963):** In an attempt to decrease nuclear tensions and the threat of nuclear war, Kennedy and Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev, signed the *Limited Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (1963)* prohibiting nuclear weapons tests or other nuclear explosions under water, in the atmosphere, or in outer space.

### Domestic Policy

- A. **New Frontier:** Continued and increased many New Deal/Fair Deal Programs and created new programs
  - a. **Peace Corps (1960):** The purpose of the Peace Corps was to support developing nations improve relations and attitudes toward the United States.
  - b. **Space Program (1961):** America's commitment to send a man to the moon. In **1969**, Neil Armstrong became the first man to walk on the moon.

\*\*\*\*\*John F. Kennedy was assassinated on November 2, 1963 by Lee Harvey Oswald\*\*\*\*\*

### LYNDON B JOHNSON - Democrat - (1963-1969)

#### Foreign Policy - Vietnam

- In **1954** Vietnam became divided at the 17<sup>th</sup> parallel. North Vietnam led by Ho Chi Minh (communist) and supported by China (communists) and South Vietnam (democratic) and supported by the United States and seven other Asian and European nations to **stop the spread of communism** into the south.
  - **Eisenhower, Kennedy, and Johnson** each adhered to the belief of the **Domino Theory** and supplied military and economic aid to South Vietnam beginning in the early 1950s.
- A. **Escalation in Vietnam (A Cold War Battle)**
  - a. America had been sending financial aid, military aid, and troops to Vietnam under the Kennedy and Eisenhower administrations.
    - i. **1964** – American destroyer was sunk
    - ii. **Gulf of Tonkin Resolution** – Gave the president the power as “commander in chief” to take all necessary measures to repel any armed attack against American forces to protect against further aggression.
    - iii. **Johnson** used the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution escalate American involvement in Vietnam.
- B. **An Unpopular War**
  - a. **Draft** – many young American men were drafted to go to Vietnam. This was a highly unpopular action especially among the nation's youth.
  - b. Many questioned America's need to be involved in the Vietnam War and America's role as a police power in the world
  - c. **1965** – **Berkeley** student demonstrations and protests against the Vietnam War
  - d. **1965** – **March on Washington** – Protest of Vietnam War
  - e. **1967** – **Muhammad Ali** refused the draft

- f. **1967** – 300,000 Americans marched in protest to war in New York City
  - g. **1968 – Tet Offensive** – North Vietnam (communists) attacked Saigon (and other sights) in a surprise attack.
  - h. **1969 - Anti-war sentiment** was so high that in **1969**, Lyndon B Johnson did not even seek reelection.
  - i. **1970 – Kent State Massacre** –The Ohio National Guard fired on students protesting the Vietnam War at Kent State killing four students and wounding nine others. This event led to a nationwide student protest
  - j. **Vietnamization (1970s)** – Nixon’s policy of transferring war responsibilities from the United States to the South Vietnamese.
  - k. **1973 Peace with Honor** – A cease-fire agreement with the North Vietnamese was signed ending the Vietnam War
- C. Results of the Vietnam War**
- a. **War Powers Act (1973) – vetoed by Nixon**
    - 1. The President can send troops overseas, but must inform Congress within 48 hours.
    - 2. Troops may not stay overseas more than 60 days without the approval of Congress.
    - 3. Congress has the power to force the President to bring troops home.
  - b. **Power of the President decreased with the War Powers Act**

### Domestic Policy

- A. Great Society – War on Poverty**
- a. **VISTA Program** - Aid to poor rural citizens
  - b. Established **Head Start** for pre-schoolers from low income families, and **Upward Bound** to help high schoolers from low-income families go to college.
  - c. **Medicare** – Added to Social Security, provided health care insurance to those over 65.
  - d. **Housing Development** - Gave aid to improve housing in low-income areas of cities.
  - e. **Food Stamp Program** – Continued economic aid to low-income families to pay for food.

### RICHARD NIXON - Republican - (1969-1974)

#### Foreign Policy

- 1. Inherited the unpopular Vietnam War**
- A. Vietnamization (1970s)** – Nixon’s policy of transferring war responsibilities from the United States to the South Vietnamese.
  - B. 1973 Peace with Honor** – A cease-fire agreement with the North Vietnamese was signed ending the Vietnam War.
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    - 3. Congress has the power to force the President to bring troops home.
  - b. **Power of the President decreased with the War Powers Act**
- 2. Cold War Policy**
- A. Détente:** The easing of Cold War tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union.
    - An effort to improve relations with the Soviet Union
  - B.** Nixon wanted to improve economic ties with communist nations. He believed the world would be safer with the easing of tensions.
    - a. Nixon helped improve relations by visited communist China in 1972.
  - C. SALT – Strategic Arms Limitation Talk** – Set limits on the number of defensive missile sites and strategic offensive missiles each nation would keep.

#### Domestic Policy

- 1. Decrease** support of Johnson’s **Great Society** programs
- 2. New York Times v United States (1971):** Allowed the New York Times to print the **Pentagon Papers** (1<sup>st</sup> Amendment – freedom of the press) which the U.S. Government deemed to be a matter of national security.
  - Comparable to the **John Zenger case of 1735** – Government attempting to limit the **freedom of the press**
- 3. Passage of the 26<sup>th</sup> Amendment (1971)** lowered the voting age to 18 from 21 - a result of the many young Americans (18-20) who fought in the Vietnam War.

**Watergate Affair**

- In the 1972 election year, election workers for Nixon illegally broke into the Democratic National Headquarters to wiretap their phones in an effort to dig up dirt on Nixon's Democratic rival (George McGovern).
  - Although Nixon had nothing to do with the break-in, when he discovered the truth, he ordered a cover-up – attempting to withhold information about the scandal.
- **1972** – Nixon was reelected to office with the largest popular majority in U.S. history despite the investigation.
- **1974** – *United States v Richard Nixon* forced Nixon to hand over key evidence (tape recordings of Nixon's conversations implicating his involvement).
- **1974** – Nixon resigned from office before being impeached.

**Results of Watergate Affair**

- A. Many felt that the government was improperly withholding information from the public
  - a. Reduced trust in the government
- B. Established the principle that nobody is above the law

**End of the Cold War (1991)****Causes:**

1. Anti-communist movements gain power in Eastern Europe
2. Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev encouraged Eastern European leaders to adopt more open policies.

**Results**

1. Free elections in Poland and Czechoslovakia result in reform leaders
2. Collapse of communism in Eastern Europe. New governments take control in Eastern Europe
3. Fall of the Berlin Wall (1989) - East and West Germany reunified
4. Fall of the Soviet Union (1991)

# Unit 9: Domestic America (1950-1981)

## 1. Social and Economic Issues

**Background:** As America emerged from World War II, drastic changes had occurred in the economy. America had moved from the Great Depression through World War II war demands and come through with a booming industrial economy again.

- A. Growth of personal income leads to the growth of the middle class.
- B. Increased car production and consumption (from the growing middle class) leads to:
  - a. The Expansion of the highway system (federally funded)
  - b. The expansion of suburban developments (with the development of cheap housing – Levittown) – Movement from the cities to the suburbs.
- C. Decrease in the number of farmers (wartime demand for agricultural goods has come to an end)
  - a. **Cesar Chavez:** Union leader intent on improving the living and working conditions of immigrant laborers on California farms – was highly influenced by Martin Luther King Jr.’s peaceful methods.
- D. Continued movement of African Americans from the South to the North

## 2. Presidential Domestic Policies (1945-1974)

1. The **New Deal (1933-1945)** under **Franklin D. Roosevelt (Democrat)** the federal government created many programs to aid those in need of jobs or economic aid via relief, recovery and reform.
2. The **Fair Deal (1945-1953)** under **Harry S Truman (Democrat)** which promoted a higher minimum wage, unemployment aid, and housing assistance.
3. When **Dwight D Eisenhower (Republican)** took office, he continued both FDR’s New Deal and Harry S Truman’s Fair Deal policies.
4. The **New Frontier (1961-1963)** under **John F. Kennedy (Democrat)** not only continued FDR’s and Truman’s New and Fair Deal programs but added onto them creating the **Peace Corps (1960)** to support developing nations and improve relations and attitudes toward the United States and the **Space Program (1961)** with the purpose of sending a man to the moon.
5. The **Great Society (1963-1968)** under **Lyndon B. Johnson** declared a “**War on Poverty**” and built onto the New Deal by FDR, the Fair Deal by Truman, JFK’s New Frontier and created new programs:
  - a. **VISTA Program** - Aid to poor rural citizens
  - b. Established **Head Start** for pre-schoolers from low income families, and **Upward Bound** to help high schoolers from low-income families go to college.
  - c. **Medicare** – Added to Social Security, provided health care insurance to those over 65.
  - d. **Housing Development** - Gave aid to improve housing in low-income areas of cities.
  - e. **Food Stamp Program** – Continued economic aid to low-income families to pay for food.
6. When **Richard M Nixon (Republican)** took office, he **reduced** support of Johnson’s **Great Society** programs.

## 3. Women’s Rights Movement

### A. Seneca Falls Convention

1. (1848) **Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lucretia Mott, Susan B Anthony** – early women’s rights activists
2. **Harriet Beecher Stowe (*Uncle Tom’s Cabin*), Ida Tarbell (*History of Standard Oil*)** – early reformers who exposed problems through literature.
3. **19<sup>th</sup> Amendment (1920): Women’s Suffrage**
4. **World War II** – Many women worked during the war but when veterans returned home, women were forced or expected to leave the workforce and return home as mother, wife, and homemaker.
5. **Betty Friedman – *Feminine Mystique (1957)*** – Sparked the feminist movement in the 1950s-1960s – discussed American women’s unhappiness in the traditional woman’s role and desire for career.
6. **Title VII of Civil Rights Act (1964)** – Banned job discrimination based on gender or race
7. **National Organization for Women – NOW (1966)** – Organization promoting equality for women
8. **Equal Rights Amendment (1972)** – Proposed to the states – never amended
9. **Equal Opportunity Act of (1972)** – Required employers to pay **equal wages for equal work**.
10. **Title IX (1972)** – Required equal opportunity for female high school and college athletes.
11. **1973 – *Roe v Wade***: Allowed women the choice to have an abortion (only limited after the first 6 months)

#### 4. Civil Rights Movement

**Background:** After the Civil War, the Reconstruction Amendments (13<sup>th</sup>, 14<sup>th</sup>, and 15<sup>th</sup>) were passed guaranteeing the newly freed slaves rights. However, the laws didn't change social attitudes and many people and states chose to ignore or find ways around the new laws. Laws prevented African-Americans from voting, and Jim Crow laws segregated society. In 1896, Supreme Court case *Plessy v Ferguson* upheld the Jim Crow segregation ruling "separate but equal" facilities were constitutional.

1. **World War II:** African Americans fought in segregated units during the war.
2. **1947** – Jackie Robinson became the first African-American major league baseball player.
3. **1948** – President Truman ordered an end to segregation in the armed forces.
4. **1954** – The NAACP appealed racial segregation all the way to the Supreme Court. *Brown v Board of Education* overturned *Plessy v Ferguson (1896)* ruling that "separate is never equal" - and public schools and colleges were desegregated - (**Supreme Court Chief Justice – Earl Warren**)
  - a. The Supreme Court ruled that segregation violated the 14<sup>th</sup> amendment 'equal protection under the law' clause.
  - b. Desegregation occurred slowly as many states and localities refused to enforce the law.
5. **1955-1956** – **Rosa Parks** refused to give up her bus seat and was arrested. The **Montgomery Bus Boycott** followed for the next year. The Supreme Court ruled that segregation of public buses was illegal. **Martin Luther King Jr.** emerged as the leader of the **Civil Rights Movement**.
6. **1957** – **Eisenhower** (as Commander-in-Chief) sent the National Guard to Little Rock, Arkansas to enforce integration of public high schools.
7. **1960** – **Greensboro, NC:** African Americans staged a **sit-in** at a lunch counter over a number of days that sparked nationwide sit-ins to protested segregated seating in public places.
8. **1961** – **Freedom Rides** – **Interstate Commerce Commission banned segregation on interstate transportation, but the laws were not enforced.** Mixed race groups rode interstate buses to challenge state and local officials who refused to desegregate the buses in the south. The Freedom rides were often met with violence (allowed by the police) and then were arrested for trespassing or unlawful assembly.
9. **1963** - Peaceful protest marches in Birmingham, Alabama were met with violence shocking the nation.
10. **1963** – **March on Washington** – 200,000 people convened in support of Civil Rights
  - a. **Martin Luther King Jr.** gives his **"I Have a Dream"** speech.
11. **1964** – **Civil Rights Act** passed: Law that outlawed all levels of discrimination against all groups of people (race, gender, religion etc.). It also protected voting rights for all Americans
12. **1965** – **Voting Rights Act** – Outlawed laws such as literacy tests and poll taxes which denied African-Americans from the right to vote.
13. **1965-1967** – **Affirmative Action:** An active effort to improve the employment or educational opportunities of members of minority groups and women
14. **1968** – **Martin Luther King Jr. assassinated.**

#### 5. Civil Rights Leaders and Organizations

- There were a number of different Civil Rights leaders and organizations that shared a common goal but utilized different methods to advance their goals.
  1. **Frederick Douglas (1818-1895)** – Escaped slave, abolitionist, woman's rights activist, and speaker.
  2. **Booker T. Washington (1856–1915)** - Founder of Tuskegee Institute (1881), encouraged racial equality through education and hard work. Believed equality would be achieved over time.
  3. **W.E.B. DuBois (1868-1963)** - Civil Rights leader, Cofounder of NAACP, pushed for civil, political, and economic equality. Desired *immediate* action to end segregation and attain equal rights.
  4. **Rosa Parks (1913-2005)** – Refused to give up her bus seat (1955) to a white man (as required by law) sparking the Civil Rights Movement
  5. **Ida B. Wells (1862-1931):** Exposed the problem of lynching in the South and helped establish the NAACP.
  6. **Mary McLeod Bethune (1875-1955)** - Educator and political activist - served with the NAACP and other groups to improve the lives of African Americans, often through education.
  7. **Marcus Garvey** - Proposed separatism, on a world level, from white control and influence.
  8. **Malcolm X (1925-1965)** – Leader of the Black Power movement, Muslim convert who often preached violence and black supremacy; assassinated in 1965.
  9. **Jesse Jackson (1941 – present)** – Civil Rights activist, Baptist Pastor, sought change through political and humanitarian efforts.

**10. Black Panthers (1966-1982)** – African American organization that promoted socialism and equality often through militant methods.

**11. Martin Luther King Jr. (1929-1968)** – Baptist Pastor and most prominent Civil Rights leader.

- Promoted Civil Disobedience and non-violent demonstrations
- Led the Montgomery Bus Boycott
- Organized the Southern Christian Leadership Conference
- Gave the “I Have a Dream Speech”
- Won the Nobel Peace Prize
- Assassinated in 1968

## 6. Laws Ending Discrimination (Racial, Gender, Disability)

**1. Civil Rights Act (1964):** Law that outlawed all levels of discrimination against all groups of people (race, gender, religion etc.). It also protected voting rights for all Americans

**2. Voting Rights Act (1965):** Outlawed laws such as literacy tests and poll taxes which denied African-Americans from the right to vote.

- **24<sup>th</sup> Amendment (1965):** Banned the use of poll taxes and literacy tests.

**3. Affirmative Action (1965-1967):** An active effort to promote the opportunities of members of minority groups and women especially in relation to employment and education.

- **University of California v Bakke (1978):** The Supreme Court declared affirmative action was constitutional but invalidated the use of racial quotas in education and employment.

**4. Fair Housing Act (1968):** A law enacted as part of civil rights legislation that prohibits discrimination of home sales, rentals and financing based on race, color, national origin, religion, sex, familial status or those with disabilities.

**5. Americans with Disabilities Act (1990):** The ADA is a wide-ranging [civil rights](#) law that prohibits, under certain circumstances, [discrimination](#) based on [disability](#).

## 7. Rights of the Accused Increase

- In the 1960s a number of cases were heard by the Supreme Court that resulted in the expansion of rights of the accused.

### Supreme Court Rulings under Supreme Court Chief Justice – Earl Warren

1. **Mapp v Ohio (1961): 4<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment** – Police cannot enter a home and seize evidence without a warrant. (Supreme Court Chief Justice – Earl Warren)
2. **Gideon v Wainwright (1963): 6<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment** – State courts are required to provide a lawyer/counsel to defendants who cannot afford one. Those accused of a crime cannot be denied due process. (Supreme Court Chief Justice – Earl Warren)
3. **Miranda v Arizona (1966): Due process, self-incrimination** – The Supreme Court ruled that a defendant must be explained his right to a lawyer/counsel and the right against self-incrimination. **Miranda Rights**



# Unit 10: 1974-Present

## 1. Gerald Ford – *Republican* - (1974-1977)

- A. Becomes President:** Gerald Ford became president when Nixon resigned following the **Watergate**
- a. One of Ford's first acts was to pardon Nixon from all offenses which released Nixon from all punishment.
    - i. Nixon's pardon was publicly very unpopular.
- B. Oil Crisis (1973-1974):** In 1973, OPEC (Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries) placed an oil embargo on America for its support for Israel in the Yom Kippur War, negatively affecting the American economy.
- a. The Oil Embargo, by OPEC, caused America to question its dependency on foreign oil.
- C. Economy:** From 1974-1979, the country entered a period of **high inflation** and **high unemployment** referred to as **stagflation** (stagnant economy and high inflation) – representing the worst economic **recession** since the Great Depression in the 1930s.

## 2. Jimmy Carter – *Democrat* (1977-1981)

- Personally, Carter was a Christian and was popular for his moral principles which he emphasized in his foreign policy.
- A. Economy:** Stagflation continued into the Carter years.
- B. Oil Crisis:** Through the mid to late 1970s, oil prices remained high and America was dependent on foreign oil.
- i. Carter question America's dependency on foreign oil.
  - ii. Carter urged the development of alternate fuel sources.
- C. Middle East Policy:**
- a. **Camp David Accords (1977):** Carter invited the Egyptian and Israeli leaders (warring nations) to Camp David to work out a Middle Eastern peace settlement.
    - i. **1979** – A peace agreement was signed between Egypt and Israel reducing Middle Eastern tensions bringing stability to the Middle East.
- D. Iranian Hostage Crisis (1979):** In 1979, the Iranian Revolution ousted the pro-American Shah. America gave the shah asylum in America. The revolutionaries responded by taking 52 members of the U.S. Embassy (in Iran) hostage for 444 days, releasing them the day Ronald Reagan took office.

## 3. Ronald Reagan – *Republican* - (1981-1989)

- A. Economics:** Like Hoover (during the Great Depression), Reagan supported a more **laissez-faire** approach to the economy which supported **big business**.

### Supply-Side Economics/Reaganomics/Trickle Down Economics

- Lowered taxes on personal and business income – with the intention that the savings of business would trickle down to the workers and the consumers.
- Promoted economic nationalism (tariffs, import quotas)
- Federal Debt continued to rise as a result of high government spending

**B. Iran-Contra Affair:** During the 1980s the Cold War was still going on. The **Reagan Doctrine** promised assistance (weapons, financial, advisement) to any **anti-Soviet** or communist movement. In 1985, the Reagan administration illegally sold weapons to the Iranians (fighting the Iraqis) for \$30 million. They then secretly and illegally gave \$18 million to the Nicaraguan Contras (rebels fighting their communist government). When the deal was exposed, it became known as the Iran-Contra Affair.

## 4. George Herbert Walker Bush – *Republicans* - (1989-1993)

### A. Foreign Policy

#### a. Fall of the Berlin Wall and end of the Cold War (1989-1991)

**B. Persian Gulf War (1990):** Iraq (Saddam Hussein) invaded oil-rich Kuwait in 1990. Saudi Arabia, the United Nations and the United States condemned Iraq and agreed upon economic sanctions and military action known as **Operation Desert Storm**. Within two months (**with no formal declaration of war**), the operation had succeeded and Saddam Hussein (Iraq) agreed to all UN demands.

#### Results

- Protected Kuwaiti Independence
- Increased Middle Eastern stability
- Assured the continued flow of oil to the U.S. and the Allies

## 5. Bill Clinton – Democrat – (1993-2001)

### A. Foreign Policy

- a. America became globally involved in Russia, Bosnia, Haiti, and Somalia to secure peace.
  - America became involved in the Bosnian genocide through the United Nations.
- b. Clinton continued policies to bring peace and stability to the Middle East.
- c. Clinton's foreign policy interfered with his domestic universal health care goals

### B. Domestic Policy

- a. Roaring '90s contributed to Clinton's high approval rating
- b. Clinton attempted to pass health care reform due to the high cost of prescription drugs
  - i. Improvements in medicine have increased life expectancy (high health care costs)
- c. Clinton was **impeached** from office as a result of the Monica Lewinsky affair.

## 6. George W. Bush – Republican – (2001-2009)

**A. 2000 Election:** Comparable to 1876 and 1888 election where the winner of the popular vote lost the electoral vote and the election. This was a highly contentious election due to the controversial Florida ballots.

**B. September 11, 2001:** On September 11, 2001, terrorist flew two planes into the Twin Towers in NYC, another plane into the Pentagon. Bush declared a "war on terror" and committed troops to fight al Qaeda and Taliban rule in Afghanistan.

### Results:

1. The creation of **Homeland Security**
  2. Passage of the **Patriot Act**
    - i. Created questions on where to draw the line on **limitations of civil liberties** to improve safety.
  3. U.S. involvement in **Afghanistan** to overthrow the Taliban.
- C. Economy:** Bush, like Reagan, used tax cuts to stimulate the economy. He also deregulated the banks which allowing them to make high risk mortgages. This led to the housing market crash and economic crisis that required massive government bailouts from both the Bush and Obama administrations (approximately 1 trillion).

## 7. Barak Obama (2009-Present)

**A. Stimulus:** In response to the economic crisis of 2008 (housing market crash and high unemployment) a stimulus package was passed (**TARP**) to bail out major American companies, including banks, insurance companies, and the automobile industry to prevent them from collapsing and further economic devastation.

**B. "Obamacare":** Major health care reform bill with the intention of providing health care to all Americans while increasing government involvement in the economy.

**C. Obergefell v Hodges:** Ruled that states could not deny marriage licenses or refuse to recognize same-sex marriages due to the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment's 'equal protection clause' and 'due process' clause.

## 8. Donald Trump (2017-Present)

**A. 2016 Election:** Became the 4<sup>th</sup> election where a candidate won the election without winning the popular vote. Donald Trump (R) defeated Hillary Clinton (D) by winning the Electoral College vote but losing the popular vote by 3 million votes.

**B. National debt reaches 21 trillion (2018)**