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introduced several policy changes when the party won the presidency with Harrison (and then Tyler). The first change was financial reform. The independent treasury system was abolished. A bill for a fiscal bank, which would establish a new bank of the United States, went through Congress, but President Tyler vetoed it. Whigs presented a fiscal corporation, but Tyler again vetoed it. President Tyler was rejected by his former Whig party. Tyler reluctantly signed tariffs of 1842 because he recognized the government's need for revenue. The war of words with Britain marked a period of public disdain for Britain in the 19th century. This sparked a third war with England. The war was only fought with editorials on paper. In 1837 there was a small uprising in Canada. Although it was supported by many Americans, the uprising failed because it was supported by some Canadians. In 1837, the U.S. ship, *Caroline*, was carrying military supplies to Uprising Canada when it was sunk by a British ship. Washington officials staged ineffective protests against the attack. In 1841, British authorities in the Bahamas offered asylum to 130 Virginia slaves who had revolted and captured the American ship *Creole*. Manipulating the land maps in 1842, the British wanted to build a road connecting the port of Halifax to Quebec. The proposed road ran through the disputed area in northern Maine, though. There were clashes between locals and these clashes were referred to as the Arusalia war. To prevent a wider war, the London Foreign Office gave Lord Ashburton Controversy. He and Daniel Webster negotiated and agreed to put a new border for Maine that disputed the road in Canadian territory. The Lone Star of Texas shines alone in the 8 years after 1836, Mexico Texas was in a supposed revolt considered one of its provinces. Mexico refused to recognize Texas' independence. Mexico threatened war if U.S. protected Texas. Texas had treaties with France, Holland and Belgium. Britain was interested in seeing an independent Texas because they hoped it could be used to slice and undermine the US. The Englishman was also interested in keeping Texas as a trading partner that was more friendly than americans. Belated Texas nuptials was a major issue in the texas presidential campaign of 1844. Democrats were pro-expansion and supported the merger of Texas, while Whigs were against it. Democrats (James Polk) won the election of 1844, and the lame duck took (outgoing) President Tyler to acquire Texas as a sign that before he left the presidency. He signed a resolution in 1845 inviting Texas to become the 28th State of the United States. Oregon Fever inhabits Oregon Four Nations claimed parts of Oregon country at a time: Spain, Russia, Britain, and the United States. Spain left its U.S. territory with the Florida Treaty of 1819 and Russia left its land with treaties of 1824 and 1825. Britain controlled the Oregon area north of the Columbia River, while the American controlled the southern region. Britain's Oregon area had a small population, but he didn't want to give up his claims. Oregon's disputed territory in the country became an issue in the 1844 election. A mandate for destiny manifested for the 1844 election (?), Whigs chose Henry Clay, and Democrat James K. Polk chose. Polk was speaker of the House of Representatives for four years and the governor of Tennessee for two terms. He won the election of 1844 defeating Henry Clay. He was known as the young hickory, he said he would protect Texas, and he avoided the issue of slavery. In the 1840s and 1850s, the idea of overt fate spread across America. Many Americans felt that God had destined them to spread their democratic institutions throughout the continent and also in South America. Democrats strongly supported the idea of manifest luck. Polk purposefully had four main goals for Polk's presidency: 1) a lower tariff; 2) restored the independent treasury, which Whigs dropped in 1841 because Whigs won the presidency; 3-4) California acquires and disposes of the Oregon country dispute without violence. Robert J. Walker: Secretary of the Treasury to James Polk; The Walker tariff of 1846 was formulated, a tariff-for-revenue bill that reduced tariffs from 32% to 25%. The independent treasure was restored in 1846. Britain presntes Polk with Oregon Up to 49th parallel. The proposal was approved without shots fired. Misunderstandings with Mexico included Spanish-Mexicans and Indians in california's population in 1845. Polk wanted to buy California (Bear Flag Republic) from Mexico, but relations with Mexico were poor due to Texas' accession. John Slidet: Sent by Polk to Mexico City in 1845 to buy California for \$25 million; The offer was turned down. American Blood on American (?) Soil On January 13, 1846, Polk ordered 4,000 men under General Zachary Taylor to rio grande. On May 9, 1846, Polk asked Congress to declare war on Mexico based on unpaid claims and to disapprove of the slide of California's purchase. Before the request, Mexican troops had already attacked U.S. troops. The war was later declared. Many in Congress accused Polk of fomenting war. Mexico was unwilling to sell California and the war seemed to be the only way that the U.S. could find California. Mexico wanted Californiar, a master of polk, not war. He hoped the U.S. could get out of the war with California. U.S. General in Mexican-American War.-Gen. Stephen W. Kearny: Led 1,700 troops to Santa Fe. -- Gen. Zachary Taylor: Won several victories including victory over a big Mexican force in Buena Vista; Future President-General Winfield Scott: Succeeded in battling his way to Mexico City until September 1847; Became President Abraham Lincoln's first choice to lead the Union Army in the Civil War. Mexico fighting for peace Nicolas P. Trist: Chief Clerk of the State Department; On February 2, 1848, the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was signed. The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo ceded Texas and the region that included California to the U.S. for \$15,000. The region was about half of Mexico. Slavery in Congress opposed the Whigs (Vivek Whigs) treaty because they had originally opposed the war. The expansionists also opposed the treaty because they wanted all of Mexico, not just part of it. The gains and losses in Mexico provided field experience for Mexican war officials who became generals in the Civil War, including Captain Robert E. Lee and Lt. Ulysses S. Grant. David Wilmot: Proposed an amendment that said the territory from Mexico should remain slave-free. This Wilmot theovisor never passed the Senate because Southern members didn't want to remove the prospect of future slave states from the region. Page 2 Chapter 18 Sectional Conflict 1848-1854 Popular Sovereignty Panacea Renewing Popular Sovereignty: The idea that the people of an area should determine the status of their territory of slavery. It was popular with politicians because it was an agreement between abolitionists and slaveholders. At the Democratic National Convention in Baltimore, Democrats chose General Louisie Cass, the war veteran of 1812, as Candidates for the presidency. Cass was not against slavery; He supported popular sovereignty. Political victory for General Taylor the Met Whigs in Philadelphia chose Zachary Taylor as his candidate for the presidency. Taylor didn't have an official stance on slavery, but he did many slaves only. Henry Clay was not chosen because he had too many enemies. The Free Clay Party north's anti-slavery was created by men who didn't trust Cass or Taylor. They supported federal aid for internal reform. He argued that with slavery, wage labor would wither away and with it, the chance for the American worker to own property. Zachary Taylor won the election of 1848 (sworn into office in 1849). California Gold gold was discovered in California in 1848. The influx of people linked to the California gold rush brought violence and illness that overwhelmed the small California government. In need of protection, California ignored the regional phase of a state, drafted its constitution (excluding slavery) in 1849, and applied to Congress to enter the union. The people of the South objected to California's entry as an independent state because it would upset the balance of free and slave states in the Senate. Sectional Balance and Underground Railroad's Harriet Tubman: An illiterate fugitive slave who helped rescue hundreds of slaves through the Underground Railroad, a network of anti-slavery houses that passed slaves from slave states to Canada. By 1850, the people of the South began demanding stricter fugitive-slave laws. (The old fugitive-slave law passed by the Congress in 1793 was very weak. The Senator's Twilight of The Veterans' Congressional Debate of 1850 was called to address California's admission to threats of secession by the Union and the South. Known as the immortal trio, Henry Clay, John Calhoun, and Daniel Webster spoke at the debate. Henry Clay, the great compromiser, proposed a series of compromises. He suggested the North enact a strict fugitive-slave law. John Calhoun, the Great Nullifier, proposes returning runaway slaves, giving the South his authority as a minority, and restoring political balance. His final plan is to yield two presidents for america, one from the south and one from the north, each a veto. Daniel Webster asked people to make concessions and support Clay's proposals, to uphold the union (seventh of March speech). He was against slavery, but he saw the collapse of the Union as worse. Standoff and threat on Capital Hill William H. Seward: Senator of New York; And because of this, he opposed Clay's proposals; Argued that God's moral law is higher than the Constitution. President Zachary Taylor went through that opposed slavery and seemed ready to veto any agreement between north and south Breaking the congressional impasse in 1850, President Taylor died suddenly, and Vice President Millard Philmore took over the
presidency. President Philmore signed a series of compromises contained within the 1850 agreement. With regard to slavery, California was admitted as an independent state, but territories of New Mexico and Utah were open to popular sovereignty. Additionally, the slave trade was outlawed in the District of Columbia, but a strict fugitive slave law was enacted. During this time period, a second era of good feelings came about. Segregation subsided, and the people of the Norders and the South were determined that the agreement would end the issue of slavery. Balancing the compromise scales because the agreement of 1850 allowed the Territories of California and New Mexico/Utah to be independent, the Senate became unbalanced in favor of the North. The Fugitive-Slave Law of 1850, the Bloodhound Bill, said fleeing slaves could not testify on their behalf and were denied a jury trial. Northerners who aided slaves trying to escape were subject to aided fines and jail time. This law was the South's only real benefit from the agreement. Some historians argue that the 1850 agreement strengthened Norner's desire to keep the Union together. Defeat and doom for whigs the Democrats at the Democratic Convention of 1852 in Baltimore chose Franklin Pierce as his candidate for president. He supported the agreement of 1850 and the Fugitive Slave Law. Meeting in Baltimore, Whiggs chose Winfield Scott as his candidate for the presidency. He also endorsed the agreement of 1850 and the Fugitive Slave Law. The votes for whig party were split between the Northern Whigs, who hated the party's platform (supporting runaway slave law), but accepted the candidate, and southern Whigs, who supported the platform but not the candidate (they doubted their support of fugitive slave law). Franklin Pierce won the election of 1852. The Whig Party ended in the 1852 election. It died on the issue of fugitive slave law. The expansionist stirring south of the border prompted a sense of manifest fate of the Mexican War. Americans started taking an interest in Central America. A canal route between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans that ran through Central America will be crucial for the U.S. The Americans and the new Grenada agreed in 1848 to guarantee a treaty that the U.S. pledged the U.S.'s right to use isthmus in exchange for allowing any other country to also use isthmus. The Clayton-Bulver Treaty of 1850 stated that neither the United States nor Britain would fortify or secure special control over any Isthmian waterways. Because the agreement of 1850 prohibited slavery in the country received in the Mexican War, Southern Americans sought new territory to expand slavery. These people were known as A Slavocrat, William Walker, established himself as president of Nicaragua in July 1856. He legalized slavery, but was overthrown by surrounding Central American countries and killed in 1860. The people of the South wanted to contract Cuba and turn it into a set of slave states. This will restore balance in the Senate. President Polk offered \$100,000 to buy Cuba from Spain, but Spain refused. In 1850-1851, two expeditions of Southern men landed on Cuba, with hopes of taking it. Both campaigns lost. Spanish authorities in Cuba seized an American ship, the *Black Warrior*, in 1854. It accelerated President Pierce's interest in taking Cuba from Spain, either by force or by buying it. The foreign minister instructed U.S. ministers in Spain, England and France to prepare confidential recommendations for Cuba's takeover. This document was known as the Ostend Manifesto. It added that if Spain were not allowed to buy Cuba for \$120 million for the U.S., then the U.S. would attack Cuba on the grounds that Spain's continued ownership of Cuba risked U.S. interests. The document was eventually leaked and northerners thwarted the president's slave-driven plan. The highlight of the Asia Opium War: Fought between Britain and China over the rights of British businessmen to trade opium in China; Britain won in 1842, gaining control of Hong Kong. Treaty of Wanghiya: First diplomatic agreement between U.S. and China; signed in 1844; Expanded trade between the two countries. Treaty of Kanagawa: Opened a small amount of trade between the U.S. and Japan; Signed in 1854; It was Japan's first real dialogue with the Western world in more than 200 years. Pacific Rail promoters and Gadsden purchases were acquired after California and Oregon, intercontinental rail was proposed. The open question was: where to put the terminus of the rail? In the north or south? War Secretary Jefferson Davis bought James Gadsden an area of Mexico from Santa Anna through which the railroad would pass. Gadsden negotiated a treaty in 1853 and the Gadsden procurement area was given to the United States for \$10 million. The people of the South argued that the railroad should run through the Texas and New Mexico region because Texas was already a state and the New Mexico region was a formally organized territory (it had federal troops to provide protection from Indians). The proposed Northern Railroad route ran through the Nebraska area, which was not protected by troops. Nomers proposed plans for organizing the area. Douglas's Kansas-Nebraska plan stephen A. Douglas: Senator who tried to break North South standoff over West Side expansion; The territory of Nebraska was proposed to be chopped into two regions, Kansas and Nebraska. Their position on slavery decided by popular sovereignty | Kansas Kansas Can be considered a slave state, while Nebraska will be an independent state. This Kansas-Nebraska act conflicted with the Missouri Agreement of 1820, which denied slavery in the proposed Nebraska region. Douglas was forced to propose repealing the Missouri agreement. President Pierce fully supported the Kansas-Nebraska bill. Congress was repealed by a Civil War Kansas-Nebraska Act two accords: the Accord Act of 1820: The 1850 agreement was rejected by the Northerners from now on. The blunder of the Kansas-Nebraska act hurt the Democratic Party. The Republican Party was formed in the Mid-West and was morally against slavery. The party included whips, Democrats, free-soccers, no-nots and other enemies of the Kansas-Nebraska act. The people of the South hated the Republican Party. Page 3 Chapter 19 Disunion drifted toward 1854-1861 the Kansas region erupted in violence in 1855 between pro-slavery and anti-slavery factions. In 1857, the Supreme Court's Dred Scott decision allowed slavery in all western regions, invalidating the Missouri Agreement of 1820. Stowaway and assistant: Literary ascension Harriet Beecher Stowe, who was white, published Uncle Tom's Cabin in 1852 as an attempt to show the north the horrors of slavery. The novel was published abroad, including in France and Britain. It helped start the civil war and for the North to win it. Hinton R. Helper, a non-wealthy north Carolina, wrote the South's impending crisis in 1857. He hated both blacks and slavery, and he tried to use statistics to prove that non-slave whites who had suffered the most from slavery. The north-south competition for Kansas most of the people who came to Kansas were just leading westward. The New England Emigrant Support Company, a group of abolitionists, paid some people to move to Kansas to make it an independent state. (The Kansas and Nebraska regions had popular sovereignty in choosing slavery, according to the Kansas-Nebraska Act. Nebraska was by far the north that its future as an independent state was never in question.) In 1855 when Kansas was electing its legislature, many pro-slavery people came to vote from Missouri. He sought to elect pro-slavery officials. Slavery supporters formed their own government in the Shawnee mission by winning the election. The abolitionists then set up their own government in Topeka, giving the Kansas region two governments. In 1856, the civil war broke out in Kansas when a group of pro-slavery riders burned part of the abolitionist city of Lawrence. Arraignment John Brown in Kansas: The staunch abolitionist who, in May of 1856, hacked to death 5 presumed pro-slavery men in Pottawatomie Creek in response to slavery incidents in Lawrence. The Civil War erupted in Kansas in 1856, and continued until it merged with Civil War of 1861-1865. In 1857, Kansas had enough people to apply for the state. Its citizens were going to vote again on whether or not to commit slavery in Kansas State. Pro-slavery politicians created the Lecomton Constitution to keep abolitionists from creating an independent state. The document said people were not allowed to vote for or against the entire constitution, but they could vote on whether the Constitution would be with or without slavery. If slavery were voted against, one of the provisions in the Constitution would protect ownership of slaves already in Kansas. Many abolitionists boycotted the vote, so the Constitution was approved to include slavery. Democrat James Buchanan succeeded Pierce as president of the United States in the 1856 election. His Southern influence was strong and he approved the Lecomton Constitution. Senator Stephen Douglas strongly opposed the document and campaigned against it. Ultimately, a compromise that enabled the people of Kansas to vote on the Lecomton Constitution, themselves. It was annulled by abolitionist voters, but Kansas finished remaining an area until 1861, when southern states separated from the union. President Buchanan divided the powerful Democratic Party by instigating some of the North's Democrats. He divided the union with only the remaining National Party and with it. In 1856, Massachusetts abolitionist Senator Charles Sumner delivered a provocative speech condemning pro-slavery men. During the speech, Sumner also personally insulted South Carolina Senator Andrew Butler. Two days later, on May 22, 1856, Butler's nephew Preston Brooks beat Sumner with a cane in a state of unconsciousness. The speech by Sumner was
applauded in the north, angering the South. The conflict between Sumner and Butler showed how violent and impassioned the northerners and the people of the South were for their cause. Meeting in Cincinnati vs. Old Buck, Democrats chose James Buchanan as their presidential candidate to run in the 1856 election because he wasn't involved with the divisive Kansas-Nebraska act. The Democratic platform campaigned for popular sovereignty. Meeting in Philadelphia, republicans chose Captain John C. Fremont because he was not too impressed by the Kansas-Nebraska act. The Republican platform campaigned against the expansion of slavery. The U.S. party, also known as the No-Not Act, was formed by Protestants who were alarmed by the growing number of immigrants coming from Ireland and Germany. He chose former President Millard Philmore as his candidate for the 1856 election. The electoral fruit of 1856 James Buchanan won the election of 1856. It was good that the Republican Party could not win the election Some southerners said if a Republican had won, they would be different. The election was a small victory for the Republican Party since the party was just 2 years old, yet it pitched a battle for Democrats. Dred Scott blasts dread Scott, a slave who had lived with his owner for 5 years in the Illinois and Wisconsin area, suing for his freedom based on his long residence on free soil. At Dred Scott vs. Stanford, the Supreme Court previously ruled that because Scott was a black slave and not a citizen, he could not sue in federal courts. The court also ruled that because a slave had private property, he could be taken to any area and legally held there in slavery. The Fifth Amendment denied Congress its assets without due process of law. The court went on to say that the Missouri Agreement of 1820 was unconstitutional and that Congress had no power to ban slavery from the territories, regardless of what the territorial legislatures themselves wanted. The victory delighted southerners, while it infuriated northerners and supporters of popular sovereignty. The financial crash of 1857 was caused by over-speculation and currency inflation in the West due to the panic of 1857 California gold. North was the hardest hit, while the South continued to flourish with its cotton. The Northerners came up with the government's view that the government gave plots of 160 acres of cultivated land to pioneers for free. Two groups opposed the idea: Eastern industrialists feared that free land would drain their supplies of workers, and the South feared that the West would fill free-soilers who would form anti-slavery states, with the Senate unbalancing even more. Congress passed a Homestead Act in 1860, public land available at \$0.25/acre, but it was vetoed by President Buchanan. The tariff of 1857 reduced import taxes to about 20%. The North blamed it for causing panic because they felt they needed higher duties for more security. It gave Republicans protections for farms for the 1860 election to two economic issues: the vulnerable and the ranchless. Emerging in the Illinois senator's election of Illinois rail-splitter 1858, Republicans chose Abraham Lincoln to run against Democrat Stephen Douglas. Lincoln served in the Illinois legislature as a Whig politician and he served a term in Congress. Great debate: Lincoln vs. Douglas Lincoln challenged Douglas for a series of seven debates that were arranged from August to October 1858 (Lincoln-Douglas debate). The most famous debate happened in Freeport, Illinois. Lincoln asked Douglas, What if people in an area should vote down slavery? The Supreme Court had said in dred Scott's judgement that the public could not do so. Douglas's answer became known to him as Freeport Douglas argued that no matter how the Supreme Court ruled, slavery would remain down if people voted for it. Laws to protect slavery have to be voted on by territorial legislatures. Douglas won the senatorial election, but Lincoln won the popular vote. John Brown: Murderer or martyr? Abolitionist John Brown secretly developed a plan to invade the South, rise slaves, arm slaves and establish a black free state. In October 1859, he seized the federal arsenal at Harpers Ferry. Because many of his supporters failed to show up, they were caught and hanged. When Brown died, he lived on as a martyr for the abolitionist cause. Democrats disrupted the 1860 election after Democrats met in Charleston, South Carolina, to choose their candidate. The northern part of the party wanted to nominate Stephen Douglas, but Southern Fire eaters saw him as a traitor to his unpopular opposition to the Lecompton Constitution and its unpopular Freeport Doctrine answers. After running out of representatives from most cotton states, Democrats met again in Baltimore to elect a candidate. This time, Douglas was chosen, despite the fact that South went out again. Southern Democrats met in Baltimore to select their Democratic presidential candidate. He chose Vice President John C. Breckenridge. The forum favored the expansion of slavery in areas and the merger of slave-populated Cubans. The Constitutional Union Party was formed by the former Whigs and Know-Nothings. He named John Bell as his presidential candidate. A rail-splitter split union Republican Party met in Chicago and named Abraham Lincoln as its presidential candidate. The Republican platform appealed to almost every part of the nation. For free-soccers, Republicans supported not expanding slavery. For northern manufacturers, they supported a protective tariff. For immigrants, no abbreviation of supported rights. For Northwest, they supported a Pacific railroad. For the West, they supported internal reform on federal spending. For farmers, they supported free homesteads (plots of land) from the public domain. Southerners said the union would split if Abraham Lincoln was elected president. The electoral turmoil of 1860 Abraham Lincoln won the election of 1860, but he could not win the popular vote. 60% of the nation voted for the second candidate. 10 Southern states also did not allow Lincoln to appear on the ballot. South Carolina was pleased at the outcome of the election because it was no longer a reason different. Even though Republicans won the presidential election, they did not control the House of Representatives, the Senate or the Supreme Court. December 1860, separatist exodus to the south The Legislature met in Charleston and voted unanimously to separate. 6 other states joined South Carolina: Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, and Texas. The 7 seceders met in February 1861 in Montgomery, Alabama and formed a U.S. government known as Confederate States. States elected Jefferson Davis, a recent member of the U.S. Senate from Mississippi, as president. During this time of isolation, Buchanan was still lame duck president, as Lincoln was not sworn in until 1861. President Buchanan did not force seknekers in the union because he was surrounded by pro-Southern advisers and could not get any authority in the Constitution to stop him with power. Another reason was that force was not used because the Union army was needed to control the Indians of the West at that time. The Northerners were not keen to use force against the South as it would have eliminated the possibility of peaceful negotiations. The relapse of the agreement were designed to appease the South to citizenen amendments to the Constitution. Amendments 360 forbid slavery in areas north of 30, but it allowed slavery in areas south of this line. Future states (north and south of this line) will get to vote on the issue of slavery. President Lincoln rejected the amendments. Farewell to the Union separates southern states, fearing that the Republican Party would threaten its rights to its slaves. Many southerners thought their separation would be uncontested from the north. They assumed that northern manufacturers and bankers, dependent on southern cotton and the market, would not dare cut off the South. Page 4 Chapter 20 Gerding to War: North and South 1861-1865 The Threat of Secession, Abraham Lincoln declared that segregation was impractical because the north and south were not geographically divided. He also said that with segregation, new disputes, including the national debt, federal areas and the fugitive-slave issue, would arise. South Carolina Assails Fort Sumter When President Lincoln was elected, there were only two important forts in the South that flew Union flags. Fort Sutter, in the Port of Charleston, needs supplies to support his men. So Lincoln adopted the solution of the middle road. He told The South that the North was sending provisions to the fort, not supplies for reinforcements. Stepping down as an act of aggression by Lincoln, the South Carolinians fired at Fort Sutter on April 12, 1861. Virginia, Arkansas, and Tennessee all separated after the attack on Fort Sumter. 11 different states were known as presentations. Lincoln was now a reason for an armed backlash. He called on union states to supply militiamen. Brothers Blood and Border Blood Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland, and West Virginia were border states. They were not the only slave states that differed from the Union. The Ohio River was an important requirement for both north and south in border states. Lincoln's official reason for the war was to preserve the Union, not to end slavery. The prospect of supporting an end to slavery would have caused pro-slavery border states to also isolate. Five civilized tribes (Native American) (Cherokee, Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Seminoles) sided with the Confederacy. These tribes were allowed to send delegates to the Confederate Congress. Most of the Plains Indians had the union. Slavery forces south had the advantage of fighting defensively on its land and it was not in order to retain the Confederacy to win; it was just a fight for a draw. Abraham Lincoln offered Robert E. Lee command of the
Northern Army, but Lee turned down the job after his home state of Virginia was separated. Thomas J. Stonewall was Jackson Lee's chief lieutenant. There were not a lot of factories in the South, but the South succeeded in seizing federal weapons from the Union. The North country held 3/4 of the property and 3/4 of the country's rail system. It was also nearly twice as large as a population in the South, partly because more European immigrants arrived in the north. King Cotton continued on dethroning South foreign intervention to help win the war. Ordinary people from Britain and France supported the North, hoping to end slavery. Because of this, these countries refrained from breaking the naval blockade of the Union. British manufacturers depended on cotton from the south, but before the war, a surplus of cotton had evolved in Britain, allowing it to operate without purchasing cotton from the south. In 1861, it stopped supplying cotton and many British factory workers were shut down. As the Union forces entered the south, they sent cotton to Britain. King wheat and king corn, which were produced in large quantities in the north, proved to be more powerful than king cotton. Therefore, Britain could not afford to use cotton to break the union blockade. If it had done, it would have lost wheat and corn from the north. The decisiveness of the diplomacy Trent affair took place in late 1861. A Union warship intercepted a British mail steambot, Trent, and removed 2 Confederate diplomats leaving Europe. Britain began sending troops to Canada in retaliation, but the situation was resolved when President Lincoln freed Confederate prisoners. British shipyards were secretly producing Confederate commerce-bombers. British ships left their ports unarmed, took up arms elsewhere and captured Union ships. One notable ship was *Alabama*. The British tried to end this practice in 1863. Alien flare-up in 1863, two Confederates Was being built by a British shipyard. If these ships had large iron rams, the union blockade would have ended. To infuriate the North and potentially avoid launching a war, the London government bought ships for the Royal Navy. The British founded Dominion of Canada in 1867. It was partly designed to strengthen Canada against the possible retaliation of the United States. Emperor Napoleon III of France established a French government in Mexico City in 1863. Maximilian was the French emperor of Mexico City. These actions were a direct violation of the Monroe doctrine. Napoleon expressed hope that the Union would not retaliate because of its weakness from fighting civil war. When the civil war ended in 1865, though, the U.S. threatened to invade Mexico. Napoleon was forced to leave Maximilian and Mexico City. One drawback of President Davis vs. President Lincoln's Constitution of the South was that his own state could be different. Some state troops refused to serve outside their borders. Jefferson Davis, president of the Confederacy, often had a dispute with his own Congress. Davis' work as president proved beyond his powers. Lincoln and North enjoyed a long-established government that was financially stable and fully recognized at home and abroad. Limitations on wartime freedoms because Congress wasn't in session when the war began. President Lincoln took several actions that typically had to be approved by Congress. He launched a blockade, increased the size of the federal military, instructed the Secretary of the Treasury to advance \$2,000 without protection to 3 private citizens for appropriation or military purposes, and suspend writ of habeas corpus (stating that a civilian cannot be held without a trial). Volunteers and draftees: Due to a shortage of North and South volunteers, Congress passed a federal draft law in 1863. The men who were called in the draft could pay \$300 to buy a replacement. The Federation also passed a draft law. Economic tensions of the war the North increased tariffs and product taxes to support the war financially. At the same time, the first income tax was also created. At the beginning of 1861, after substantial anti-tariff Southern members separated, Congress passed the Mauril Tariff Act. It was a high protective tariff that increased duties by 5%-10%. It was designed to raise additional revenue and provide more security for northern manufacturers. A protective tariff was identified with the Republican Party. The Washington Treasury released the paper money. The greenback currency was not supported by gold; it was supported by the union's perceived credit. Because of this, the value of the note was constantly changing. In 1863, the Congress authorized the national banking system. It was designed to encourage the sale of government bonds and establish a standard currency. Joined Banks The banking system could buy government bonds and could issue paper money that was backed by bonds. The Confederate government also issued bonds and raised taxes. This blue-backed paper was forced to print money that was subject to runaway inflation. The North's economic boom is newly invented, enabling labor-saving machinery to expand north economically. Mechanical reapers (farm machines used for harvesting grain) allowed men to leave farms for war, while increasing harvesting capacity. Petroleum was discovered in Pennsylvania in 1859 and it led to a crowd of 50 people known as the Miners. The Homestead Act of 1862 provided free land to many people. Civil War opened up many jobs for women that were originally occupied by men. The American Sanitation Commission was organized by women to provide medical assistance to union forces in the region. The blockade of a crashed cotton kingdom north severely disrupted the south's economy. Transport in the south collapsed during the civil war. Cotton capitalism was lost out of industrial capitalism. Page 5 Chapter 21 The 1861-1865 Bull Run Ends Ninety Days War President Abraham Lincoln decided to attack a small Confederate force in the bull run. If successful, victory will show the superiority of union arms and could eventually lead to Richmond's capture. The Union and Confederate forces met on July 21, 1861. Unexpectedly, Confederate Stonewall won as Jackson held his line of Confederate soldiers until reinforcements arrived. The damage to the Union overcome the allo amazon of a quick end to the war. Sluggish George McClellan and peninsular expeditions in 1861, General George B. McClellan was commanded by the army of the Potomac. Launching the peninsula campaign, McClellan's army launched a waterborne attack in the spring of 1862 that moved toward Richmond. He came within sight of Richmond and attacked Stonewall Jackson. Gen. Robert E. Lee launched a counter-attack against union forces known as seven days of battles from June 26 to July 2, 1862, and drove McClellan's forces back to sea. The Northern Military Plan had 6 components: 1) slowly choking the south by blocking its shores. 2) Liberate slaves and weaken the economic foundations of the south. 3) Cut the Confederacy in half by seizing control of the Mississippi River. 4) Dement the Confederacy by sending troops through Georgia and Carolina. 5) Occupy your capital in Richmond. 6) Try everywhere to engage the enemy and grind it into submission. The war at sea focused on the main ports of the North Sea blockade south. To overcome the strong blockade, rapid ships were developed to run through them. These ships made considerable profits by exchanging cargo of weapons for cotton. In 1862, the Confederate created The Merrimack and renamed it Virginia. It was an old American wood Which was plated with metal armor. It threatened the northern blockade because it could crush through union wooden vessels. On March 9, 1862, the Union *Armored, Monitor*, and Confederate *Met* and fought for a standoff. Pivotal point: After Antiamt crushed McClellan's forces in General Lee Richmond, Lee moved northward. In the second battle of the bull run (Aug. 29-30, 1862), General Li defeated general pope's union forces. As Lee moved to Maryland, he met McClellan's forces again at the Battle of Antiamt on Sept. 17, 1862. McClellan managed to stop Lee's forces after lee discovered plans for the battle. However, despite not winning, the Union halted the Confederate march northward. Antiamt granted Lincoln military support to issue the initial Emancipation Proclamation on September 23, 1862. On January 1, 1863, Lincoln issued the final proclamation. Lincoln now made the Civil War a war to end slavery. A proclamation without liberation called for the Emancipation Proclamation to free all slaves in confederate territory, except places where the Union had mostly regained control. Lincoln did not need to free slaves in border states because they feared they would be separated. The proclamation radically changed the nature of the war because it effectively removed any chance of a negotiated agreement between north and south. The 13th Amendment to the Constitution was passed in 1865, 8 months after the civil war ended. It legally ended slavery. Editor's note: Wikipedia has a great map that shows areas covered by the proclamation (on the right side of the page). With the Emancipation Proclamation, many people in the South said Lincoln was just trying to stir up the slave rebellion. The north now had a very strong moral reason. It had to preserve the Union and free the slaves. After the Emancipation Proclamation blacks ran short as battle shackles and manpower, blacks were allowed to enlist in the Union Army. Toward the end of the war, the Confederacy allowed blacks to enlist, but by then it was too late. After Antiamt, Lee's last lunge in Gettysburg, Lincoln replaced McClellan with General A. E. Burnside as commander of Potomac's army. He was replaced by hooker due to Burnside's heavy defeat in Fredericksburg, Virginia, on December 13, 1862. Hooker was badly beaten during a fight in Chancellerville, Virginia, on May 2-4, 1863, but
jackson had not been fatally wounded before. Hooker was replaced by General George G. Meade. As Lee moved his Confederate force to the north again (this time to Pennsylvania), he was met by the Meade Force in Gettysburg on July 1-3, 1863. General George Pickett's failure to charge enabled the union to win the battle. Confederate President Jefferson Davis was planning to give negotiators to Washington after the Confederate won at Gettysburg. Since the union ended up winning the battle, Lincoln did not negotiate with the South. At the dedication of a cemetery in Gettysburg, Lincoln gave the address of Gettysburg. The War Association in West Ulysses S. Grant became a colonel in the volunteer army. His first victory was when he captured Fort Henry and Fort Dolsen in February 1862. He planned to capture a line of rail routes in the Mississippi Valley in the next Corntin. His plan was thwarted when he lost to a Confederate force at the Battle of Shiloh on April 6-7, 1862. General Grant was assigned the command of the union forces that attacked Vicksburg. The city fell and surrendered on July 4, 1863. The Battle of Gettysburg and back-to-back Union military victories in the Battle of Vicksburg led to the end of all Confederate hopes for foreign help. Sherman scorched Georgia General Grant won the battle in Chattanooga, and the state of Tennessee was cleared of Confederate. Grant was made general in chief due to this victory. General William Tekamehen Sherman led the invasion of Georgia. They occupied Atlanta in September of 1864 and burned it in November. He destroyed rail lines and burned buildings. The Sherman march continued on through Georgia, intent on eliminating supplies destined for the Confederate Army. By waging war on his homes, Sherman also demanded to reduce the morale of men on the front. Sherman captured savannah on December 22, 1864. He moved through South Carolina, capturing and burning Columbia on February 17, 1865. The politics of war critics in President Lincoln's own party were led by Secretary of the Treasury, Salmon Chase. The Congressional Committee on the Conduct of War, formed in late 1861, was dominated by hardline Republicans who angered the liberation and expansion of the president's power in wartime. After Stephen A. Douglas, leader of the Democratic Party in the north, died, the party split between those who supported Lincoln (war Democrats) and who (peace Democrats) didn't. Congressman Clement L. Vallandigham was a key member in a group called Copperheads, which was a hardline peace Democrat. Vallandigham was deported from north to south by Lincoln, but he later returned after the war ended. Fearing a defeat of 1864, Republicans joined the War Democrats to form the Union party in the 1864 election. Lincoln's running mate was Andrew Johnson, a local war Democrat. Democrats, including Copperheads, named General McClellan as their presidential candidate. The Northern Democrats lost the election of 1864. It was a big defeat for the South; The removal of Lincoln was the last hope for a Confederate victory. Grant Outlast Lee President Lincoln chose General Grant to lead the attack on the Confederate capital of Richmond. Grant had 100,000 men in Lee engaged in a series of battles in the wilderness of Virginia (Jungle Expedition). On June 3, 1864, Grant ordered a frontal attack on Cold Harbor. Thousands of Union soldiers were executed within minutes, but a Strategy to grant a Confederate man to lose two Union men worked. He captured Richmond and Corners Lee. On April 9, 1865, Lee was forced to surrender the Army of Northern Virginia (a significant part of the Confederate Army) to the Appomattox courthouse in Virginia, effectively ending the Civil War. Lincoln's martyrdom was shot and killed by Southern, John Wilkes Booth, at the Ford Theater on April 14, 1865. Andrew Johnson takes over as president. After the nightmare, the Civil War claimed more than 600,000 lives and cost more than \$15 billion (\$2001). Britain extended the right to vote for more of its people with the Reform Bill of 1867. American democracy had proved itself and the disenfranchised British people used it to justify their democracy. Page 6 Chapter 22 The Ordeal of Reconstruction 1865-1877 Peace The problems of all rebel (Confederate) leaders were waived by President Johnson in 1868. After the war, southern people continued to believe that their view of isolation was correct. Friedman defined freedom liberation disproportionately effective in different parts of the conquered federation. Some slaves opposed the liberation union forces because of their loyalty to their bosses. The church became the focus of black community life in the years after liberation. Blacks formed their own churches pasted by their own ministers, and they had the opportunity of education. Blacks can now learn to read and write. The Freedmen Bureau because many freedmen (those who were freed from slavery) were unskilled, without property or money, and had little knowledge about how to survive as free people, Congress created the Freedmen Bureau on March 3, 1865. It provided clothing, medical care, food and education to both Friedman and white refugees. Union General Oliver O'Howard led the bureau. The bureau's biggest success was teaching blacks to read. Because it was despised by the president and the people of the South, the Friedman Bureau ended in 1872. Johnson: Tailor president When Andrew Johnson was in Congress, he refused to separate with his state of Tennessee. Johnson was listed as vice president on Lincoln's 1864 election ticket to gain support from war Democrats and other pro-Southern elements. Johnson was a strong supporter of state rights and the Constitution. He was a Southerner who didn't understand the North and a Democrat who wasn't accepted by Republicans. Rebuilding the president in 1863, Lincoln released his 10 percent reconstruction plan which dictated whether a state could be reunified into the union In the 1860 presidential election, 10% of voters pledged allegiance to the United States and pledged to abide by liberation. Then, a formal state government will be created within the state, and the state will be re-entered the union. Due to Republican fears over the restoration of the Planter elite and the possible re-enslave of blacks, Congress passed the Wade-Davis bill in 1864. It required that 50% of the state's voters pledge allegiance and it demanded stronger safeguards for liberation. President Lincoln refused to sign the bill. Disagreements between the president and Congress revealed differences between Republicans and two factions arose within the party: a majority that agreed with Lincoln and believed that isolated states should be restored to the Union as quickly as possible, and a radical minority that felt the South should suffer much before its re-entry — this minority wanted to overthrow the South social structure. , planters have to be punished, and new free blacks will be protected by federal power. President Johnson released his reconstruction plan on May 29, 1865. It called for special state conventions which were required to: repeal the decree of secession, reject all Confederate debts, and ratify the slave-free 13th Amendment. The states that agree on these concessions will be accepted again. The Belleful Black Code The Black Code was a series of laws designed to regulate cases of freed slaves. Mississippi passed the first such law in November 1865. The black code aimed to ensure a stable and subservient labor force. Blacks were forced to continue working plantations after their liberation due to the sharecropper's system. Plantation owners will rent out their pieces of land to blacks and will cost more rent than the return of the land produced. Land renters were obliged by the contract to continue the land work until the loan was repaid to the planter. Unable to repay the debt, the Blacks jumped up to start their contracts. The code imposed harsher penalties on blacks who jumped their labor contracts, some of which typically force blacks to work for the same employer for a year. The codes also called for restoring the pre-liberation system of race relations. The code declined a black to serve on a jury or to vote. The black code mocked the idea of freedom and imposed terrible difficulties on blacks who were struggling against abuse and poverty making their way as free people. Republicans were strongly opposed to the black code. In December 1865 Congress represented itself in Congress with reconstruction, former Confederate generals and colonels of southern states. It infuriated republicans who were apprehensive about their confederate embrace In Congress. Republicans had enjoyed their supreme rule in Congress during the Civil War, but will now be an opposing party. This time, too much control in the South Congress would cause the fact that slaves were no longer counted as a whole person, not just 3/5. (It gave the South a large population.) Republicans feared the South would take control of Congress. President Johnson announced on Dec. 6, 1865 that southern states had fulfilled their conditions and now the Union has been reinstated. The statement angered Republicans. Johnson clashed with Congress In February 1866, the president vetoed a bill extending the controversial Friedman Bureau (later re-passed). In response, Congress (controlled by Republicans) passed the civil rights bill in March 1866, which gave blacks the privilege of U.S. citizenship and struck at the Black Code. Congress rejected the president's veto for the bill. Fearing that the South may someday repeal the civil rights law, Congress passed the 14th Amendment in 1866. The amendment had the following components: 1) granting civil rights, including citizenship, to free people; 2) proportionally represent a state in Congress and less in the Electoral College if it refuses blacks the right to vote; 3) federal and state offices disqualified from
former Confederates who, as federal officeholders, once had sworn to support the United States Constitution; 4) Federal debt is guaranteed, while the Union assumed all Confederate debts. With the ability to overrule the president's veto, Congress began to develop into a major role in controlling the government. All Republicans agreed that no state should be welcomed back into the Union without ratifying the 14th Amendment. Swinging round the circle with Johnson in anticipation of congressional elections of 1866, President Johnson went on a tour to deliver a speech condemning radical Republicans in Congress. Of the ballots cast in the 1866 congressional elections, more than 2/3 went to Republicans. Republican principles and the program led Charles Sumner to black-headed Republican orthodoxy in the Senate for freedom and racial equality. Thaddeus Stevens led the hardliners in the House of Representatives. Moderate Republicans, the majority in Congress, preferred policies that prevented states from cutting citizens' rights, rather than policies that directly involved the federal government in personal life. Reconstruction by sword on March 2, 1867, the Congress passed the Reconstruction Act. It divided the south into 5 military districts, each commanded by a union general and police by union troops. It is also essential that states wishing to be re-admitted to the Union had to ratify the 14th Amendment, and the constitutions of states allowed former adult male slaves to vote. The goal was to create voters in southern states that would free the federal government from those states that vote back in the union and thus directly responsibly for the protection of black rights. The 15th Amendment was passed by the Congress in 1869. It granted black men the right to vote. The south's military reconstruction took control of some of the president's actions and established a military regime in the south. In 1877, the last federal troops were removed from the south and democracy returned to the south (in theory). No female voter feminists were outraged that the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments gave black men rights, but not women. The realities of radical reconstruction in the South, after gaining the right to vote by the 15th Amendment, began to organize blacks politically. He was a strong participant in the Union League, originally a pro-union organisation. Freedmen turned the Union League into a network of political clubs that campaigned for educated members and Republican candidates. The league also built black churches and schools, represented black complaints before local employers and governments, and recruited militias to protect black communities from white retaliation. From 1868-1876, blacks began organizing key offices

in government. Scalawags was accused of plundering southern states' treasuries through its political influence in southerners who radicalized governments. Carpetbaggers were sleazy northerners who came south to take power and profit. The Invisible Empire of the Ku Klux Klan South, otherwise known as the Ku Klux Klan, was founded in Tennessee in 1866. It was formed by disgruntled white Southern people who were outraged by the success of black legislators. The group acted through intimidation. Congress passed the Force Acts of 1870 and 1871 in response to killings committed by the Klan. The acts enabled federal troops to stop the atrocities of the Ku Klux Klan. The acts came too late, though, as the Klan had already intimidated many people. Johnson walks impeached Plank Congress passed the Term of Office Act in 1867. It requires the president to secure Senate consent before he could remove members of his cabinet once they were approved by the Senate. The aim was to place War Secretary Edwin M. Stanton (a spy for the Republican Party) in the presidential cabinet. When Johnson sacked Stanton in 1868, the House of Representatives voted to impeach Johnson for high crimes and misdemeanors. A not guilty decision for Johnson was made by the House of Representatives to prosecute the president, while the Senate acted as a court to try Johnson on impeachment charges. President Johnson argued that the term of office act was unconstitutional and that he had fired Stanton for challenging the act Court. On May 16, 1868, the Senate voted not guilty by a vote margin to the president. Hardline Republicans failed to win the 2/3 majority vote needed in the Senate to oust the president. Some senators didn't blame the vote because they feared creating a bad precedent of abusing the checks and balance systems. The senators also did not like the economic policies of Johnson's presidential replacement Ben Wade. The purchase of Alaska in 1867, Foreign Minister William Seward signed a treaty with Russia that gave Alaska \$7.2 million to the U.S. Russia sold Alaska to the United States because it felt its expansion in North America was over. Russia also wanted to strengthen the U.S. as a barrier against its enemy Britain. Although the American people were focused on reconstruction and anti-expansion, they supported the purchase of Alaska because they didn't want to offend Russia, which had helped them during the Civil War. Not all Americans supported this purchase, however, and some referred to it as Seward's folly. The legacy of reconstruction many white Southerners felt was more painful than the reconstruction war itself. During the reconstruction, the Republican Party wanted to protect free slaves and boost the fortunes of the Republican Party. These principles removed the party from the south for about 100 years. Despite good intentions by Republicans, reconstruction didn't really change the way that the South treated or saw blacks. Thaddeus Stevens had a radical programme of drastic economic reforms and comprehensive protection of political rights. This programme was never enacted. Page 7 Chapter 23 The Gilded Age grant the political paralysis killer shirt grant in 1869-1896 to elect Republicans nominated General Grant for the presidency in 1868. The Republican Party supported the continued reconstruction of the South, while Grant just stood on the stage of having peace. Democrats nominated Horshio Seymour. Grant won the election of 1868. The era of good theft Jim Fisk and J. Gold veded a conspiracy to raise the price of the gold market in 1869. The two men bought a large amount of gold and drove the price of hoarding. On Black Friday, September 24, 1869, the Treasury was forced to sell gold from its reserves to lower the high price of gold. Boss Tweed employed New York to milk as much as \$200 million of bribery, corruption, and fraudulent elections. (Tweed Ring) Tweed was eventually jailed. A carnival of corruption members of the federal government also participated in illegal/immoral activity. The Credit Mobilier scandal erupted in 1872 when union Pacific Railroad Insider Credit Mobilier formed the construction company and then hired itself at inflated prices to build the rail line, earning a lot of money. The company paid Congress and vice president. The liberal Republican uprising of 1872 was formed in 1872 in response to political corruption in Washington and their dissatisfaction with military reconstruction. The Liberal Republican Party met in Cincinnati and chose Horace Greeley as its presidential candidate for the 1872 election. The Democratic Party also chose Greeley as its candidate. The Republican Party continued to put its support behind president Grant. Grant won the election of 1872. Liberal Republicans caused the Republican Congress to pass a general amnesty act in 1872, removing political restrictions from most of the former Confederate leaders. Congress also lowered high civil war tariffs and gave mild civil service reforms to the grant administration. Depression, deflation, and inflation-over-speculation was the primary cause of the panic of 1873. Banks gave too much indiscreet loans to support greater expansion. When profits failed to materialize, people were unable to pay off their debts. Mistrust of the government has made the inflation of the note higher. Backed by advocates of hard money (coin money), the Restoration Act of 1875 requires the government to continue to withdraw notes from circulation and redeem all paper currency in gold at face value starting in 1879. The silver dollar coin was closed by Congress in 1873 when silver miners began to close their silver sales to federal mints; Miners can get more money for silver, elsewhere. The Treasury's policy of depositing gold stocks to replace the greenback was known as contraction. The price of the note increased due to the reduction in circulation of this policy. Republican hard money policy had a negative political impact and helped elect the Democratic House of Representatives in 1874. Pallid politics in the gilded age had balanced political parties in government throughout most of the gilded age (a name given by Mark Twain for 30 years after the Civil War). Some important economic issues separate Democrats and Republicans. Republican voters insisted on strict codes of personal ethics and acknowledged that the government should play a role in regulating society's economic and ethical affairs. They were located in the Midwest and Northeast. Several Republican votes came from the Grand Army of the Republic, a politically active Brotherhood organization consisting of several Union veterans of the Civil War. Democrats were immigrant Lutheran and Roman Catholics who believed in enduring differences in an imperfect world. He also opposed the government imposing the same moral standards on society as a whole. Democrats were found in south and northern industrial cities. Both parties supported protection, the principle of giving jobs to your political Hayes-Tilden standoff, the 1876 Congress passed a resolution limiting the presidency to two terms after Grant began to consider running for a third term. Republicans chose Rutherford B. Hayes as their presidential candidate for the 1876 election. The Democrats chose Samuel J. Tilden. In the election, Tilden won the popular vote, but he was 1 vote shy of winning in the Electoral College (184 out of 185). Louisiana, South Carolina and Florida remained in 20 electoral vote disputes. Each state had sent two ballot counts to Congress. A ballot count said Republicans had won, while the second count said Democrats had won. There was a controversy over which candidate should be conferred with the disputed electoral votes. The agreement of 1877 and the end of reconstruction was passed by the Congress in 1877. Contained within the agreement was the Electoral Counting Act, which established an electoral commission consisting of 15 men from the Senate, House of Representatives, and Supreme Court. The commission ultimately gave the election to Hayes (Republican). Democrats were outraged at the outcome of the election, but agreed that Hayes could take office if he withdrew federal troops from Louisiana and South Carolina. With the Hayes-Tilden deal, the Republican Party abandoned its commitment to racial equality. The Civil Rights Act of 1875 was supposed to guarantee equal housing in public places and prohibit racial discrimination in jury selection. The Supreme Court ultimately termed most of the act as unconstitutional, saying the 14th Amendment only prohibits government violations of civil rights, not denied civil rights by individuals. After the reconstruction ended Jim Crow's birth in the South, white Democrats (redeemers) resumed political power in the South and began enacting laws discriminating against blacks. Blacks were forced into sharecropper and tenant farming. Through the crop-eclipse system, small farmers who rented land from planters were perpetually placed in debt and forced owners to continue working. Eventually, state-level legal codes of segregation known as Jim Crow law were enacted. Southern states also enacted literacy requirements, voter registration laws and election taxes to ensure Southern blacks could not vote. The Supreme Court ruled in favor of the separation of the South in the case of Plessy vs. Ferguson (1896), declaring that separate but equal facilities for blacks were legal under the 14th Amendment. After class conflict and ethnic strugant panic of 1873 and the resulting depression, railroad workers went on strike after President Hayes cut his wages. The strike failed, highlighting the weakness of the labor movement. Many immigrants came to the United States hoping to find money, Many were disappointed when they found none. They either returned home or remained in the U.S. and faced extraordinary difficulties. People on the West Coast attributed dwindling wages and economic troubles to
hate Chinese workers. To appease them, congress passed the Chinese Boycott Act in 1882, halting Chinese immigration into the United States. Garfield and Arthur were despised because President Hayes was from his own Republican Party. James A. Garfield was elected as the presidential candidate for the 1880 election. Garfield was separated from the Half-Breed faction of the Republican Party. His vice president, Chester A. Arthur, was estranged from the veteran faction. Democrats chose civil war hero Winfield Scott. Garfield won the 1880 election, but was murdered by Charles J. Guiteanu at Washington Railroad Station. The expected implication of the killing was that after Arthur took over the presidency, he would replace half-race Republican staffers with veterans. Garfield's death shocked politicians in improving the bad system. The reform was supported by President Arthur, which was shocking to his critics. The Pendleton Act of 1883 made mandatory campaign contributions from federal employees illegal, and it established the Civil Service Commission to make appointments to federal jobs on merit. Civil service reform forced politicians to gain support and funds from big business leaders. The Blaine-Cleveland Mudslingers Republicans of 1884 elected James G. Blaine as their presidential candidate for the 1884 election. Democrats chose Grover Cleveland. Grover Cleveland was a very honest and admirable man. Cleveland won the election of 1884. Old Grover takes on Cleveland as the first Democrat to take over the presidency in 28 years. He replaced thousands of federal employees with Democrats. Cleveland believed that while people support the government, the government should not support the people. Cleveland's battle for a lower tariff was the Treasury running a budget surplus due to the high revenue generated by tariffs that were enacted during the Civil War. To reduce this surplus, President Cleveland convinced Congress to lower tariffs in 1887. Republicans opposed lowering tariffs because they thought it would harm businesses. Republicans elected Benjamin Harrison as their presidential candidate for 18 elections. Republicans made tariffs the issue for the election of 18. Cleveland won the popular vote, but Harrison still won the election. Thomas B. Reid, the Republican speaker of the billion-dollar Congressional House, took control of the House and used threats to get Congress to pass several debated bills. The billion-dollar Congress, named for its lavish spending, gave pensions to Civil War veterans, increased government procurement on silver, and passed McKinley Act of 1890. This greatly increased tariffs and harmed farmers economically. Farmers were forced to buy expensive products from U.S. manufacturers while selling their products in highly competitive world markets. McKinley's Tariff Act led the Republican Party to lose public support and lost its majority in Congress in the 1890 congressional elections. The people's party, or populists formed from frustrated farmers in the agricultural belt of the West and the South, drum up discontent. They called for a graduate income tax; government ownership of railroads, telegraphs and telephones; direct election of U.S. senators; limits a term in the presidency; adopting initiatives and referendums to allow citizens to shape the law more directly; a short working day; and immigration restrictions. Populists nominated General James B. Weaver for the 1892 presidential election. In 1892, a series of violent activist attacks swept through the country, including the Homestead Strike. The populist party could not win the election. One of the main reasons for this was that the party supported the black community. Party leaders like Thomas Edward Watson felt that a black person had the right to vote. The party counted on several black votes from the South, but many Southern blacks were denied the right to vote through literacy tests and election taxes. Southern whites voted against the party because of the party's equal rights views toward blacks. Cleveland and depression Grover Cleveland again ran for president in the 1892 election and won, beating the populist party and the Republican Party. The panic of 1893 was the worst economic depression of the United States in the 1800s. It was due to overbuilding, over-speculation and agricultural depression. The Sherman Silver Purchase Act of 1890 was created by Benjamin Harrison, and it forced the government to buy a certain amount of silver every month. Indebted farmers pushed for the act because they wanted to cause inflation so that they could pay off their debts with cheap money. The people started exchanging silver for gold from the government. The increase in silver production added a significant drain on the Treasury's gold reserves, lowering confidence in the country's finances. This led to Cleveland being forced to repeal the Sherman Silver Act purchase in 1893. J.P. Morgan lent \$65,0,000 gold to the government to increase the Treasury's reserve. Cleveland breeds a response wilsom-gorman tariff lowered tariffs of 1894 and added a 2% tax on income over \$4.0. The Supreme Court termed income tax as unconstitutional in 1895. The embarrassment over the Wilson-Gorman tariff caused Democrats to lose seats in Congress, giving Republicans a majority in Congress. Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Arthur, Harrison and Cleveland were As forgettable presidents. Page 8 Chapter 24 Industry Age 1865-1900 comes Iron Colt An Iron Horse Country's rail network gets significantly expanded in the late 1800s. Because of the high costs and risks associated with the construction of rail routes, Congress subsidized the cost of several rail construction projects. Congress also gave railroad companies a lot of unused public land. Spanning the continent along the railroad in 1862, Congress selected the Union Pacific Railroad Company to build an intercontinental railroad starting in Omaha, Nebraska. The Central Pacific Railroad company was responsible for laying track toward California of the intercontinental railroad. 4 main financial backers of the Central Pacific Railroad (Big Four) included Layland Stanford and Collis P. Huntington. Both Union Pacific Railroad and Central Pacific Railroad companies received financial support from the government. Intercontinental rail was completed in 1869, allowing for the west to open up for growth and expansion in trade with Asia. With rail relations binding the continent there were 5 intercontinental rail routes built: North Pacific Railroad, running from Lake Superior to Puget Sound, was completed in 1883; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, which runs from Topeka to California, completed in 1884; The Southern Pacific, stretched from New Orleans to San Francisco, was completed in 1884; And The Great Northern, running from Duluth to Seattle, was completed by James J. Hill in 1893. Rail road consolidation and mechanization Cornelius Vanderbilt made a lot of money while improving eastern railroads. Progress helped in the development of railroads: a standard gauge of steel rail and track width. The revolution by railways inspired the country's industrialization in the years after the civil war. It created a huge domestic market for U.S. raw materials and manufactured goods. Rail companies also spurred immigration. By the 1880s, every city in America had its own local time. To keep the program and avoid ships, proposing major rail lines, on Nov. 18, 1883, divided the U.S. into 4 times areas — most towns accepted the new time method. Wrongdoing in railroading inflated claims about the company's assets and profits selling bonds to some people rail companies, enabling them to sell shares and bonds in excess of Rail's actual value (stock water). Many rail titans felt they were above the law, and they abused the public by bribing judges and assemblies. Rail kings were manipulator of a huge natural monopoly and exercised too much direct control over people's lives. Rail companies colluded with each other to protect their profits. Pools were agreements to divide business into a given area and share profits, small farmer Most paid rail transportation rates, while larger customers paid lower rates. The government reined in the iron horse during the depression of the 1870s, farmers protesting against railwaymen fleeing farmers in bankruptcy. Several Midwestern legislatures tried to regulate railroad monopolies, but in 1886, the Supreme Court ruled in Wabasha, St. Louis and Pacific Railroad Company versus Illinois that individual states could not regulate interstate commerce. In 1887, the Congress passed the Inter-State Commerce Act. It prohibited exemptions and pools, requires rail routes to publish their rates openly, forbid unfair discrimination against shippers, and outlawed charging more for a shorter trip than for a longer journey on the same line. It also created the Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC) to administer and implement the new law. The new laws provided a platform where competing businesses can resolve their conflicts by peaceful ways (rather than engaging in price wars). The miracle telephone of mechanization was created in 1876 by Alexander Graham Bell. The invention revolutionized the way Americans communicate. Thomas Alva Edison invented several tools; The most famous is the electric light bulb in 1879. Tycoons like trust titan Andrew Carnegie (Steel King), John D. Rockefeller (oil trader), and Jay Pierpont Morgan (bankers banker) brushed aside their competition by emerging tycoons. Carnegie used a strategy of vertical integration to combine all stages of manufacturing into one organization. He and his business controlled every aspect of production from mining to marketing. Their goal was to improve efficiency. Horizontal integration was meant to partner with competitors in the way of monopolising a given market. This strategy of building a trust was used by Rockefeller. Morgan used the strategy of interlocking
directorates when he put his people on the boards of directors of rival companies the supremacy of steel steel was king during the era of industrialization; Almost every aspect of society used it. By the late 1800s, the United States was producing 1/3 of the world's steel supply. The bessemer process simplified the steel production process and reduced the price of steel. The process involved blowing cold air over red-hot iron to ignite carbon and eliminate impurities. Andrew Carnegie, the other sultan of Carnegie and Steel, was not a monopolistic and disliked monopoly trust. By 1900, he was producing the country's 1/4 bessemer steel. J.P. Morgan funded the restructuring of railroads, insurers, and banks. In 1900, Carnegie wanted to sell its holdings of its steel companies. He threatened to ruin Morgan's steel pipe production business if Morgan didn't buy him. Morgan bought Carnegie for 400 million dollars. Morgan, United States Steel Corporation in 1901 it was America's first billion-dollar corporation. Donate your money to charity to devote the rest of your life. Rockefeller grows rose an American beauty was the oil industry's first major product. The invention of electric light bulbs made kerosene obsolete. By 1900, gasoline-burning internal combustion engine became the primary means of automobile propulsion. The birth of automobiles gave the oil industry a great lift. John D. Rockefeller created The Standard Oil Company of Ohio in 1870, attempting to eliminate intermediaries and knock out its competitors. By 1877, they controlled 95% of all oil refineries in the country. Rockefeller expanded his company by eliminating its competitors. Other trusts came to america. These included sugar trusts, tobacco trusts, leather trusts and harvester trusts. The gospel of wealth used the existence of the rich fittest to explain why they were financially successful and why poor people were poor. Plutocracy: When a government is controlled by the rich. The Constitution gave Congress sole jurisdiction over interstate commerce. This allows monopolistics to use their lawyers to thwart control by state legislators. Large trusts also sought protection behind the 14th Amendment, arguing that corporations were actually legal people. The government passed the Sherman Anti-Trust Act of 1890 to the Evil Trust Congress, which denied business activities that the government considered anti-competitive. It also required the government to investigate trusts. The law was ineffective because it had legal loopholes and it afflicted all the big trusts, not just the bad guys. In the age of industry as of the South in late 1900, the South still produced less goods than it was before the Civil War. Southern agriculture got a boost in the 1880s when machine-made cigarettes replaced hand-made cigarettes. This increased tobacco consumption. James Buchanan Duke created the American Tobacco Company in 1890. Many obstacles slowed southern industrialization. Northern-majority railroad companies charged lower rates on manufactured goods moving from north to south, but higher rates when raw materials were shipped from south to north. The Pittsburgh plus pricing system was economic discrimination against the South in the steel industry. Coal and iron ore reserves were discovered in Birmingham, Alabama. This should have helped southern steel makers, but northern steel companies put pressure on railroads to raise their shipping rates. This removed Birmingham's economic benefits. The South excelled in the manufacture of cotton textiles. Cotton mills were eventually built in the South, but they paid workers much lower wages. The impact of the new industrial revolution on U.S. economic growth after the civil war raised living standards in the United States. This The industry was replaced by manufacturing. Women were the worst affected by the new industrial age. Women found employment as inventions were born: Typewriters and telephone switchboards gave women new economic and social opportunities. The nation of farmers and independent producers was becoming a nation of wage earners. By the early 1900s, the vast majority of the country's population earned wages. The strength in unions is new machines displaced employees, but more jobs were created than destroyed in the long run. Some factory workers went on strike due to low wage conditions. Corporations repeatedly forced their workers to sign an ironclad oath or yellow dog contract, saying workers would not join a trade union. Some companies owned by the company downtown, raising prices of basic living expenses so that the company could make more money (grocery stores, banks, etc.). Strikes became common and middle-class people began to get angry with them. Labour's lame labor unions with civil war promoted. The National Labor Union, held in 1866, lasted 6 years and attracted 600,000 members. The Union's aim was to organise workers in different trades and to challenge companies for better working conditions. Black workers created a national labor union of their own color. The colorful national labor union couldn't work with the National Labor Union because the latter supported the Republican Party and it was supported by racist white unionists. After the death of the National Labor Union in 1877, the Knights of Labor took over. It was led by Terence V. Powderly and started as a secret society. It sought to involve all workers while campaigning for economic and social reform, including the Code for Safety and Health. On May 4, 1886, while unring the Knights of Labor in Haymarket Square, Chicago police tried to break up protests against alleged police brutality. Someone hurled a dynamite bomb, killing many people. 8 Anarchists were convicted; 5 were sentenced to death while another 3 were sent to jail. In 1892, Illinois Governor John P. Altgeld pardoned 3 people in jail. Knights of Labour were blamed for the incident in Haymarket Square and as a result, it lost public support. Another problem with the Knights of Labour was that it involved both skilled and unskilled workers. When unskilled workers went on strike, they were simply replaced. Only the American Federation of Skilled Work's labor drained the Knights of Labor of its members. The American Federation of Labor was founded in 1886 in front of the Air Force of L and led by Samuel Gompers. The Federation was a union of self-governing unions, each of which held its independence. It demanded better wages, hours and working conditions. The federation's main weapons were walkouts and To extramisle. It supported the idea of a closed shop, in which an employer could only hire union employees and all employees had to be in a union. The biggest weakness of organised labour was that it was accepted by a small minority of working people. Labor Day was created by Congress in 1894. Page 9 Chapter 25 America 1865-1900 takes the city from 1870-1900, the population of American cities had tripled. By 1890 urban frontier, New York, Chicago and Philadelphia all had a population of more than 1 million. Louis Sullivan contributed to the development of the skyscraper. The city limits were extended outward by electric trolleys. People were attracted to cities by facilities such as electricity, indoor plumbing and telephones. Dumping bottles, boxes, bags, and bins became a major problem in cities. New immigration new immigrants of the 1880s came from Southern and Eastern Europe. They came from countries with short histories of democratic government, where people had become accustomed to harsh living conditions. Some Americans feared that new immigrants would not assimilate into American culture. They began to ask whether the nation became a melting pot or dumping ground. Immigrants uprooting southern Europe left their countries of origin because Europe had no place for them. Europe's population nearly doubled in the century after 1800 due to the abundant supply of fish and grain from the US and the extensive cultivation of Europe. America fever caught in Europe as the United States was portrayed as a land of great opportunities. The persecution of minorities in Europe sent many immigrants to the United States. Many immigrants never intended to stay in the U.S. forever; Took a large number of money and returned home. Immigrants who remained in the United States struggled to preserve their traditional culture. Reactions to the new immigration had little to do with the federal government to help assimilate immigrants into American society. Community owners took care of immigrants by providing jobs, housing, schools, parks, and hospitals. In return, immigrants voted for these owners. Americans gradually became aware of the hardships of cities. Walter Rauschenburch and Washington Gladen were Protestant clergy who sought to apply christianity lessons to slums and factories. Settlement Homes: A home located in a poor, urban area where middle-class people live and will take care of the local community by providing services such as health care and daycare; Became the center of women's activism and social reform. Jane Addams founded Hull House, the most prominent U.S. settlement house. Adams condemned war and poverty. Hull House offered instruction in English, consulting to help Americans deal immigrants with big city life, childcare services for working mothers, and cultural activities for Residents. Lillian Wald founded the Henry Street settlement in New York in 1893. Florence Bananas was a lifelong supporter for the welfare of women, children, blacks and consumers. Addams, Wald, and Kelley paved the way for future women to enter the social work profession. Narrowing the Wellcome Matt antifigness, or birthism, in the 1880s. Nativists are concerned that the original Anglo-Saxon population will soon be voting higher in numbers and more, and they blamed immigrants for social problems. An antiferon organization was the American Protective Association (APA). It was built in 1887 and it urged
the office to vote against Roman Catholic candidates. In 1882, Congress passed the first restrictive law against immigrants. It forced criminals and convicts to go back to their home countries. In 1885, Congress banned imports of foreign workers under contract. They were usually contracted for substandard wages. The literacy test began in 1917. In 1882, the Congress barred the Chinese from settling in the United States (Chinese Exclusion Act). Churches face urban challenge Protestant churches were suffering from people moving to cities. A Protestant evangelist, Dwight Lyman Moody, preached about kindness and forgiveness. He contributed to adapting the old-time religion to the facts of the city's life. The Moody Bible Institute was established in Chicago in 1889 to carry out its work. Roman Catholics and Judaism were gaining enormous strength from new immigration. By 1890, there were more than 150 religious sects in the United States. The Church of Christ was founded in 1879 by scientist Mark Baky Eddy, who preached that the true practice of Christianity cures the disease. Darwin disrupts churches published in 1859 by Charles Darwin, on the origin of the species stated that humans gradually evolved from lower forms of life. The theory of evolution casts serious doubt on the idea of religion. Conservatives stood by their beliefs of God and religion, while modernists flatly refused to accept the Bible altogether. Lust for learning during this time period, public education and tax-backed primary schools and high schools received support from the idea. Teacher-training schools, called general schools, experienced great expansion after the Civil War. New immigration in the 1880s and 1890s brought new strength to private Catholic narrow schools, which were becoming a key part of the country's educational structure. Public schools excluded millions of adults. Crowded cities generally provide better educational facilities than old one-room rural schools. Booker T. Washington and education for black people lagged far behind other areas in South public education. African-Americans suffered the most. The major champion of black education was former slave Booker T. Washington. She in At the Black General and Industrial School in Tuskegee, Alabama. His self-help approach to solving the country's racial problems was labeled housing because it didn't directly challenge white supremacy. Washington touted the issue of social equality, focusing on economic equality. George Washington Carver taught and researched at the Tuskejy Institute in 1896. He became an internationally renowned agro-chemist. Dr. We. Black leaders, including B du Bois, attacked Booker T. Washington as Washington condemned the black race of physical labor and eternal inferiority. Du Bois helped create the National Association for the Advancement of Color People (NAACP) in 1910. The Sacred Hall of Ivy Women and Black Colleges arose after the Civil War. The Morrill Act of 1862 provided public land to the States to support education. Out of these grants, land became a grant college. The Hatch Act of 1887 extended the Morrill Act and provided federal funds for setting up of agricultural use stations in respect of land-grant colleges. The millionaire and tycoon donated generously to the education system. Johns Hopkins University, founded in 1876, was the nation's first high-grade graduate school. The march of mind public health increased due to scientific progress. William James made a big impression in psychology through his many writings. The Library of the Press Appeals Of Congress was founded in 1897. The invention of the linotype in 1885 increased the printing of newspapers. Joseph Pulitzer News was a leader in sensational (yellow journalism) techniques. William Randolph Hurst produced a series of newspapers starting with the San Francisco Examiner in 1887. The Associated Press, founded in the 1840s, was gaining strength and wealth. One of the most influential magazines of reform was the New York Nation. Started in 1865 by Edwin L. Godkin, it pushed for civil service reform, honesty in government, and a moderate tariff. Henry George wrote the book Progress and Poverty in 1879, which addressed the cooperation of progress with poverty. He proposed a 100 percent tax on profits due to land price increases. Edward Bellamy wrote the socialist novel, looking backward. The book portrays a time in the future when big businesses are nationalized to serve the public interest. New morality Victoria Woodhull wrote The Periodical, Woodhull and Claffin Weekly in 1872, which declared her faith in free love. Anthony Comstock helped pass the Comstock law, which censors unethical content from the public. In the city of families and women starting in the late 1800s, the divorce rate increased and family size decreased. Women became more independent in the urban environment. Feminist Charlotte Perkins Gilman calls on women to abandon and contribute to their dependent status The larger life of the community through productive participation in the economy. In 1890, the National American Women's Suffrage Association was established. The re-born suffrage movement and other women's organization excluded black women. Ida B. Wells helped launch the Black Women's Club movement, which led to the establishment of the National Association of ColorEd Women in 1896. Alcohol prohibition and improved alcohol consumption boost increased during the late 1800s. The National Prohibition Party was created in 199 in 1869. The Women Christian Temperance Union was constructed in 1874. The Anti-Salon League convinced states to band up alcohol sales. In 1919, the 18th Amendment banned alcohol in the United States. As popular narrative literacy increased after the war, book reading also increased. The Money novels were short books about the forests of the West. General Louise Wallace wrote the novel, Ben Hur: A Tale of the Christ, to Combat Darwinism. Horshio Algar was a Puritan New Englander who wrote more than 100 versions of the teenage tale involving the New York Newsboys in 1866. Literary landmarks writers started writing about realism, naturalism, and regionalism. Realism: The writers wrote about coarse human comedy and the drama of the world William Dean Howells was editor-in-chief of the Boston-based Atlantic Monthly. He wrote about common people and contemporary social themes. He was the father of American realism. Mark Twain was a journalist, humorist, satirist and an opponent of social justice. Henry James wrote about innocent Americans' confrontation with Europeans. His novels often included women as central characters. He was the master of psychological realism. Naturalism: The authors applied different scientific objectivity to the study of humans Stephen Crane wrote about the unpleasant side of life in urban, industrial America. Jack London was a well-known nature writer who wrote about the potential fascist revolution in Iron Heel. Theodore Dresser wrote with a disregard of prevailing ethical standards. Regionalism: The authors wrote about local ways of life before industrialization in 1899, feminist Kate Chopin wrote about adultery, suicide and women's ambitions in awakening. Bret was a Writer of Harte West, writing california gold rush stories. Black writer Paul Laurence Dunbar embraced the use of black dialect and folklore to discuss Southern black culture. Artistic conquest music and portrait painting increased in popularity. The phonograph invented by Thomas Edison enabled the reproduction of music by mechanical means. The entertainment circus business emerged in the 1880s. Baseball was also emerging as the national pastime, and a professional league was created in the 1870s. Basketball was invented by James Naismith in 1891. Page 10 Chapter 26 The Great West and The Agricultural Revolution 1865-1896 Clash of Conflict In the plains in the west, soldiers spread cholera, typhoid and smallpox to Indians. They also reduced the population of bison through poaching. The federal government tried to appease the Plains Indians by signing treaties with the heads of various tribes at Fort Larmi in 1851 and fort Atkinson in 1853. The Treaties marked the introduction of a reservation system in the West. Indians usually recognize no rights outside their family. Tribes and chiefs were fake names made by white people. In the 1860s, the government grouped plains Indians into small plots of land: the Great Sioux Reservation, mainly in the Dakota region, and the Indian territory in Oklahoma. Col. J. May, from the original population decreases in Sand Creek, Colorado, in 1864. M Chivington's militia kills 400 innocent Indians . In 1866, a Sioux War party attacked and executed the command of William J. Feterman, captain of 81 soldiers and civilians, in the Bighorn Mountains of Wyoming. The Battle of little Bighorn was a rare Indian victory in the Plains Wars. In 1876, Colonel George Armstrong Custer's Seventh Cavalry was slaughtered as he tried to suppress indians after attacking the Sioux who were searching for gold in the Great Sioux Reservation. Nez Perse Indians were sent to Kansas in 1877 for a dusty reservation. Indians' taming was accelerated by rails, white men's illnesses, and alcoholism. While helping a herd of bison after the Civil War, more than 15 million bison grazed the Western Plains. By 1885, bison was left with less than 1000 after being slaughtered for their tongues, skins or entertainment. By the late 1880s the end of the mark, the nation began to realize the horrors it committed upon Indians. Helen Hunt Jackson published a century of insults in 1881 that told of the government's record of ruthlessness in dealing with Indians. He also wrote Ramona in 1884 who explained the injustice to California Indians. The Davest Act of 1887 dissolved many tribes as legal entities, wiped out tribal ownership of land, and established individual Indian family heads with 160 free acres of land. If
Indians behaved like good white settlers, they would get the full title for their holdings as well as citizenship. The Davies Act attempted to assimilate Indians with white men. Till the Indian Reorganisation Act of 1934, the Davies Act remained the basis of the official Indian policy of the Government. In 1879, the government funded the Carlisle Indian School in Pennsylvania. Mining: In 1858, from dishpan to ore breaker, minerals, including gold and silver, were discovered in the Rockies, prompting several 50-minerers or pike drunks rushing to the mountains in search of precious metals. Fifty miners also arrived for Nevada after discovering gold and silver in Comstock Lode in 1859. Women get the right to vote (1869), Utah (1870), Colorado (1893), and Idaho (1896), long before the women of the east. Frontier mining played a key role in bringing people and wealth to the West. Gold and silver searches allowed the Treasury to resume sample payments in 1879 (payment for silver). Beef bonanzas and Long Drive intercontinental railroads enabled live cattle to move east from Texas. The cattle were butchered after arriving in an eastern city. To make the cattle-rearing business profitable, the Association of Cattle Farmers organized the Wyoming Stock-Growers Association. The Farmer Marginal Homestead Act of 1862 allowed a settler to acquire 160 acres of land from living on it for as much as 5 years, improving it, and paying a nominal fee of about \$30. Instead of public land being sold mainly for revenue, it was now being given away to encourage the disposal of vacant space and provide an incentive for family farmland. Most of the land given by the ACT had terrible soil and there was no rainfall in the weather. Many homesteads were forced to give back to the government. The 100th Meridian was running from a fictional line Dakota to Texas that separated the wet east from the dry west. Dry farming was the practice of using shallow farming to grow crops in dry western environments. Over time, it ended and the soil dried up. Tough strains of wheat in the West, and new federally funded irrigation projects cause the Great American Desert to bloom. The Far West Age comes west experiencing tremendous population growth from the 1870s to the 1890s. Colorado was admitted as a state in 1876 after the Pike Peak gold rush. From 1889-1890, the Republican Congress, demanding more Republican electoral and congressional votes, admitted six new states: ND, SD, MT, WA, ID, and WY. Utah was admitted in 1896, after the Mormon Church formally banned polygamy in 1890. Several sooner illegally entered Indian land in the Oklahoma district. On April 22, 1889, the district was opened to the public and thousands came. In 1907, Oklahoma was admitted as an early state. The fading border in 1890, a U.S. borderline was no longer clear; All the unstable areas were now smashed by the isolated bodies of the settlement. Western migration could discourage urban employers from going west afield to maintain higher wages. Western cities grew as failed farmers, miners failed, and miserable eastern cities demanded fortunes. By 1880, the area from the Rockies to the Pacific coast was the most urbanized area in america, measured by the percentage of people living in cities. Farm a factory gets high prices due to farmers focusing on growing a cash crops, such as wheat or corn, and using their profits to buy produce at the normal store Goods manufactured in the city. The pace of wheat harvesting increased dramatically by the invention of time binder in the 1870s and by the Alliance in the 1880s. This mechanization of farms brought about the idea that farms were outdoor grain factories. Deflation doom debtors because Western farmers grew a crop (wheat or corn), they exist in a crop economy, like southern cotton farmers. Farmers' livelihoods depended on the price of their single product, which was unpredictable and beyond their control. In the late 1800s, the relative prices of crops were reduced due to deflation. Thousands of farms closed in advance, and some farmers became tenant farmers, instead renting land that they owned farming. The unhappy farmer in the late 1800s, poor soil and drought forced many people to leave their farms and towns. Farmers sold their produce in the unsecured world market, but they had to buy their manufactured equipment in the tariff-protected home market. Farmers were at the mercy of various corporations: Harvester Trust, Trust of Barbed Wire, Fertilizer Trust, Railroad Trust. Farmers made up half the population in 1890, but they failed to settle until they were forced to do so by the federal government 50 years later. Farmer took his stand was the National Guard of Guardians of Animal Husbandry (also known as Grange), held in 1867, led by Oliver H. Kelley. Banana's first objective was to enhance the lives of different farmers through social, educational and fraternal activities. Granger also called for farmers' collective troubles to be corrected. They set up cooperative-owned stores for consumers and cooperatively owned grain elevators and warehouses for producers. Some Grangers entered politics and tried to force public control of private business to grange laws, which have general welfare. The granger's influence faded after the courts overturned their laws. Note the Labour Party sought to improve workers' working conditions. The preamble of populism farmers formed the Farmers Alliance in the late 1870s. He cooperated in buying and selling to gain control over railroads and manufacturers. The coalition had limited power as it excluded blacks and landless tenant farmers. A national coalition of coloured farmers was formed in the 1880s to attract black farmers. The People's Party, also known as populists, fell out of the peasant alliance. It called for rail, telephone, and telegraph nationalization; establishment of graduate income tax; and the creation of a new federal subtreater, in which crops were stored until crop prices rose. Populists also wanted a free and unlimited coin of silver. The panic of Cox's army and pullman strike 1893 reinforced the stance of populists that farmers and workers were being persecuted by economic and political Gen. Jacob S. Coxy led a protest in Washington in 1894, demanding that the government launch a public works program. Eugene V. Debs helped organize the American Railway Union. The Pullman strike of 1894 began when the Pullman Palace car company cut wages. Federal troops broke the strike. Golden McKinley and Silver Brian were The Republican nominee for the 1896 election, William McKinley. Marcus Alonzo was McKinley's impressive campaign manager. Hasna led the government's flagship function was to aid business, and he believed in the trickle down effect (workers do well if business does well). The Republican platform endorsed the Gold Standard. The Democratic nominee was William Jennings Bryan. He supported inflation through unlimited silver coins, which led many populists to support him as a candidate. Class clash: Holders vs. bondholders William McKinley won the 1896 election. Many of McKinley's votes came from the east. Many of Brian's votes came from the west. Many of Brian's votes came from the debt-stricken South and trans Mississippi West. Businesses and formerly wage earners voted for their jobs and had no reason to favor inflation, which was the heart of Brian's campaign. The election of 1896 was the last election in which a candidate tried to win the election with the help of farmers. There were more people in cities, so the focus was on trying to win urban votes in future elections. The political era from 1896 to 1932 was called the fourth party system. The time period was characterized by low voter turnout, weakening of Party organizations and fading of issues such as civil service reform. The new political issues became a concern for industrial regulation and the welfare of labour. The Republican stand-up seated the Dingley tariff bill passed in 1897, setting higher tariff rates to generate revenue to cover the annual Treasury deficit. Republicans claimed credit for bringing prosperity to the nation after the panic of 1893. In the Gold Standard Act of 1900, paper currency was allowed to redeem for gold. Page 11 Chapter 27 Empire and Expansion 1890-1909 America Turns Outward Americans felt that expanding into foreign markets could provide relief to labor violence and agricultural unrest that existed in the country. Americans were also emboldened with a new sense of power generated by an increase in population, wealth and productive capacity. Our country of the Reverend Yosiah Strong: Its possible future and its current crisis prompted missionaries to travel to foreign nations. Captain Alfred Thayer's 1890 book, The Influence of Maritime Power on History, 1660-1783, argued that control of the sea was the key to the world's dominance; It stimulated naval race among great powers. Secretary of State, James G. Blaine published his big sister policy tried to get Latin The country open its market to Americans. The Americans were ready to go to war over several small disputes with other countries. This demonstrated the new aggressive mood of the country. The territory between British Guiana and Venezuela had been in dispute for more than 50 years. The conflict between the British and Venezuela arose when gold was discovered in the disputed territory. Foreign Minister Richard Olney warned that if Britain went to war with Venezuela, then Britain would violate the Monroe doctrine. When Britain disregarded the warning, President Cleveland threatened war. Britain was pre-occupied with other potential wars in Europe, so they decided to avoid a new war and reconcile with the United States. The great rapprochement, or reconciliation between the United States and Britain, became the basis of the foreign policies of the two nations. Rejecting the Hawaiian pear in 1820, England's first new missionaries
reached Hawaii. Starting in the 1840s, the State Department warned other countries to stay out of Hawaii. In 1887, a treaty with the original government guaranteed naval base rights at Pearl Harbor. Chinese imports from Hawaii became less profitable with the McKinley tariff of 1890. U.S. planters had decided that the best way to overcome tariffs would be to contract Hawaii. Queen Liliuokalani stressed that native Hawaiian islands should be controlled. In 1893, the Americans successfully overthrew the Queen. Most Hawaiians didn't want to merge, though, so President Grover Cleveland decided to delay Hawaii's merger. Cubans rise into the uprising that rebelled against Spanish rule in 1895. Cuba's uprising burned chinese canfields by believing that if they destroyed enough for Cuba, Spain could leave Cuba or the United States and help Cubans with their independence. Spain put Cubans in reconstruction camps so they could not support the uprising. The U.S. made a big investment and did enough business with Cuba. The Congress passed a resolution in 1896 that recognized the muted Cubans. President Cleveland opposed imperialism and said he would not take cuba to war with Spain. Maine explosions used the mystery of William R. Hearst and Joseph Pulitzer to inflate the American people's anger at the crisis in yellow journalism Cuba. On February 15, 1898, the US ship Main blew up in havana port. Spain claimed it was an accident (spontaneous combustion in one of the coal bunkers), while the Americans claimed Spain had sunk it. The American people did not believe the Spanish, and the war with Spain became imminent. Spain had agreed to 2 basic demands of the Americans: the end of reconstruction camps and an armistice with Cuban rebels. Although President McKinley did not want war with Spain, the American people Done. He acknowledged the American people, and he sent War message to Congress on April 11, 1898. Congress declared war and adopted the Taylor Amendment. It said that Cubans would be free when the United States had beaten the Spanish. Davy's May Day victory in Manila was the Spanish army beating the U.S. military in much higher numbers, but U.S. naval ships were in much better position than spanish. Commodore Jorge Davy's 6th ship fleet invaded the Philippines of Spain on May 1, 1898. Davy attacked and destroyed the Spanish fleet of 10 ships in Manila. German ships threatened to attack Dewey's ships in Manila's port (claiming they wanted to protect German nationals). The conflict with Germany blew up after several incidents. On August 13, 1898, US troops captured Manila. With the win in the Philippines, it was thought Hawaii was needed as a supply base for Dewey. Therefore, Congress passed a joint resolution of Congress to make an air contract on July 7, 1898. The confused invasion of Cuba came shortly after the outbreak of the war, with the Spanish government sending a fleet of warships to

Cuba led by Admiral Severa. They were blockaded by U.S. ships in the Port of Santiago, Cuba. Rough Riders was a regiment of American volunteers who was handled by Colonel Leonard Wood and organized by Theodore Roosevelt. The Spanish fleet had to retreat from the Port of Santiago due to the advancing U.S. military. Admiral Severa's fleet was completely destroyed on July 3, 1898. General Nelson A. Miles met little resistance when he took over Puerto Rico. On August 12, 1898, Spain signed an armistice. Many more Americans were killed by malaria, typhoid and yellow fever than the pills. The U.S. course (curse?) empire of The Spanish and Americans met in Paris in 1898 to discuss the conditions for the end of the war. Americans secured Guam and Puerto Rico, but the Philippines presented President McKinley with a problem: He didn't want to give the island back to Spanish, but he didn't even want to leave the island in a state of disarray. McKinley finally decided to have all the Christianization of Filipinos. Because Manila was captured the day after the war, the U.S. agreed to pay Spain \$20,000 to the Philippines. The Treaty was controversial, particularly with regard to the Philippines' acation. The Anti-Imperial League countered McKinley's expansionist steps with regard to the Philippines. Expansionists argued that Americans have a duty to help the world's disadvantaged. The Senate approved the treaty on February 6, 1899. The Confused 1900 Foraker Act in Puerto Rico and Cuba gave Puerto Ricans a limited degree of popular government. He was granted U.S. citizenship in 1917. Supreme Court rulings in island cases declared that the constitution did not extend to the Philippines and Puerto Rico. United States, Honor The Taylor Amendment, of 1898, withdrew from Cuba in 1902. The United States forced Cubans to write their constitution of 1901 (Platt Amendment). Cubans hated the document because it was written to benefit Americans. The Constitution decreed that the United States could intervene with troops in Cuba to restore order and provide mutual protection. Cubans also pledged to sell or lease the need for colliing or naval stations to the United States. New Horizons in the two hemispheres Although the Spanish-American war only lasted 113 days, it increased American prestige worldwide. One of the biggest consequences of the war was the relationship between north and south. Little Brown Brothers Filipinos in the Philippines thought the treaty would give them their freedom like Cubans. This was not the case and on February 4, 1899, the Filipino began an uprising against the occupying U.S. forces. The rebellion was led by Emilio Aguinaldo. In 1901, U.S. troops captured emilio Aguinaldo, leader of the uprising, effectively ending the uprising. President McKinley appointed the Philippine Commission in 1899 to establish the Filipino government. William H. Taft led the body. He really liked Filipinos, while American troops didn't. President McKinley's plan of liberal assimilation of Filipinos was too slow and included improvements in roads, sanitation and public health. The plan developed economic ties and established a school system with English as a second language. This system was hated by Filipinos who preferred freedom when assimilated. After China's defeat by Japan in 1894-1895, many European powers moved to China. Foreign Minister John Hay issued the open-door note, urging foreign powers to respect Chinese commercial rights. Russia was the only major power not to accept it. In 1900, hundreds of foreigners were killed in the Boxer Uprising known as chinese group Boxer. A multinational rescue force came in and stopped the insurgency. After the failed uprising, Secretary Hay announced in 1900 that open doors would include respect to Chinese territory, in addition to its commercial integrity. Imperialism or Brianism in 1900? President McKinley was the Republican presidential candidate for the 1900 election as he led the country through a war, acquired rich real estate, established the gold standard, and brought prosperity to the nation. McKinley and the Republican Party supported the gold standard and imperialism. Theodore Roosevelt was nominated vice president. William Jennings Bryan was the Democratic presidential candidate for this election. Brian and the Democratic Party supported the Silver Standard and anti-imperialist. He declared that the paramount election issue is Republican foreign imperialism. This is The party announced that Brian would destroy the country's prosperity once he took office with his free silver policy and other dangerous ideas. McKinley and the Republican Party won the 1900 election. TR: Brandisher of Big Stick was murdered in September 1901. Theodore Roosevelt took over the presidency. Roosevelt felt that the president should lead fearlessly. He had no real respect for the checks and balance systems between the 3 branches of government. He felt that he could take any action in the general interest of the people which is not specifically prohibited by the Constitution. The construction of the Panama Canal was the American Central American who wanted to build a canal through the Isthmus to allow ships to cross quickly from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean. Due to friendly relations with Britain, Britain signed the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty in 1901, which allowed the U.S. to build and strengthen the canal. The Congress decided to build a canal through Panama. The offer to buy land for the canal was rejected by the Colombian Senate, which thought the U.S. monetary offer was too low. Panama feared the U.S. would choose Nicaragua's route to the canal; the prosperity created by the construction of the Panama Canal will be missed. So on November 3, 1903, Panama successfully rebelled against the Colombian regime. The uprising was led by Bunu-Varela. Buu-Varela became Panamanian minister of the United States and signed the Grass-Bunu-Varela Treaty in Washington. The treaty gave U.S. control of an area of 10 miles around the proposed Panama Canal. Joining Panama marked a downward lurch in the U.S. as relations with Latin America. Construction of the Panama Canal began in 1904, and it was completed in 1914 at a cost of \$400 million. TR's distortion of Monroe's theory was in the debt of many Latin American countries. Roosevelt feared that this would allow for future European participation in Latin America, so he created a policy known as preventive intervention. The Monroe doctrine was announced by Roosevelt Corollary that the United States could pay the debts of Latin American counties to keep European nations out of Latin America. Latin American countries hated the Monroe doctrine because it had become the excuse for many U.S. interventions in Latin America. In reality, President Roosevelt was a flaw for the intervention. On the world stage Roosevelt japan went to war with Russia in 1904 after Russia failed to withdraw troops from Manchuria and Korea. Roosevelt brokered a peace deal in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in 1905. The Japanese received no compensation for their loss and the southern half of Sakhalin. The treaty reduced friendship with Russia and Japan became a rival with the United States in Asia. Thousands of Japanese laborers in California Were recruited to work in California after the Japanese government lifted the emigration ban in 1884. Japanese immigrants were confronted with racist hostility by whites. In 1906, San Francisco's school board separated Chinese, Japanese and Korean students to make room for white students. The Japanese viewed the action as an insult and threatened war. President Roosevelt stepped in and persuaded California to repeal secession. The Japanese agreed to halt the flow of immigrants to the United States. This agreement was known as the Gentlemen's Agreement. In 1908, there was a route-takhrira agreement with Japan. The United States and Japan pledged themselves to respect each other's regional wealth. Page 12 Chapter 28 Progressivism and Republican Roosevelt's 1901-1912 Progressive Movement started at the beginning of the 20th century. It demanded the government to be used to improve human welfare and they fought monopoly, corruption, inefficiency and social injustice. Progressive Roots Henry Demarest Lloyd was critical of The Standard Oil Company in 1894 with funding against his book, Commonwealth. Jacob A. Riis shocked middle-class Americans in 1890 with how the other half lives, with those who describe the slums of New York. Socialists and feminists were on the social justice front. Muckrakers reformd Raking Dung with Muckrakers-minded journalists who wrote articles in magazines that were exposed to corruption and scandal. President Roosevelt coined this term. These reporters went after trusts and politicians. In 1902, New York reporter Lincoln Steffens wrote Shame of Cities, which unmasked the corrupt alliance between big business and the municipal government. Ida M. Tarbel published a devastating portrayal of the Standard Oil Company. David G. Phillips published a series, alleging in the Senate's treason cosmopolitan that 75 of the 90 senators did not represent people, but they instead represented railroad and trust. Some of the most effective attacks of the mukers on social evils were directed. The suppression of America's blacks was shown in the following color line (1908) of The Ray Standard. John Spargo wrote about child labour abuses in The Bitter Cry of Children (1906). Political progressivism among progressive reformers were mainly middle-class men and women. Progressive 2 goals sought: 1) to use the power of the state to control trusts; 2) To improve the conditions of the common man of life and labor. Progressives wanted to regain the power that had shifted from the hands of the people to interests. Progressives supported the initiative so that voters could directly propose legislation. He also supported the referendum and recall, which allowed
voters to vote directly on laws to oust corrupt elected officials, respectively. Progressive Reformers Congress to pass 17th Amendment in 1913. It established direct elections of U.S. senators. Progressivism in cities and states used public utility commissions to regulate railroads and trusts. Robert M. La Folate was governor of Wisconsin who took control from corrupt corporations and returned it to the people. California Governor Hiram W. Johnson helped break the Southern Pacific Railroad's grip on California politics in 1910. Progressive women women formed clubs in which they discussed and proposed solutions for social problems (club movement). Some of them included the Women's Trade Union League and the National Consumer League. Florence Kelley took control of the National Consumer League in 1899 and mobilised female consumers to press for the protection of women and children in the workplace. In Muller vs. Oregon (1908), the Supreme Court ruled that it was constitutional to enact laws specifically protecting female factory workers. Lochner vs. New York (1905) invalidated a New York law that limits the working day to 10 hours for bakers. The law was finally upheld in 1917. After a series of factory accidents, several states passed strong laws regulating working conditions in factories. The Women's Christian Temperance Association (WCTU) was a large anti-alcohol women's group. The TR Square deal for Labor President Roosevelt believed in progressive reform. He created a Square Deal program that included 3 parts: the control of corporations, consumer protection, and conservation of natural resources. In 1902, coal miners in Pennsylvania went on strike and demanded a 20% increase in salaries and a weekday reduction from 10 hours to 9 hours. When Khan's spokesman George F. Baer refused to negotiate, President Roosevelt stepped in and threatened to operate mines with federal troops. A deal was struck in which miners received a 10% pay raise and 9 hours of workday. The growing animosity between capital and labor forced Congress to form the Commerce Department in 1903. This department provided oversight of businesses engaged in interstate commerce. Although the Interstate Commerce Commission was created in 1887, railroads were able to delay commission rulings by appealing to federal courts. Rail companies offered historical incentives, in the form of discounts, to convince companies to use their rail lines. In 1903, Congress passed the Elkins Act, which imposed fines on exempt railroads and shippers who accept them. Congress passed the Hepburn Act of 1906, which restricted free passes and expanded the Interstate Commerce Commission. (Free pass: Rewards to be awarded to companies, in the form of free shipments; given to companies to encourage future business.) In 1902, President Roosevelt challenged Northern Securities A railroad trust company that sought to achieve a monopoly of rail routes in the Northwest. The Supreme Court upheld the president and was forced to dissolve the trust. Taking care of the consumer after botulism was found in U.S. meat, foreign governments threatened to ban all U.S. meat imports. President Roosevelt passed the Meat Inspection Act of 1906. The act said preparation of meat shipped on state lines was subject to federal oversight. The Pure Food and Drug Act of 1906 was enacted to prevent adulteration and adulteration of food and pharmaceuticals. The first step towards earth control protection came with the Desert Land Act of 1887, in which the federal government sold dry land cheaply on condition that the buyer would irrigate the soil within 3 years. Another successful step was the Forest Reserve Act of 1891. It authorized the president to keep public forests separate as national parks and other reserves. The Kerry Act of 1894 distributed federal land to states on the condition that it be irrigated and relocated. President Roosevelt, a naturalist and rancher, convinced Congress to pass the Newlands Act of 1902, which the federal government authorized to use money from the sale of public land in Western states to develop irrigation projects. In 1900, Roosevelt, an effort to preserve the nation's shrinking forests, set aside 125,00,0 acres in federal reserves. Under President Roosevelt, professional foresters and engineers developed a policy of multi-use resource management. The policy sought to use federal land for continuous recreation, logging, watershed protection, and cattle grazing. Roosevelt Panic of Theodore Roosevelt was re-elected as president in 1904. President Roosevelt made it known that he would not run for a third term. The panic of 1907 was a small economic downturn that resulted in financial reforms. Congress passed the Aldrich-Verelead Act in 1908, which authorized national banks to issue emergency currency in the event of a currency crunch. Rough Rider Thunders out for the 1908 election, the Republican Party chose Theodore Roosevelt as war secretary William Howard Taft. The Democratic Party chose William Jennings Bryan. William Howard Taft won the 1908 election. During Roosevelt's presidency, Roosevelt greatly increased the power of the presidency, and he helped shape the progressive movement. He also opened the eyes of Americans to the fact that he shared the world with other nations. Taft: A square hole was not a round peg in President Taft, an adept political leader, such as Roosevelt. He generally took an attitude of inaction toward Congress. Dollar goes abroad as a diplomatic Taft encouraged Wall Street bankers to invest in overseas areas of strategic interest to the United States (dollar U.S. bankers thus strengthen U.S. security and foreign policies), while bringing prosperity to the U.S. Japan and Russia control railroads in Manchuria, China. President Taft feared that this monopoly would ultimately harm American businessmen. In 1909, Foreign Minister Philander C. Knox proposed that Americans buy Manchurian railroads and then turn them to China. Both Japan and Russia rejected the sale of their railroads. Taft trustbuster Taft brought 90 lawsuits against the trust during his 4 years in office, as opposed to Roosevelt's 44 suits in 7 years. In 1911, the Supreme Court ordered the dissolution of the standard oil company, saying it had violated the Sherman Antitrust Act of 1890. Also in 1911, the Supreme Court placed the ruling principle of its cause. It said a trust was illegal only if it improperly stopped trading. Taft split Republican Party Chairman Taft signed the Payne-Aldrich bill in 1909, which placed a high tariff on many imports. It angered many Republicans because before being elected, Taft said he would lower tariffs. Taft was a strong conservationist, but his protectionist record was tarnished in 1910 when he fired Gifford Pinchot, head of the Agriculture Department's forestry division, for defiance. (Bollinger-Pinchot Tiff) Pinchot was liked by conservationists. By the spring of 1910, the reformist wing of the Republican Party had been furious with Taft, which split the Republican Party. The Taft-Roosevelt rupture in 1911, the National Progressive Republican League was formed with La Folate as its leading candidate for the Republican presidential nomination. La Folate was chosen because it was believed that Roosevelt would not run for re-election. In February of 1912, Theodore Roosevelt decided to challenge Taft for the Republican presidential nomination. (La Folate was replaced by Roosevelt.) Roosevelt and Taft became opponents because Roosevelt felt that Taft had abandoned many of Roosevelt's policies. Taft won republican nomination Roosevelt Republican refused to vote at the 1912 Republican convention claiming fraud. Roosevelt continued as a 3rd party candidate. Page 13 Chapter 29 Wilsonian Progressivism became governor of New Jersey by running a campaign against the 1912-1916 Woodrow Wilson Trusts at home and abroad and promising to return the state government to the people. The Bull Moose campaign of 1912 democrats chose Woodrow Wilson as their presidential candidate for the 1912 election. Democrats saw Wilson as the reformist leader who could beat Republican Party candidate Taft. Democrats had called for a strong progressive platform that has strong antitrust laws, banking reform, and tariff cuts (the new Freedom Program). They favored small enterprise, entrepreneurship, and free of unregulated and monopolized markets, but they did not support the social-welfare programs that Roosevelt supported. Theodore Roosevelt ran again in the polls as a 3rd party candidate for the progressive Republican Party. Roosevelt ran away with a new national program, which supported strong control of trusts, women's suffrage, and social welfare programs. The two candidates favored a more active government role in economic and social affairs, but they disagreed on specific strategies. Roosevelt was shot during the campaign, he recovered after a few weeks. Woodrow Wilson: A minority president divided The Taft and Roosevelt Republican votes, giving Woodrow Wilson the presidency. Roosevelt's Progressive Party died because it had no elected officials in state and local offices. Wilson: The idealist in politics relied on Wilson's honesty and moral appeal to attract the public. He was smart, but he didn't have people skills. Wilson's idealism and sense of moral righteousness made him incredibly stubborn in negotiating. Wilson tariffs President Wilson determined to attack the triple wall of privilege: tariffs, banks and trusts. Wilson convened a special congressional meeting in 1913 to address tariffs. He convinced Congress to pass the Underwood tariff bill, which significantly reduced tariffs. The 16th Amendment was ratified in 1913. This enabled Congress to collect graduate income tax. The most serious problem of the Wilson Bankers' Battle of the National Banking Act (passed during the Civil War) was the elasticity of money. At a time of financial stress, banking reserves,
which were located in New York and other big cities, could not deliver money fast enough in areas of need. In 1913, the Congress passed the Federal Reserve Act. The new Federal Reserve Board appointed by the president oversaw a nationwide system of 12 regional Federal Reserve banks. Each Reserve Bank was the central bank for its territory. The Federal Reserve Board's final authorization guarantees an adequate level of public control. The board could also release paper money, the Federal Reserve notes (U.S. dollars). Because of this, the amount of money in operation can be increased as needed for business requirements. President Tames Trust Congress passed the Federal Trade Commission Act of 1914. The law created the Federal Trade Commission (FTC), which oversees industries engaged in interstate commerce. The organization can issue cease-fire and disengaged orders to companies engaged in unfair trade tactics. The Clayton Antitrust Act of 1914 lengthened the Sherman Act's list of business practices that were deemed objectionable. It also called for legalizing strikes and peaceful picketing, as well as exempting labor and agricultural organizations from antitrust prosecutions. Leader Samuel Gompers supported the act. Wilsonian Progressivism in High Tide The Federal Farm Loan Act of 1916 provided farmers with low interest rate loans. The Warehouse Act of 1916 enabled farmers to borrow against the value of their main crops, which were stored in government warehouses. The L.A. Folate Seafaring Act of 1915 benefited sailors from requiring decent treatment and a living wage on U.S. ships. President Wilson assisted workers with the Working Compensation Act of 1916 while assisting federal civil service employees during a period of disability. Also in 1916, the president approved an act prohibiting child labor on products flowing into interstate commerce. The Adamson Act of 1916 established an 8-hour working day for all employees on trains in interstate commerce. Wilson nominated Louis de Brandis to the Supreme Court. He was a progressive reformer, and he was the first Jew to supreme court justice. New directions in foreign policy President Wilson was anti-imperialist and opposed aggressive foreign policy. He persuaded Congress in 1914 to repeal the Panama Canal Toll Act of 1912, which exempted U.S. coastal shipping from tolls. He also signed the Jones Act in 1916, which granted territorial status to the Philippines and promised independence as soon as a stable government could be established. When political turmoil broke out in Haiti in 1915, Wilson sent marines to protect American life and property. In 1916, he signed a treaty with Haiti that provided for U.S. supervision of finance and policing. In 1917, Wilson bought the Virgin Islands from Denmark. Moralistic diplomacy in Mexico took place in the Mexican Revolution in 1913 and the Mexican president was assassinated and replaced by General VIKtonko Huerta. He was a ruthless dictator. The chaos in Mexico caused millions of Spanish-speaking immigrants to come to the U.S. President Wilson initially refused to intervene directly with the war in Mexico; He wanted Mexican citizens to overthrow his government, himself. After a small party of U.S. sailors was accidentally captured by Mexico (Tampico incident), Wilson ordered the Navy to seize the Mexican port of Vera Cruz. Just as the war seemed imminent with Mexico, Argentina, Brazil, and Chile intervened and pressured Huerta to step down. Venustiano Caranza becomes president of Mexico. Francisco Villa, sparked Carranza's rival, tried to provoke a war between Mexico and the U.S. by killing Americans. Wilson ordered Gen. John J. Pershing to break the band of the villa's hoods. The invading U.S. military was withdrawn from Mexico in 1917 as the threat of war with Germany was looming. Thunder across the sea in 1914, sparked the First World War when the Austrian-Hungarian heir to the throne assassinated at The Patriots did. An angry Vienna government government by Germany) submitted a series of demands for Serbia. Serbia (backed by Russia) refused to comply. Russia mobilized its troops, which is why Germany is also mobilizing its troops. France initially implied that it would be neutral in the Germany-Russia conflict. But, as Germany was bordered on both sides by potential foes, it first decided to defeat France so that it could focus on fighting Russia. The central powers included Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria. The allies included France, Britain, Russia, Japan and Italy. A precarious neutrality President Wilson issued a neutrality proclamation on the outbreak of WWI. Most Americans were anti-German since the beginning of the war. The Americans saw German leader Kaiser Wilhelm II as the embodiment of arrogant autocracy. Most Americans were against the war. U.S. Blood Money earns U.S. industry enriched by trade with allies. Central powers opposed U.S. trade with allies, but the U.S. was not breaking any international neutrality laws. Germany was free to do business with the United States, but Britain stopped this trade by controlling the Atlantic Ocean through which Germany had to cross to do business with the United States. Several months after Germany started using submarines in the War (U-Boat) in 1915, one of Germany's submarines sunk the British ship Lusitania, killing 128 Americans. Americans demanded war but President Wilson strongly opposed the war. When Germany sank another British ship Arabic in 1915, Berlin agreed not to sink unarmed passenger ships without warning. After Germany sank a French passenger steamboat, Sussex, Germany agreed to the Sussex pledge, which then said Germany would not sink unarmed ships without warning. There was a German warning for the pledge to convince U.S. allies to stop their trade blockade. This was not possible, so the war with Germany became imminent. Wilson won reelection in 1916 after the Progressive Party and the Republican Party met in 1916 to elect their presidential candidate. Though nominated by progressives, Theodore Roosevelt refused to run for president because he didn't want to divide the party again. Republicans chose Supreme Court Justice Charles Evans Hughes. The Republican platform condemned Democratic tariffs, attacks on trusts and Wilson's dealings with Mexico and Germany. Democrats chose Wilson and ran an anti-war campaign. Woodrow Wilson won the 1916 election. Page 14 Chapter 30 War to end war 1917-1918 On January 31, 1917, Germany announced its decision to wage unrestricted submarine warfare on all ships, including U.S. ships, in the war zone. Germany expected the act to Britain before the Americans joined WWI carry out. Germany war by act of German Foreign Secretary, Arthur Zimmermann secretly proposed a German-Mexican With Zimmerman note. News of Zimmermann's note leaked out to the public, infuriating Americans. On April 2, 1917, President Wilson asked Congress to declare war after 4 more unarmed merchant ships sank. 3 main causes of war: Zimmermann notes, Germany declared unrestricted submarine warfare, the Bolshevik Revolution. Wilsonian idealism enthroned President Wilson persuaded the American public to support the war by declaring that the U.S. would be fighting for war to end the war and to make the world safer for democracy. Wilson's fourteen powerful points Wilson delivered his fourteen-point address to Congress on January 8, 1918. The message announced that WWI was being fought for a moral cause and called it for post-war peace in Europe. The message gave Wilson the moral leadership position of the Allies. The first 5 points and their effects were: 1) a proposal to abolish secret treaties pleased the liberals of all countries. 2) Freedom of the sea appealed to Germans, as well as Americans who distrust British sea power. 3) It was comforting for Germany to overcome economic barriers between nations, anticipating post-war reprisals. 4) Reduction in ordnance burden was gratifying for taxpayers. 5) The adjustment of colonial claims in the interests of both indigenous peoples and colonists was reassuring the anti-imperialists. The biggest point, #14, would foreshadow the League of Nations — an international organization that Wilson dreamed of would provide a system of collective security. Creel connects mind the Committee on Public Information was created to rally public support of the war. It was led by George Krueh whose job was to sell america on war and sell it to the world on the goals of the Wilsonian War. There were more than 80,000 German Americans in the U.S. enforcing loyalty and stifling dissent, and rumors began to spread espionage and sabotage. A hysterical hatred of things related to Germans and Germany swept the nation. The Espionage Act of 1917 sought to halt support of American enemies during wartime. The Sedition Act of 1918 made it illegal to speak against the government. Socialist Eugene V. Debs and Industrial Workers of the World (IWW) leader William D. Haywood were indicted under the Espionage Act. Any criticism of the government at this time can be censored and punished. The Supreme Court upheld these laws in The Shank v. United States (1919); It argued that freedom of speech could be revoked when such a speech posed a threat to the nation. As the nation's factories go to war before the war, President Wilson created a civilian council of national defense to study the problems of economic engagement. He also increased the size of the army and also made a shipbuilding programme. Fears of a large government are restricting efforts to coordinate the economy from Washington. In 1918, Wilson appointed Bernard Baruch as chief War Industry Board to create order on economic confusion. The board didn't have much control, but it set a precedent for how the federal government would handle the economy in times of crisis. Workers in wartime workers were discouraged from striking by the War Department decree in 1918 that threatened
to draft any unemployed male. The National War Labor Board tried to mend labour disputes before hurling the war effort. The IW (Industrial Workers of the World) had the worst working conditions in the country. E.I's Air Force (American Federation of Labor) supported the war and because of this, membership had more than doubled by the end of the war. Wartime inflation reduced wage gains; This led to thousands of strikes across the country. In 1919, the biggest strike in American history hit the steel industry. More than 250,000 steelworkers went on strike, demanding organized and collective bargaining rights. Steel companies refused to negotiate and they brought in 30,0 African-Americans to keep the mills in moves. Eventually the strike collapsed, the union movement paralysed. Thousands of blacks moved north in search of war industry employment. A deadly brawl broke out between whites and blacks. The National Women's Party, led by Alice Paul, who suffered until the franchise, opposed the war. The larger part of the franchise movement, represented by the National American Women's Suffrage Association, supported the war. After the men left the country to fight in the war, the women took jobs at the factory and field. Influenced by the work, President Wilson endorsed the passage of the 19th Amendment (1920), which gave all American women the right to vote. Congress passed the Shepard-Towner Maternity Act of 1921, which gave federally funded instruction in maternal and child health care. A war economy led to herbert C. Hoover forging food administration. Unlike Europe, Hoover did not want to use ration cards to save food for export. Instead, he started wheatless Wednesdays and meatless Tuesdays. Like other war administrators, it was on a voluntary basis. Congress banned the use of foods to manufacture alcoholic beverages. This helped accelerate the move towards prohibition. In 1919, the 18th Amendment was passed, prohibiting all alcoholic beverages. Making plowboys in doughboys Even though President Wilson initially opposed a draft, he eventually realized that a draft was necessary to increase the large army that had to be sent to France. Congress passed the draft act in 1917. It required registration of all men between the ages of 18 and 45 and it did not allow a man to buy his exemption from the draft. For the first time, women were allowed in the armed forces. Fighting in France-belatedly in 1917, the Bolshevik Revolution (Communist) in Russia overthrew the Tsar regime. New arrangements decided Russia out of capitalist war. It frees thousands of Germans on the Russian front to fight against France on the Western Front. A year after Congress declared war, the first U.S. troops arrived in France. They were used as replacements in allied forces and were generally deployed in quiet areas with the British and French. The lack of shipping plagued the Allies. U.S. troops were also sent to Belgium, Italy and Russia. The U.S. was sent to Russia because they hoped to prevent Russian weapons from falling into the hands of Germans. The U.S. helps Hammer Hun in the spring of 1918, allies, for the first time, united under a supreme commander, French Marshal Foch, to fight German expansion on the Western Front. 30.0 U.S. troops were sent to french frontlines to prevent Germany from taking it to Paris and France. It was the first significant engagement of American troops in a European war. By July 1918, the German expansion was halted and Foch launched a counter-attack in the second battle of Marne. This engagement marked the beginning of a German retreat. The Americans, just dissatisfied with the French and British strong, demanded a different army; Gen. John J. Pershing was assigned a front at 85 miles. Pershing's army carried out the Meuse-Argonne offensive from Sept. 26 to Nov. 11, 1918. One objective was to cut German rail lines feeding the Western Front. Insufficient training has left 10% of Americans involved in the fight injured or killed. As German supplies ran short and as their allies began to desert them, defeat was in sight for Germany. Fourteen points tame Germany Germany surrendered on November 11, 1918, after Germany's Kaiser Holland fled. The United States' main contribution to the victory was food, arms, credit, oil and manpower. The Americans only fought 2 major battles in St. Mihiel and Mayuse-Argon. Endless U.S. troops are likely, rather than the U.S. actual military performance ultimately discouraging the Germans. Wilson stepped down from Olympus President Wilson had received a lot of support around the world because he was seen as the moral leader of the war. Leading up to the Congressional election of November 1918, Wilson asked the public to re-elect a Democratic majority in Congress. He thought it would help him negotiate and pass a treaty. It angered much of the public, and voters chose a Republican majority for Congress instead. Wilson's decision to go to Paris in person to negotiate the treaty infuriated Republicans because no president had ever traveled to Europe. An idealistic Paris conference among the imperialists was dominated by the Big Four: the United States, Italy, Britain, France. President Wilson (conference lead) was joined by Italian Premier Vittorio Orlando, Prime Minister Britain's David Lloyd George, and French Premier Georges Clemenseau. Wilson's ultimate goal was the creation of the League of Nations. This will include an assembly with seats for all nations and a council to be controlled by great powers. Wilson envisioned it as a way to prevent future world wars. In February 1919, the Big Four agreed to include the creation of the league in the treaty. Hurting the treaty, some Republicans in the United States hated the League of Nations and refused to approve the treaty. These difficulties helped Wilson's allied opponents in Paris as he was given a strong bargaining position; Wilson will have to beg him for changes to the treaty that will protect the Monroe doctrine and other U.S. interests. France dropped claims for the Abstract Valley (part of Germany); It will remain separate from France for 15 years, and then a popular vote will determine its fate. In return, Britain and the UNITED States agreed on a security pact: the Americans and Britain would defend France if Germany attacked again. Italy demanded Fiume, a valuable port inhabited by both Italians and Yugoslavs. Wilson wanted it to go to the Yugoslavs, but it was opposed by the Italians. Ownership of the area was ultimately not established. Japan demanded China's Shandong Peninsula and the German islands of the Pacific, which it seized during the war. After Japan threatened to walk out, Wilson accepted an agreement in which Japan placed Germany's economic holdings in Shandong and pledged to return the peninsula to China at a later date. The peace treaty that bred a new war was forced on the Germans in June 1919. The Germans were outraged by the treaty, which spoke of more reprisals than reconciliation. Most of the fourteen points were left out of the Treaty. Wilson compromised some of his fourteen points in his efforts to salvage the League of Nations. The domestic parade of bias critics of the League of Nations came from several different political groups in the United States. Wilson's Tour and Fall (1919) Republicans in Congress had no real hope of defeating the Treaty of Versailles; They hoped it was Republicans so that Republicans could claim political credit for change. In an attempt to speed up the passage of the treaty in the Senate, President Wilson decided to make speeches across the country to appeal to the public. There were mixed reactions to the speeches. Wilson suffered a stroke during the tour. The impasse came with fourteen reservations for senator Lodge, a critic for president to defeat, the Treaty of Versailles. He wanted to give the U.S. more control over how it interacted with other nations and how these nations interacted with it. Wilson strongly opposed the reservation and the Treaty of Versailles after the Senate twice rejected the treaty The 1920 solemn referendum of Wilson decided to settle the treaty issue in the 1920 presidential campaign; If voters chose a Democrat, then that would mean they supported the treaty. Republicans chose Senator Warren G. Harding as their presidential candidate for the 1920 election. His vice presidential candidate was Governor Calvin Coolidge. The Republican platform appealed to both pro-league and anti-league sentiment in the party. Democrats nominated James, a pro-league governor. M. Cox for President and Franklin D. Roosevelt for vice president. Warren Harding won the election of 1920. The League of Nations died due to Harding's victory. A betrayal of great expectations after WWI, America became isolationist and it did not embrace a role as a global leader. In the interests of its security, the United States should have used its enormous strength to shape the world. Instead, it allowed the world to flow towards another war. Page 15 Chapter 31 The roaring twenties in American life 1919-1929 seeing the red fears of Russia swept across the country in the years after the communist Bolshevik Revolution of 1917. The red scare of 1919-1920 resulted in a nationwide crusade against people whose Americanism was questionable. Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer rounded up those who came into question. In 1919-1920, some states passed criminal syndicism laws that made it illegal to advocate the use of violence to achieve social change. Traditional American ideals of free speech were restricted. The striking staff were seen as Un-American. Some businessmen supported the U.S. plan, which they did not require employees to join unions. Antireligion and antifingness were reflected in the criminal case of Nikola Saito and Bartolomio Vanzetti. Both men were convicted in 1921 of killing the Massachusetts paymaster and his guard. Though given a trial, jurors and judges were prejudiced
against the men because they were Italians, atheists, anarchists, and draft hoaxes. Men were given power in 1927 despite criticism from liberals and hardliners all over the world. The Hooded Punks of the KKK grew in the 1920s out of the Ku Klux Klan (Knight of the Invisible Empire) rising intolerance and prejudice of the American public. It was the most popular in the Midwest and South. The Klan was antiforeign, anti-Catholic, anti-black, anti-Jewish, anti-fascist, anti-communist, anti-internationalist, anti-tonianist, antiutbuler, antimagnetning, antiabiphouri and anti-birth control. It was pro-Anglo-Saxon, pro-Native American, and pro-Protestant. It fell apart in the late 1920s after it was revealed that Klan officers were embezzling money. The foreign blood isolationist americans of the 1920s felt precipitated they had no use to immigrants. Placed a quota on the number of emergency quotas act of 1921 Immigrants who may come to the U.S. every year; It was founded on 3% of people of their nationality who were living in the United States in 1910. The Immigration Act of 1924 replaced the Quota Act of 1921, cutting quotas for foreigners from 3% to 2%. The Japanese were banned from coming to the U.S. Canadians and Latin Americans were exempted from the act, as their close proximity made it easier to attract them when they were needed and it was easier to send them home when they were not needed. The quota system significantly reduced immigration. The Immigration Act of 1924 ended the era of unrestricted immigration to the United States. The Prohibition Experiment 18th Amendment, passed in 1919, banned alcohol. It was implemented by the Volsted Act. Prohibition was popular in the South, where white Southerners wanted to keep the stimulant out of the hands of blacks, and in the West, where alcohol was linked to crime and corruption. Prohibitionists were naïve in believing that the law could be enforced; The federal government had a weak track record of enforcing laws that govern private life. Prohibition might have started better if there had been a large number of enforcement officers. Speakingurs replacing salons. The prohibition led to increased bank savings and reduced absenteeism in the industry. The golden age of gangsterism sparked violent war in big cities among rival gangs who demanded control of the illegal liquor market. In Chicago, Scarface Al Capone, a murderous liquor distributor, began 6 years of gang warfare that generated millions of dollars. Capone was eventually tried and convicted of income tax evasion and sent to prison for 11 years. Criminals began to go into other profitable and illegal activities: prostitution, gambling, narcotics, and kidnaping for ransom. After Charles A. Lindbergh's son was kidnapped for ransom and then murdered, Congress passed the Lindberg law in 1932, making interstate kidnaping a death penalty crime under certain circumstances. The monkey business in Tennessee in the 1920s, states started to focus a big focus on education. Professor John Dewey laid down the principles of learning by tax that became the foundation of so-called progressive education. He believed that education should be the teacher's primary goal for life. Science and health care also improved during the 1920s. The fundamentalists, old-time theologians, claimed that the teachings of Darwinism evolution were destroying faith in God and the Bible, while contributing to the moral breakdown of youth. In 1925, John T. Scope was indicted in Tennessee for teaching development. At the Monkey trial, Scope was defended by Clarence Darrow, while former presidential candidate William Jennings Bryan prosecuted him. Scope was found guilty and fined \$100. Massive consumption economy World War I and Treasury Secretary Andrew Mellon's tax policies brought prosperity to the mid-1920s. Bruce Barton founded the ad. Sport became a big business in the consumer economy of the 1920s. Buying in debt was another new feature of the post-war economy. Prosperity thus increased personal debt, and the economy became increasingly vulnerable to disruptions of the debt structure. Putting the U.S. on rubber tires the automobile industry started an industrial revolution in the 1920s. It created a new industrial system based on assembly-line methods and large-scale production techniques. Detroit became the motorcar capital of the world. Henry Ford, father of the Moving Assembly Line (Fordism), created the Model T. By 1930, more than 20 million model TS were being operated in the country. The advent of the gasoline era exploded the automobile industry, creating millions of jobs and related support industries. U.S. living standards rose. Petroleum businesses grew, while the rail industry was hit hard by automobile competition. The automobile freed women from its dependence on men, and it allowed the suburbs to spread out. It was responsible for millions of deaths, but it brought more convenience, joy and excitement into people's lives. Man feather gasoline engine led to the invention of the developed airplane. On December 17, 1903, Orville and Wilbur Wright made their maiden flight, which lasted 12 seconds and 120 feet. After the success of the airplane in WWII, private companies began operating passenger airlines with airmail contracts. Charles A. Lindberg became the first person to fly solo across the Atlantic Ocean in 1927. His flight activated the new aviation industry. Radio revolution Guglielmo Marconi invented wireless telegraphy (Telegraph) in the 1890s. In the 1920s, the first voice-carrying radio broadcasts were broadcast. Automobiles drew Americans away from home, but the radio brought them back. Radio made significant educational and cultural contributions. The Hollywood Filmland Fantasies motion picture, which was partly developed by Thomas A. Edison, began in the 1890s. The true birth of the motion picture came with the release of the first story sequence in 1903: The Great Train Robbery. Hollywood became the movie capital of the world. The motion picture was used extensively as anti-German propaganda in WWI. The spread of the motion picture led to increased assimilation of immigrants. By the 1920s the dynamic decade, most Americans had moved from rural areas to urban (downtown) areas. Margaret Sanger led a birth control movement. Ellis Paul formed the National Women's Party in 1923 to campaign for an equal rights amendment to the Constitution. The hardliners lost ground to modernists, who believed that God was a good boy and that the universe was a friendly place. Sex in appeal Grew in the 1920s. Flappers: Young women who expressed their disdain for traditional women's behavior by wearing short skirts, drinking, driving cars, and smoking. Dr Sigmund Freud argued that sexual repression was responsible for a variety of emotional problems. Jazz thrived in the 1920s. Racial pride grew in northern black communities. Marcus Garvey founded the United Negro Improvement Association (UNIA) to promote the rehabilitation of blacks in Africa. In the United States, UNIA also sponsored stores and other businesses to keep blacks dollars in black pockets. A new generation of writers emerged in the decade after Cultural Liberation WWII. He gave American literature new life, imagination and artistic quality. Modernism: philosophical movement during the 1920s; A key component of this movement was the question of social conventions. H. L. Menken attacked marriage, patriotism, democracy and prohibition in his monthly American mercury. F. Scott Fitzgerald wrote this side of Paradise in 1920 and the Great Gatsby in 1925. Earnest Hemingway was one of the writers worst affected by the war. He responded to an overdeveloped appeal of propaganda and patriotism. He wrote about disillusionment, american migrants in spiritually numb Europe rises in the sun too (1926). Sinclair Lewis wrote Main Street (1920) and Babbit (1922). Sherwood Anderson wrote The Winesburg, Ohio (1919). Harlem Renaissance: A black cultural movement that grew out of Harlem architecture also became popular as materialism and functionalism became popular. Wall Street's Big Bull Market became increasingly popular for the stock market average citizen in the 1920s. The federal government did nothing to manage the national debt after WWI. In 1921, the Republican Congress created the Budget Bureau to help the president present the annual budget to Congress. It was randomly designed to prevent extraordinary appropriations. Treasury Secretary Andrew Mellon believed the taxes forced the rich to invest in tax-free securities rather than factories; It hurt business. Mellon helped create a series of tax cuts from 1921-1926 to help wealthy people. The Congress also scrapped the gift tax, reduced excise tax, eliminated income tax and estate tax. Mellon's policies shifted the tax burden from the rich to middle-income groups. The conference reduced the national debt by \$10 billion. Page 16 Chapter 32 The Politics of Boom and Bust 1920-1932 Republican Old Guard Returns Warren G. Harding was inaugurated in 1921. He was unable to detect corruption in his own staff. He was a very soft guy that he hated to say, hurting people's feelings. Charles Evans Hughes was secretary of state. Andrew W. Mellon, the millionaire aluminum king of Pittsburgh, was secretary of the Treasury. Herbert was secretary of Hoover Harding's brightest and most competent officials (above) were offset by two of the worst: Senator Albert B. Fall, an anti-conservationist who was secretary of the interior, and Harry M. Daugherty, a crook who was attorney general. The GOP response in throttle industrialists wanted the government to stop trade legislation and actually help businesses make profits. In the first years of the 1920s, the Supreme Court annulled progressive law. The Supreme Court ruled at Adkins v. Children's Hospital (1923) that women do not deserve special protection in the workplace. He said the 19th Amendment made women
legally equal to men. Corporations under President Harding could expand without concern of antitrust laws. The Interstate Commerce Commission was led by men who sympathized with railroad managers. After the war, industrialists took the government into confidence that it had established control over the economy during WWI. The 1920 Asch-Cummins Transportation Act returned railroads to private management. It pledged to guarantee their profitability to the Interstate Commerce Commission. The Merchant Marines Act of 1920 authorized the government to sell its wartime fleet of 1500 ships at extremely low prices. La Follette's Seaman Act of 1915 improved working conditions for sailors, but it financially hurt the U.S. shipping industry because they now had a hard time competing with foreigners, who didn't treat their crews very well. Labour struggles without the support of a friendly government; There were a lot of strikes and wage cuts. In 1921, Congress created the Veterans Bureau to operate hospitals and provide occupational rehabilitation for the disabled. Created in 1919 by U.S. Army Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr. it was a support/social group for veterans. The military convinced Congress in 1924 to pass the Adjusted Compensation Act, which gave every ex-soldier the amount of money, based on their years of service. The U.S. wants benefits without burden because the Treaty of Versailles was rejected, the United States had technically been at war with Germany, Austria and Hungary for 3 years after the ceasefire. The Congress passed a joint resolution in July 1921 that officially declared war. Isolationism was dominant in Washington. President Harding hated the League of Nations and at first he refused to support the league's World Health Program. Secretary Hughes acquired the rights to US oil companies to share oil land in the Middle East with Britain. A number of world powers met at the Washington Disarmament Conference in 1921-1922 to discuss the disarmament of their respective navies. Secretary Hughes led the U.S. delegation. The five-power naval treaty of 1922 limited the construction of certain types of large naval ships and limited the ratio limit Ships could build a country (east: Japan could build 3/5 as many ships as the U.S.). Submarines and destroyers were not banned. It also says the British and Americans will refrain from fortifying their Far Eastern assets, including the Philippines. The Japanese were not subject to such restraint in their property. The four-power pact between Britain, Japan, France and the United States changed the 20-year-old Anglo-Japanese treaty and preserved the status quo in the Pacific. In the late 1920s, Americans called for outlaws of war. Calvin Coolidge's secretary of state Frank. B Kellogg

signed the Kellogg-Brind pact with the French foreign minister in 1928. Known as the Paris Agreement, it was ratified by 62 countries. It tried to outlaw the war, but it was a big exception: Defensive warfare was still allowed. Hiking tariffs high because businessmen didn't want Europe flooding U.S. markets with cheap goods after the war, Congress passed the Fordney-McCumber tariff law in 1922, raising tariffs from 27% to 35%. President Harding and Coolidge were much more prone to raising tariffs than lowering them; it presents a problem: Europe needs to sell goods to the US to pay the money back its war debt. Europeans also responded by increasing tariffs. The stench of the scandal in 1923, Col. Charles R. Forbes, head of the Veterans Bureau, was caught stealing \$200 million from the government, largely in connection with the construction of veterans' hospitals. In the Teapot Dome scandal (1921), Albert B. Fall, secretary of the interior, persuaded the Secretary of the Navy to transfer precious oil-laden land to the customs department (the land was owned by the Navy). Fall was then bribed with \$100,0 to lease the land to oilmen Harry F. Sinclair and Edward L. Doheny. Attorney General Dugarty was charged with illegal pardons and selling liquor permits. President Harding died of pneumonia and thrombosis in San Francisco on Aug. 2, 1923. Calvin Coolidge, vice president of Silent Cal Coolidge, took over as president after Harding's death. He was extremely shy and gave very boring speeches. Coolidge did not change the business friendly policies made by Harding. Farmers frustrated after the end of WWI, struggling farms because the federal government stopped guaranteeing higher prices and started to grow more crops for other countries. The machines also enabled farmers to grow more crops, but this created crop surpluses, leading to a reduction in prices. In the Casper-Wolstead Act, farmers' marketing cooperatives were exempted from anti-trust prosecutions. The McNary-Haugen bill sought to keep agricultural prices high by authorizing the government to buy crop surpluses and sell them abroad. President Coolidge vetoed the bill because the bill would cost government money. A three-way race for the White House 1924 Before the 1924 elections, the Democratic Party was divided into several different groups. He eventually chose John W. Davis to compete against Calvin Coolidge (Republican) and La Folate (progressive) for the presidency. Senator La Folate from Wisconsin led the new Liberal Progressive Party. He was endorsed by the U.S. Labor Federation and farmers. Progressives opposed state-owned railroads and relief for farmers, monopolies and antibabe injunctions, and supported a constitutional amendment to limit the Supreme Court's power to invalidate laws passed by Congress. Calvin Coolidge won the 1924 election. Foreign-policy floundering isolationism continued in Coolidge's second term. The exceptions to this were in the Caribbean and Central America, where Americans participated in some armed conflicts in Haiti and Nicaragua. In 1926, the Mexican government announced control over oil resources. Despite U.S. oil companies' support for the war, coolidge resolves the situation diplomatically. After WWI, the U.S. became a creditor to the world, lending money to different countries. The Us had sought to repay for \$10billion, which it lent to allies in WWI. The Allies opposed the loan, pointing out that they have lost many troops and that the U.S. should just write off the debt as war costs. America's post-war tariffs also made it difficult for European allies to make money to pay their debts. These countries demanded war reparations from Germany as france and Britain resolved to settle debt lumps demand for U.S. repayment. The Allies hoped to pay their U.S. debt from the money they received from Germany. Negotiated by Charles Davies, the Dawes plan of 1924 addressed the debt repayment issue. It established German reparations and allowed Americans to make private loans to Germany. The Germans used these loans to pay for reparations, which allies used to pay war debts to Americans. The slowdown in the global economy disrupted the flow of funds, and because of this, the United States did not fully receive its war payments from Europe. Herbert Hoover's victory, 1928 when Calvin Coolidge decided not to run for re-election in 1928, republicans chose Herbert Hoover. Hoover supported isolationism, individualism, free enterprise and small government. He was a good leader. Other strengths were passion for assembling their integrity, humanism, facts, efficiency, talent for administration, and the ability to inspire loyalty in close allies. Democrats nominated Alfred E. Smith. He was a Roman Catholic in a heavily Protestant country. Radio was widely used in election campaigns for the first time. It mostly helped Hoover's campaign. Smith was unable to win the South due to his combination of Catholicism, protesting And the eclectic ideal. Herbert Hoover won the 1928 election in a landslide, becoming the first Republican candidate in 52 years (barring Harding's Tennessee victory), to win a state that was different. President Hoover's first move was disorderly wage earners and unorganized farmers were not getting rich in the growing economy. The Agricultural Marketing Act, passed in 1929, was designed to help farmers by establishing a federal agricultural board. The board bought agricultural surpluses hoping to stabilize agricultural prices. The board created the Grain Stabilization Corporation and the Cotton Stabilization Corporation, which also bought surpluses. Corporations failed after farmers produced too much surplus, which exceeded the board's budget. The Holly-Smoot tariff of 1930 was intended to be a lighter tariff, but Congress attacked several amendments, turning it into a bill that raised tariffs by 60%. It was the country's highest protective tariff during peacetime. Tariffs deepened the depression that had already begun in the U.S. and other countries, and it grew into international financial chaos. Great Crash Ends The Golden Twenties Stock Exchange crashed in October 1929. It was partly triggered by the British, who raise their interest rates in an effort to bring back capital lure overseas by American investment. The British needed money and were unable to do business with the US because of high tariffs. On october 29, 1929 black Tuesday, millions of stocks sold out in panic. By the end of 1929, two months after the initial crash, stockholders had lost \$40 billion. Millions of people lost their jobs and thousands of banks were closed as a result of the accident. The United States was about to hit the toughest industrialized nation. The tragedy led to the greatness of the tragedy. Much tilted at the horn of one of the main causes of the Great Depression was over-production by farms and factories. The country's ability to produce goods had increased its ability to consume or pay for them. All the money was being invested in factories and other agencies of production; Not enough money was going into pay and wages. More expansion of debt also contributed to depression. The Great Depression worsened Europe's economic situation, which had not yet fully recovered from WWI. In the 1930s, drought scorched the Mississippi Valley, leaving thousands of farmland sold out. Hoovervilles: A nickname for tin and paper shanties. At the beginning of the rugged Times Great Depression for rugged individuals, President Hoover believed that industry and self-sufficiency had made America great and that the government should play no role in people's welfare. But they soon realized that the welfare of the people in the nationwide catastrophe was a direct concern of the government. Hoover developed a plan in which The government will help railroads, banks and rural credit corporations hope that if financial health is restored to the top of the economic pyramid, unemployment will be relieved in the form of prosperity. Hoover's efforts were criticized because he allegedly gave government money to big bankers who started depression. Hoover, president of the Hoover Battle Great Depression, convinced Congress to allocate \$2.25 billion for useful public works. (East: Hoover Dam) Hoover opposed any project he saw as socialist. Ex: He vetoed the Muscle Shoals bill, which was designed to set government-produced electricity in competition with citizens at the Tennessee River Dam and private companies. In 1932, Congress created the Reconstruction Finance Corporation (RFC), which lent money to insurance companies, banks, agricultural organizations, railroads and state and local governments. Congress passed the Norris-La Guardia Anti-Injunction Act in 1932, which outlawed antiunion contracts and barred federal courts from preventing strikes, boycotts and peaceful picketing. Bonus Army veterans in Washington were hit hard by WWI Great Depression. The Bonus Campaign Force (BEF) converged on the Capitol in the summer of 1932. He demanded that Congress pay the fully deferred bonus that Congress passed in 1924 (the payment should have been paid in 1945). President Hoover sent in troops to evacuate the group after the BEF refused to leave the Capitol. The ensuing riots and events brought extra public disdain for Hoover. Japanese militarists invaded China In September 1931, Japanese imperialists invaded China's Manchuria province, noting that the West was mired in the Great Depression. However, in a direct violation of the League of Nations, the league could not do anything because it lacked U.S. support. In 1932, Foreign Minister Henry L. Stimson only diplomatically decided to attack the Japanese. He issued the Stimson Doctrine, announcing that the United States would not recognize any territory acquired by the force. Japan ignored the theory and moved on to Shanghai in 1932. The violence continued without the intervention of the League of Nations. Hoover,
president of Hoover Pioneer Good Neighbors Policy, sought to improve relations with Latin America. He withdrew U.S. troops from Haiti and Nicaragua. Hoover's actions laid the foundation for future President Roosevelt's Good Neighbor policy. Page 17 Chapter 33 The Great Depression and the New Deal 1933-1939 Republicans nominated Herbert Hoover to run for president in the 1932 election. Democrats chose Franklin Delano Roosevelt (FDR). He was born into a wealthy family in New York and served as governor of New York. FDR: The wife of a wheelchair FDR, Eleanor Roosevelt was the politician in Active her husband's political career. He loved liberals and hated conservatives. FDR was a very good public speaker. In the 1932 election, Democrats called for a balanced budget and social and economic reforms. During the election to presidential hopefuls of 1932, FDR Republicans attacked the old deal and supported a new deal for the forgotten man. Many Americans distrust the Republican Party because of the country's dire economic situation (Great Depression). Herbert Hoover believed that the worst of depression was over. Hoover reaffirmed his belief in American free enterprise and individualism. In 1932, Hoover's humiliation Franklin Roosevelt won the 1932 election by a broad majority in both the popular vote and the Electoral College. Starting in the 1932 election, blacks became an important part of the Democratic Party, especially in the urban centers of the North. FDR and Three R: Relief, recovery, reform on March 6-10, President Roosevelt announced a national banking holiday as a first to open banks on a sounder basis. The Hundred Days Congress/Emergency Congress (March 9-June 16, 1933) passed a series law to help improve the situation in the country. This Congressional Congress also passed some of FDR's new deal programs, which focused on: relief, recovery, reform. The short-range targets were relief and immediate recovery, and long-range targets were permanent recovery and improvement. Some New Deal programs gave the president unprecedented powers, including the president's ability to legislate. Several programs that gave the president this right were declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. Congress gave President Roosevelt extraordinarily empty-check powers: Some laws gave the president legislative authority. The New Deal law embraced progressive ideas such as unemployment insurance, old-age insurance, minimum wage rules, conservation and development of natural resources, and restrictions on child labor. Roosevelt's management money passed the Congressional Emergency Banking Relief Act of 1933, which gave the president the power to regulate banking transactions and foreign exchange and reopen solvent banks. President Roosevelt gave a fireside chat on the radio in which he calmed public confidence in banks. Congress formed the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) with the Glass-Steagall Banking Reform Act. The FDIC made individual bank deposits up to \$5,000. This ended the nation's epidemic of bank failures. President Roosevelt took the nation away from the gold standard by buying gold from Treasury citizens. From this point on, transactions were accepted only in paper money. One of FDR's goals was to create modest inflation. This will relieve the burden of debtors and encourage new production. Inflation was achieved by buying gold on Prices over time. This policy increased the dollar content in circulation. Unemployed FDR starting to create jobs for jobs to create jobs with federal money to jumpstart the economy. The Civil Protection Corps (CCC) employed about 3,0 million men in government camps. His work included afforestation, firefighting, flood control and swamp drainage. The Federal Emergency Relief Act was Congress' first major effort to tackle mass unemployment. It created the Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA) which gave states direct relief payments or wages on work projects. The Civil Works Administration (CWA), a branch of Fera, was designed to provide temporary jobs during winter emergencies. Thousands of unemployed were employed in leaf raking and other manual labor jobs. Farmers were given relief with the Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA), which provides millions of dollars to help farmers meet their mortgages. The Home Owners Loan Corporation (HOLC) assisted several households who had trouble paying their mortgages. One day for every demagogue despite new deal efforts, unemployment continued to plague the nation. Opponents of FDR's policies included Father Charles Coughlin, who had preached anti-New Deal speeches on the radio. Senator Huey P. Long publicized his stock-funded our funding program in which every family in the United States would receive \$5.0. Dr. Francis E. Townsend attracted millions of seniors with his plan that each citizen over the age of 60 would receive \$200 a month. The Congress passed the Works Progress Administration (WPA) in 1935 with the objective of providing employment for useful projects (i.e. construction of buildings, roads, etc.). Taxpayers criticized the agency for paying people to do useless jobs such as painting murals. New visibility for women began to break gender barriers by holding positions in the federal government, including the president's cabinet. Ruth Benedict: Anthropology progressed in the field of Pearl Buck: Chinese farmers wrote about society; Won the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1938. A cornerstone new deal helping industry and labor was the agency's National Recovery Administration (NRA). It was designed to bring industries together to create a set of fair trade practices (fair for trade and workers). Working hours were reduced so that more people could be hired: A minimum wage was established: The workers were given the right to be organized. The NRA was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court in 1935 (Schechter vs. United States), as the NRA granted legislative powers to the president, and it allowed Congress to control personal trade, not just interstate commerce. The objective of public works administration (PWA) was to provide long term recovery. Led by Harold L. Ickes, the agency projects thousands of over \$4 billion more than spent, expenses, Public buildings, highways, and dams. Congress repealed the prohibition with the 21st Amendment in late 1933 to increase federal revenue and provide employment, not attempting to reduce the agricultural surplus to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration (AAA) to farmers, which led to lower crop prices. AAA established standard parity value for basic goods. The agency also paid farmers not to farm (to reduce their crop crop). The Supreme Court declared AAA unconstitutional in 1936, saying its taxation programs are illegal. In another attempt to make farmers less farm, the Congress passed the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allocation Act of 1936. Under the guise of conservation, it reduced the acreage of the crop by paying the farmers for soil conservation crop. The Second Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 continued protection payments; If farmers complied with acreage restrictions on specific goods, they would be eligible for payment. Dust bowls and black blizzards In late 1933, the dust bowl hit several states in the trans-Mississippi Great Plains. It was due to drought, air and over-cultivation of land. Frazier-Lemke Farm Bankruptcy Act, passed in 1934, suspended mortgage foreclosure on farms for 5 years. It was struck down by the Supreme Court in 1935. In 1935, the Rehabilitation Administration, near-agricultural farmers, were taken to better land. The Indian Reorganisation Act of 1934 encouraged Native American tribes to establish self-government and preserve their original crafts and traditions. Seventy-seven tribes refused to be organized under the law, while hundreds organized. Battling bankers and big business to protect the public against investment fraud, Congress passed the Truth (Federal Securities Act) in the Securities Act. It requires people selling investments to inform their investors of the risk of investing. The Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) was created in 1934. It provided stock market monitoring. TVA Harnesses Tennessee accuses the power industry of charging the public too much money for electric new dealers. In 1933, the Centennial Day Congress created the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA). It was designed to build dams on the Tennessee River. In addition to providing employment and long-term recovery, these projects will inform the government about how much money was actually needed to produce and distribute electricity. This will be a metric that the government can use to assess the rates charged by private companies. TVA transformed the poverty-stricken region into one of the most prosperous regions in the United States. Conservatives viewed new deal programs as socialist, and they eventually helped limit the TVA-style of management of the Tennessee Valley. Housing and Social Security The Federal Housing Administration (FHA), passed in 1934, attempted to make improvements industry. It gave small loans to homeowners with the aim of improving their homes and buying new ones. The United States Housing Authority (USHA) was passed in 1937. It was designed to lend money to states or communities for low-cost housing development. The Social Security Act of 1935 provided federal state unemployment insurance. Designated categories of retired workers had to receive regular payments from Washington to provide protection for old age. Social security was inspired by the example of some of Europe's more industrialized nations. Social Security was aimed at providing support for urbanized Americans who could not support themselves with a farm. In the past, Americans could support themselves by growing food on their farm. Now he relied on money entirely from his job. If they lost their jobs, they could not eat food. Republicans opposed Social
Security. A new deal helped Labor unions to pass the Labor Congress National Labor Relations Act of 1935 (Wagner Act). This law created a powerful national labor relations board for administrative purposes and it re-emphasized labor's rights to engage in self-organization and bargain collectively through representatives of their choice. Unskilled workers began to be held under the leadership from John L. Lewis, owner of United Mine Workers. He formed a committee for industrial organizations (CIO) in 1935. The CIO led several strikes, including the SIT's strike at the General Motors Automobile Factory in 1936. Congress passed the Fair Labor Standards Act (Wage and Hours Bill) in 1938. Industries involved in interstate commerce had to establish minimum wage and maximum hour levels. Labour was prohibited by children below the age of 16 years. In 1938, CIOI joined the Air Force and the committee name for industrial organization was turned into a congress of industrial organizations. The CIO was led by John Lewis. By 1940, the CIO claimed about 4 million members. Landon chose challenges-winning Republican Alfred M. Landon to run against President Roosevelt in the 1936 election. Republicans denounced the new deal for its radicalism, experimentation, confusion and fierce waste. Democrats had significant support from millions of people that had benefited from new deal programs. President Roosevelt was re-elected as president in a lopsided victory. FDR won mainly because he had appealed to the forgotten man (south, blacks, urban, poor). Nine old men on the back confirmed in 1933, the 20th Amendment shortened the opening period from the election to 6 weeks. Roosevelt saw his reelection as a mandate to continue new deal reforms. The Supreme Court was dominated by longtime ultraconservatives who tried to stop many of the socialist New Deal programs. With sustained Democrats' victory in Congress and Roosevelt felt the American people wanted a new deal. He argued that the Supreme Court needs to be consistent with public opinion. In 1937, Roosevelt proposed legislation that would allow him to add liberal justices to court. A new justice would be added for every member over the age of 70 who would not retire. The scheme received a very negative response. The plan was referred to as a court packing plan. Court change course The public criticized Roosevelt for attempting to tamper with the Supreme Court. It was a disgrace on the system of checks and balances. Possibly due to public pressure, the Supreme Court began to support the new deal law. It included Justice Owen J. Roberts, who was formerly considered conservative. A series of deaths and judge's resignation allowed Roosevelt to appoint 9 justices to court. The Supreme Court controversy in 1937 cost FDR a lot of political capital. This led to the passing of some new deal reforms after 1937. In Roosevelt's first term the twilight of the New Deal, from 1933-1937, unemployment still ran higher and the recovery had been slow. In 1937, the economy came to another recession. It was because of low expenditure. Consumer spending was reduced because Social Security taxes cut payroll. The Roosevelt administration also cut spending in an attempt to keep a balanced budget. (The New Deal had run the deficit for several years, but all of them had been somewhat smaller and had no intention whatsoever.) Fdr was embracing the recommendations of British economist John Maynard Keynes due to the slowdown. Keynesianism Economics: Government money is used to pump the economy prime and stimulate consumer spending; This policy deliberately creates a budget deficit. The Congress passed the Hatch Act of 1939. It prevented federal administrative authorities from active political propaganda and solicitation. It also forbade the use of government funds for political purposes, as well as the collection of campaign contributions from people receiving relief payments. New deal or real deal? Opponents of the new deal accused the president of spending too much money on his programs, significantly increasing the national debt. From 1932 to 1939, the national debt increased from \$19 trillion to \$40 trillion. The federal government became much more powerful under FDR. The new deal did not eliminate depression; It just gave temporary relief to citizens. Many economists eventually argued that not enough deficit spending was used. Despite efforts by new deal programs, production still outpaced spending. The problem of unemployment was not resolved until the Second World War. FDR's balance sheet new deal supporters had argued that relief, not the economy, was the primary objective of their war on depression. Roosevelt believed the government was morally bound to stop hunger and hunger at large Economy. FDR potentially saved capitalism by eliminating some of its worst mistakes (east: poor labor conditions). If their programmes had not been implemented, socialism could have taken a big catch in the country. FDR was a Hamiltonian that he supported big government, but he was in a Jeffersonian that he supported the forgotten man. New Deal Acronym Acronym Definition AAA Agricultural Adjustment Administration CCC Civil Protection Corps CWA Civil Works Administration Fera Federal Emergency Relief Administration FHA Federal Housing Administration FSA Farm Security Administration Holk Home Owners Loan Corporation NR A. National Recovery Administration NYA National Youth Administration PWA Public Works Administration REA Rural Electrification Administration SSA Social Security Administration TVA Tennessee Valley Authority WPA Work Projects (Progress) Administration Page 18 Chapter 34 Franklin D. Roosevelt and the Shadow of War 1933-1941 London Conference In the summer of 1933, 66 nations sent delegates to the London Economic Conference. Delegates hoped to coordinate an international response to global depression. They wanted to stabilise currencies and the rates at which they could be exchanged. President Roosevelt opposed the conference because he wanted no interference in his plans to fix the U.S. economy. Without the support of the United States, the London Economic Conference fell apart. The collapse strengthened the global trend towards nationalism, making international cooperation increasingly difficult. For freedom (from?) recognition for Filipinos and Russia continuing the country's isolationist policies, President Roosevelt withdrew from Asia. The Congress passed the Tydings-McDuffey Act in 1934, giving freedom to the Philippines till 1946. If Japan attacked it, the nation did not want to support the Philippines. In 1933, Roosevelt formally recognized the Soviet Union, opened up trade and promoted friendship to balance the German power in Europe and the threat of Japanese power in Asia. Becoming a good neighbour FDR started good neighbourly policy, in which the U.S. would not intervene or interfere with Latin American countries. All the Marines left Haiti in 1934. The U.S. also issued some control over Cuba and Panama. When the Mexican government seized U.S. oil assets in 1938, President Roosevelt held for his unarmed intervention policy and an agreement was finally worked out in 1941. Secretary Hull's Mutual Trade Agreements Congress passed the Mutual Trade Agreements Act in 1934, which was designed to reduce tariffs. The act allowed the president to lower tariffs with a country if that country also lowered its tariffs. Foreign Minister Hull was able to negotiate agreements with 21 countries by the end of 1939. Trade agreements dramatically U.S. foreign trade. The act paved the way for the American-led free trade international economic system that took shape after WWII. After the Great Depression, storm-cellar isolationism, totalitarianism spread throughout Europe. Joseph Stalin took control of the communist USSR and killed hundreds of thousands of political opponents. Benito Mussolini took control of Italy in 1922. Adolf Hitler took control of Germany in 1933. Hitler was the most dangerous of all of the dictators because he had tremendous power and he was impulsive. In 1936, Nazi Hitler and fascist Mussolini allied themselves in the Rome-Berlin axis. In 1934, Japan abolished the Washington Naval Treaty and accelerated the construction of large warships. Mussolini, who sought power and pride in Africa, invaded Ethiopia in 1935. The Americans maintained an isolationist attitude because they thought the oceans that surrounded the country would protect them. In 1934, Congress passed the Johnson Debt Default Act, preventing debt dodging nations from borrowing further from the United States. Congressional Law Neutrality Congress sought to keep America out of war by passing the neutrality acts of 1935, 1936 and 1937. The acts say that when the president declares the existence of a foreign war, some sanctions will automatically go into effect. In regard to countries that were involved in a war (victim or attacker), no American could legally sail on one of their ships, sell or transport them weapons, or give them loans. Because America didn't help its Democratic friends, America really helped provoke the attackers (because it didn't deter them). U.S. doom faithful Spain started the Spanish Civil War of 1936-1939 when Spanish rebels, led by fascist General Francisco Franco, rose against the leftist Republican government in Madrid. With the assistance of Mussolini and Hitler, Franco overthrew loyalist rule, which was supported by the Soviet Union. This war was a dress rehearsal for World War II because it involved many same countries. A small group of American volunteers (Abraham Lincoln Brigade) fought for loyalists. As the United States wanted to stay out of the war, Congress amended the Neutrality Law to enforce an arms embargo to both loyalists and rebels. In 1937, the Japanese invaded China, delighting Japan and Germany. President Roosevelt refused to call this invasion a war, so the neutrality law did not take
effect. If he had called it a war, he would have cut the sale of war to the Chinese. One consequence of this, though, was that the Japanese could still buy war supplies from the United States. FDR delivered his quarantine speech in 1937, in which he proposed economic sanctions against aggressive dictators. The public opposed it, so FDR did not comply with his plan. 1937 Japanese planes sunk an American Panal. Tokyo quickly apologized and the United States accepted. In 1935 Hitler violated the Treaty of Versailles when he began compulsory military service in Germany. In 1936, he again violated the Treaty when he took over the demilitarized German Rhineland. In March 1938, Hitler invaded Austria. (Note: Austria actually voted for the occupation, fully aware that if it protested, Germany would forcefully take over Austria.) At a conference in Munich, Germany, in September 1938, Western European democracies allowed Germany to keep Sudetenland (part of Czechoslovakia). He expected this to prevent Hitler from taking over other countries. That did not happen. In March 1939, Hitler took over all of Czechoslovakia. (See Austria Note.) Hitler's belligerent and U.S. neutrality on August 23, 1939, the Soviet Union signed a non-aggression treaty with Hitler. The Hitler-Stalin agreement meant that Germany could make war on Poland and Western democracies without fear of retaliation from the Soviet Union. Hitler invaded Poland on September 1, 1939. Britain and France declared war on Germany while honoring their commitments to Poland; World War II had begun. Although Americans were strongly anti-Nazi, they wanted to stay out of the war. Britain and France needed war material from the United States, so Congress passed the Neutrality Act of 1939. (Previous neutrality acts prohibited trade with them.) This new act of European democracy buying American war materials as long as they transported goods on their ships and pay in cash. This gave the United States the right to avoid debt, war debt and the sinking of U.S. ships. Demand for war goods helped end the recession of 1937-1938 and it solved the decade-long unemployment crisis. The fall of France months after Poland's fall was known as the fake war because France and Britain were not really involved in the war, yet. The Soviet Union took over Finland despite lending 30,000 dollars to Finland. The forged war ended in April-May 1940 when Hitler took over Denmark, Norway, the Netherlands, and Belgium. France fell in June 1940. When France surrendered, the Americans realized that England stood in the way of all that Hitler controlled all of Europe. FDR and Congress quickly set out to build large airlifts and a two-ocean navy. On September 6, 1940, Congress passed a recruitment law. The first U.S. peacetime draft was launched under the measure. At the Havana Conference of 1940, the United States agreed to protect Latin America from German aggression (an extension of the Monroe Doctrine). Refugees from the Holocaust on Nov. 9, 1938, crowds of Germans attacked German Jews (Kristallnacht, night of broken glass). Thousands of Jews sent to concentration camps after the attacks | FDR set up war refugee board after learning of Nazi genocide. It was To help the victims of the Nazis and other axis powers. By the end of the war, more than 6 millions of Jews had been murdered in the Holocaust. Strengthening Britain After France fell to Germany, Hitler launched airstrikes against Britain in August 1940 (Battle of Britain). Radio broadcasts during the Battle of Britain brought drama from London air raids directly to US homes. Sympathy for Britain grew, but pushing the US into war was not enough yet. The most powerful group of those supporting aid for Britain was the committee protecting the US by assisting allies. The isolationists held the first U.S. committee, arguing that the U.S. should focus on what strength it had to protect its shores. On Sept. 2, 1940, President Roosevelt transferred 50 destroyers left to Britain from WWI. In return, Britain gave the U.S. 8 valuable defensive base venues in the Western Hemisphere. This transfer of warships was a flagrant violation of U.S. neutrality obligations. The two-term tradition shattered Republicans who chose Wendell L. Wilkie to run in the 1940 election. Republicans condemned FDR's alleged dictatorship and opposed the inefficiencies of the new deal. Roosevelt decided to run for a third term, arguing that the country needed his experience in times of war. At this point, a 2-term president's limits only existed in tradition. FDR won the 1940 election; Voters generally think that if the war came, the experience of FDR was needed. Fearing Britain's downfall to a landmark borrowing-lease law, Congress passed the lending-lease bill in 1941 under the pretence of protecting America. It allowed the United States to lease arms to the world's democracies that needed them. (Europeans did not have the cash to buy weapons; cash was required by the Neutrality Act of 1939. Guns and tanks could come back when the war was over. Opponents of the bill, like Senator Taft, criticised it, saying weapons would be destroyed after the war and would not be able to come back. It was pitched as a program that would allow democracies to win wars and keep it away from America. The bill marks the abandonment of any pretense of neutrality. Hitler saw the borrowed-lease bill as an unofficial declaration of war. By then, Germany had avoided attacking U.S. ships, but on May 21, 1941, robin Moore, an unarmed American merchantman, was destroyed by a German submarine in the South Atlantic outside the war zone. Charting a new world before the attack on Pearl Harbor, 2 events marked the course of WWII: the fall of France in June 1940, and Hitler's invasion of the Soviet Union in June 1941. Hitler decided to crush the Soviet Union on June 22, 1941, Hitler invaded the Soviet Union. He took over the Oil and other resources of the Soviet Union and then on to Britain Hoped to focus. President Roosevelt sends troops For the USSR. In August 1941, Roosevelt and British Prime Minister Winston Churchill met and came along with the eight-point Atlantic Charter at the Atlantic Conference. It discussed the goals of the war. Among other things, it promised that there would be no regional change contrary to the wishes of the inhabitants; It affirmed people's right to choose their own form of government; And it declared for the disarmament of the attackers. U.S. destroyers and Hitler's U-boats struggle as Germany kept sinking arms shipments, FDR decided to escort U.S. warships to supply Britain (July 1941). After a series of U.S. boats sank by German U-boats, Congress voted to repeal the Neutrality Act of 1939 in November 1941. This led to merchant ships being legally armed and entering combat zones with weapons for Britain. The surprise attack on Pearl Harbor since September 1940, Japan had been allied with Germany. Japan's war effort depended on trade with the US. In late 1940, though, Washington imposed the first of its trade sanctions on Japan. If Japan ended the war with China, the United States offered to lift the embargo. Japan did not agree with the U.S. terms, and it continued to fight. Black Sunday on Dec. 7, 1941, Japanese assailants attacked Pearl Harbor, killing 2,348 people. (Death toll list) Most U.S. warships were heavily damaged, but aircraft carriers of its 3rd Pacific Fleet were spared because they were out of port. On Dec. 8, the United States declared war on Japan. On Dec. 11, 1941, Germany and Italy declared war on the United States after the United States followed suit by declaring war on them. Combative Pearl Harbor united Americans from Spectator to America's transformation into desire to go to war. Before the attack, though, most Americans only supported policies that could lead to war. They did not want Britain to fall to Germany and they wanted to stop Japan from expanding. Page 19 Chapter 35 Before the U.S. World War II bombing at Pearl Harbor in 1941-1945, the U.S. had agreed to the ABC-1 agreement with the British. It said that if the U.S. entered the war, it would focus its efforts on Germany first. After Germany's defeat, allies will focus on Japan. The time for the U.S. to allies trade space, WWII was far more complicated than WWI. It was to feed, dress and transport its armies around the world. The shock of war national unity during World War II sped up the assimilation of immigrants into American society. Unlike WWI, there was almost no official white-hunt of minority groups in WWII. The exception to this was when 110,0 Japanese Americans on the Pacific Coast forced into concentration camps. It was authorized by Executive Order No. 9066. Washington feared they invaded In case japan can act as sabotage. Supreme Court upholds constitutionality Concentration camp in Korematsu v. America (1944). The conservative Congress canceled several New Deal programs. President Roosevelt announced in 1943 that the New Deal reform era was over. The construction of the war machine the Great Depression was completely finished with the non-standing of military orders. Under the War Production Board (WPB), which oversees U.S. war production, U.S. factories produced an enormous amount of weapons such as guns and planes. The WPB stopped manufacturing non-essential items such as passenger cars. The government imposed national speed limits and gasoline rationing after the U.S. supply of natural rubber from British Malaysia and the Dutch East Indies broke down. Inflation intensified in 1942 due to shortage of consumer goods. The Office of Price Administration (OPA) eventually brought down prices and curbed inflation. The War Labor Board (WLB) imposed the ceiling on wage increases. Some trade unions unhappy with the pay cap called on their members to go on strike. In June 1943, Congress passed the Smith-Conley Anti-Strike Act. It authorized the federal government to operate industries under
strike like coal mines and railroads. With manpower and womanpower even exempting some industrial and agricultural workers from the draft, the draft lacked personnel to the country's farms and factories. In 1942, thousands of Mexican agricultural workers, called Bresros, were brought to the U.S. to harvest west farms. The armed services listed nearly 216,0 women in WWII. The best known were WAACs (Army), WAVES (Navy), and SPARs (Coast Guard). Although millions of women took jobs in factories, most women continued in their traditional domestic roles. The wartime migration war is causing Americans to move about the country. Many blacks left south to work in the north, and this led to racial tensions in the north. In response to demands for equal opportunities for blacks, Roosevelt created the Fair Employment Practices Commission (FEPC) to oversee compliance with its executive order that forbids discrimination in defense industries. During WWII, FDR gave a disproportionate share of South Defense contracts to help it become more economically developed. In 1944, the invention of mechanical cotton pickers made the cheap labor requirement of cotton south disappear. As a result, millions of blacks moved north. Thousands of Native Americans served in the armed forces. Comanches in Europe and Navajos in the Pacific made valuable contributions as code talkers, in which they transmitted radio messages in their native languages (incomprehensible to axis powers). Holding America in front of the house wasn't as ill-affected by the war as the rest of the world. The war significantly helped the U.S. economy, and by the end of the war, the country had the GNP and disposable income of civilians Grew. The federal government became much more involved in the lives of individual citizens during WWII, and it set the stage for the government's future role. From 1941-1945, the national debt increased from 49 billion to 259 billion dollars. Most of the cost of the war was borrowed. With the attack on Pearl Harbor launching attacks on various Far Eastern strongholds, including rising sun in the Pacific, Japanese Guam, Wake, and U.S. outposts of the Philippines. U.S. forces led by General MacArthur in the Philippines demonstrated against invading the Japanese army for 5 months. U.S. troops finally surrendered on April 9, 1942. They were treated with vicious brutality for prisoner war camps in the 80-mile Bataan death march. The island fortress of Corregidor held out until it surrendered on May 6, 1942, giving the Japanese full control of the Philippines. In May 1942 midway on, an important naval battle was fought in the Coral Sea between Japan's High Tide, a U.S. carrier task force, with Australian support, and a Japanese carrier task force. Although it suffered losses, the U.S. stopped Japanese advancement. It was the first battle in which all the battles were made from carrier-based aircraft. A naval battle was fought near Midway on June 3-6, 1942. If the Japanese took Midway, they would be able to launch attacks directly against Pearl Harbor. Admiral Chester W. Nimitz directed a smaller carrier force, under Admiral Raymond A. Spruce, against the powerful invading Japanese fleet. The Japanese retreated after losing 4 carriers. Midway was a turning point in the Pacific War. Combined with the Battle of the Coral Sea, U.S. success in midway stopped the Japanese. Leapfrogging American toward Tokyo from August 1942 to February 1943, the Americans struggled for control of Guadalajara Island in an effort to protect shipping lanes from the U.S. to Australia through the Southwest Pacific. Japanese troops evacuated Guadalcanal in February 1943. The casualty ratio was higher than 10:1 (Japanese: American). The U.S. Navy leapfrog held several Japanese islands in the Pacific. Japanese soldiers were known to fight every last man was dead. So instead of fighting for every island, the strategy was to move the surrounding islands and then to cordon off the beset islands. Admiral Chester Nimitz successfully coordinated naval, air and ground strikes in the Pacific region. The major islands of Saipan Island, Tinian Islands, and Marianas fell to U.S. bombers in July and August 1944. From Marianas, the United States' new B-29 super-bombers were able to carry out round-trip bombing raids on Japan's home islands. Hitler's allied break the Atlantic battle was fought between German submarine U-boats and a modern fleet of allied shipping, which was protected by allied navies. Introduction of Patrols and radar eventually helped the Allies win the Battle of the Atlantic. The turning point in the land-air war against Hitler came at the end of 1942. In October 1942, British General Bernard Montgomery defeated the Germans at the Battle of Al Alameen, which was led by Marshal Irwin Rommel. In September 1942, the Soviet Union backtracked Hitler's attack on Stalingrad, capturing thousands of German soldiers. (This was the turning point in the war in the Soviet Union.) A second front from North Africa to Rome wanted many Americans, including President Roosevelt, to launch a diversion invasion of France in 1942 or 1943. They feared that the Soviet Union, which was unable to keep out against Germany forever, could reach a different peace agreement as they were in 1918 and leave Western allies to face Germany alone. British military planners preferred to attack Hitler through the soft underbelly of the Mediterranean. Eventually the Americans agreed. The U.S. general, Dwight D. Eisenhower, led an attack on French-held North Africa in November 1942. The invasion was the strongest warborne effort in history by that time. The German-Italian army surrendered in Tunisia in May 1943. In Casablanca, President Roosevelt met Winston Churchill in January 1943. The two agreed to increase war in the Pacific, invade Sicily, increase pressure on Italy and insist on unconditional surrender of the enemy. Allied forces captured Sicily in August 1943, and in September 1943, Italy surrendered unconditionally and Mussolini was overthrown. Although Italy surrendered, the Germans continued to fight for control of Italy. Rome was taken on June 4, 1944. On May 2, 1945 (five days before Germany's surrender), thousands of axis soldiers surrendered in Italy and became prisoners of war. Allies' battles in Italy drove some German troops away from the Soviet and French fronts, but it delayed the Allied invasion of Normandy by several months. This gave the Soviet Union more time to take up territory in Eastern Europe. D-Day: June 6, 1944 President Roosevelt, Winston Churchill and Stalin met in Tehran, Iran, from Nov. 28 to Dec. 1 to coordinate the second front. One of the most important achievements of the meeting was agreement on comprehensive plans, especially with allied attacks from the West launching Soviet attacks on Germany from the east. Because the U.S. provided most allied troops for the invasion of Europe, U.S. General Eisenhower was given command. French Normandy was chosen for the point for invasion as it was less defended than other parts of the European coast. The invasion operation took place occurring on D-Day, June 6, 1944. Allies broke through German beach security and General George S. Patton led armored divisions across France. Paris was liberated in August 1944. First Important The city to fall for allies was Aachen in October 1944. FDR: The fourth termite of 1944 for the 1944 election, Thomas E. For the Republican Presidency. Dewey nominated and isolated senator, John W. Bricker to the vice presidency. Democrats nominated Roosevelt and Senator Harry S. Truman for the vice presidency for the presidency. Roosevelt beat Davy Roosevelt to win a broad majority in the Electoral College and was re-elected. He won mainly because the war was going well. Foreign policy was a deciding factor with many voters, who concluded that Roosevelt's experience was needed to create a future organization for world peace. On December 16, 1944, Hitler threw all his forces against the closely held American lines in the Ardens forest in Hitler's last days. Their aim was to take Belgium's Port of Antwerp, which was the key to the Allied supply operation. In the Battle of the Bulge, the Allies were driven back, creating a deep bulge in the Allied front. The 10-day German push was halted by the 101st Airborne Division, which was led by Brigadier General A.C McAuliffe. In April 1945, General Eisenhower's soldiers continued in Germany and discovered concentration camps where the Nazis had murdered more than 6,0,0 Jews. All the atrocities of the Holocaust were not known until the war ended. The Soviet Union occupied Berlin in April 1945. Hitler committed suicide on April 30, 1945. On April 12, 1945, President Roosevelt died suddenly from brain hemerz. Harry S. Truman took over the presidency. On May 7, 1945, the German Government surrendered unconditionally. May 8 was declared V-E (Victory in Europe) Day. Japan inflicted serious damage on Japan to hard submarines and bombers. More than 83,0 people were killed in Tokyo's allied firebombing, equivalent to the number of people killed by each nuclear bomb. General MacArthur returned to the Philippines with 600 ships and 250,0 troops. In The Lying Bay, Japan lost a series of 3 battles from Oct. 23-26, 1944; It marked the end of Japan's maritime power. MacArthur then landed on the main Philippine island of Luzon in January 1945, capturing Manila in March 1945. Iwo Jima, needed as an airport for damaged U.S. bombers returning from Japan, was captured in March 1945. The Americans occupied Okinawa island after fighting from April to June of 1945. The U.S. Navy continued to do kamikaze (suicide) heavy losses from Japanese pilots. By mid-1945 nuclear bomb, Japan was still unwilling to surrender unconditionally. At the Potsdam Conference in July 1945, President Truman met with Stalin and the British leader. He issued an ultimatum to Japan: surrender or perish. U.S. Manhattan
project develops nuclear bomb. Germany was the initial intended target for the nuclear bomb while it was being developed 16, 1945, the first atomic bomb was detonated as a test. The Japanese are still refusing to surrender, dropping an atomic bomb on Hiroshima on Aug. 6, 1945, killing 180,0 people. On Aug. 8, Stalin attacked the Japanese security of Manchuria and Korea. The second atomic bomb was dropped on Nagasaki on Aug. 9 after the Japanese refused to surrender, killing 80,0 people. The United States would have had a third atomic bomb ready by Aug. 19 and the fourth bomb would have been ready by September 1945. On Aug. 10, 1945, Tokyo surrendered under the condition that Emperor Hirohito be allowed to hold his title as emperor. The Allies accepted the condition on 14th August 1945. The formal end of the war took place on Sept. 2, 1945, which was declared as V-J (Victory in Japan) Day. Allies the victorious U.S. forces suffered 10,0 casualties in WWII, while the Soviet Union suffered nearly 25,0,0. After the war, much of the world was destroyed, while America was left virtually untouched. The nation was better prepared for war than any other nation as it officially started preparations (for the United States) about a year and a half before the war began. Page 20 Chapter 36 Cold War begins 1945-1952 economic concerns after the war the economy struggled in the early post-war years and consumer goods prices soared as wartime price controls were lifted. A series of strikes swept across the country in 1946. In 1947, the Republican Congress passed the Taft-Hartley Act over President Truman's veto. It outlawed closed (all union) businesses, made liable for losses that resulted from jurisdictional disputes among themselves, and required union leaders to take a noncommunist oath. Taft-Hartley was just one of many obstacles that slowed the growth of organized labor in the years after WWII. CIO's Operation Dixie tried to unite Southern textile workers and steelworkers. It failed in 1948 because it couldn't allay fears of racial mix. The Employment Act of 1946 created a 3-member Council of Economic Advisers to advise the president on policies regarding employment, production and purchasing power. The Soldiers' Readjustment Act of 1944 (Soldiers Bill of Rights/GI Bill), provided money to send former WWII soldiers to school. The bill raised the educational level and inspired the construction industry; This helped build the economic expansion that began in the late 1940s. The long economic boom, from the 1950s-1970s to the 1970s, the U.S. economy grew rapidly. Income rose, the middle class expanded, and Americans accounted for 40% of the planet's wealth. Economic development

changed the face of politics and society. It paved the way for war for the success of the civil rights movement; It funded new welfare programs; And it's international in Americans Given the confidence to use The age of war. Most new jobs created after WWII went to women, as the economy's service sector dramatically outpaced the old industrial and manufacturing sectors. Post-war prosperity has boosted the roots of WWII to the U.S. economy, but major increases in military spending helped sustain economic growth. The increased military budget helped start high technology industries such as aerospace, plastics and electronics. The U.S. significantly increased its energy consumption due to low-cost petroleum (prices were controlled by Europe and the U.S.) from the Middle East. Productivity was the key to prosperity for America. The increase in productivity was due to improved technology and rising educational levels of the workforce. Mechanization and fertilizers increased the productivity of the fields. This led to the need for fewer people to work on farms and the work force shifted out of agriculture. The smiling sunbelt economic prosperity caused by WWII has enabled people to move about the country at a higher rate than in the past (population dynamics). Sunbelt is a 15-state area stretching along the southern part of the U.S. from Virginia to California. The population in the region grew almost twice as fast as the North East (Frostbelt.) | In the 1950s, California alone accounted for 1/5 of the nation's population growth. It became the most populous state in 1963. People moved into sunbelts in search of jobs, better climate and lower taxes. The economic prosperity of sunbelt states was large due to the fact that the region received significantly more federal funding in the north. The Ohio Valley's industrial area (Rustbelt) was hit hard, particularly as a result of losses in federal funding and population. Crowds to suburbs across the country, home ownership became increasingly popular and many white Americans moved from city to newly built suburbs. The Federal Housing Administration (FHA) and the Veterans Administration (VA) guaranteed home loans, making it more affordable to rent an apartment in the city instead of a home in the suburbs. The construction industry expanded into the 1950s and 1960s. The white flight to the suburbs has left inner cities poverty-stricken. Fleeing blacks from the South moved to abandoned inner cities. FHA often denied blacks home mortgages for private home purchases, thus restricting black mobility out of inner cities. In the 15 years after 1945, the post-war baby boom exploded, as birth rates in the United States exploded as the baby boom. More than 50,000,000 babies were born by the late 1950s. By 1973, the birth rate had fallen below the point needed to maintain existing population data. Truman: The gutsy man from Missouri President Harry S. Truman was the first president, in many years, not a college degree. He was known as Average man of average man. He had the ability to face difficulty with courage. Yalta: Deal or betrayal? In February 1945, the Big Three (Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin) met in Yalta to discuss the end of the war (Yalta Conference). Plans were made for Germany's occupation. It was agreed that there should be free elections in Poland, Bulgaria and Romania. Stalin finally broke the deal. The Big Three also announced plans for a new International Peace Organization (UNITED NATIONS) fashion. The most controversial decision is considered the Far East. The war against Japan was expected to have a high number of U.S. casualties, so Stalin agreed to attack Japan after Germany's collapse. In return, the Soviet Union was given the southern half of Sakhalin Island, which was defeated by Russia in 1905 to Japan and Japan's Kurile Islands. The Soviet Union was also given control over the railroads of China's Manchuria and the special privileges in the region's two major ports, Deane and Port Arthur. The concessions gave Stalin control over China's important industrial centers. The agreements reached at the Yalta Conference were not really binding. The conference was more of a way to discuss post-war plans for the Big Three. The United States and the Soviet Union united States abolished the Soviet Union's much-needed borrowing-lease assistance in 1945. It also ignored Moscow's plea for a \$6 billion reconstruction loan, approving a similar \$3.75 billion loan to Britain in 1946. The USSR sought to guarantee its security by creating an area of influence around it (a surrounding set of friendly countries). These areas of influence contrasted President FDR's Wilsonian dream of an open world, disaffected, demilitarized and democratized. Each country believed in universal expansion of its form of government. The Soviet Union and the United States provoked each other into a tense, 40-year standoff known as the Cold War. Shaping the post-war world in 1944, Western allies met at Bretton Woods, New Hampshire (Bretton Woods Conference) and established the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to encourage world trade by regulating currency exchange rates. He also established the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank) to promote economic growth in underdeveloped regions. Unlike after WWI, the United States took the lead in creating important international bodies and supplied most of its funds after WWII. The Soviet Union refused to participate. The United Nations Conference opened on April 25, 1945. Representatives of 50 nations created the UN Charter. It was dominated by the Security Council, the big five powers (the United States, Britain, the Soviet Union, France and China), each of which had the right of veto, and the General Assembly, which could be controlled by smaller countries. Senate Senate Passed the document on 28th July 1945. The United Nations has helped people around the world through organizations such as UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization), FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization), and WHO (World Health Organization). In 1946, Bernard Baruch wanted to create a United Nations agency, free from the great power veto, with worldwide authority over nuclear energy, weapons and research. The plan fell apart because neither the United States nor the Soviet Union wanted to give up their nuclear weapons. Germany's problem Nazi leaders in Nuremberg, Germany, from 1945-1946, were tried and punished for war crimes. The sentence included executions and lengthy prison sentences. The Americans realized that a flourishing German economy was essential to Europe's recovery. The Soviet Union refused to support Germany's development because they feared another German-initiated war. At the end of the war, Austria and Germany were divided into 4 military occupied territories, each assigned to one of the big four powers (France, Britain, the US and the USSR). Refusing post-war financial aid from the United States, the Soviet Union wanted to retake war reparations from Germany. As the Soviet Union spread communism in its eastern region into Germany and Western allies promoted the idea of a reunited Germany, Germany was divided into 2 regions. West Germany became an independent country, and East Germany became bound to the Soviet Union as an independent satellite state from the Western world by the Iron Curtain of the Soviet Union. Berlin, still occupied by four major powers, was completely surrounded by Soviet occupation territory. In 1948, the Soviet Union cut off all rail and highway access to the city and attempted to starve the Allies out of Berlin. The blockade was lifted after the United States flew in several supplies in May 1949. The governments of East and West Germany were established in 1949. Cold War Congeals In 1946, Stalin, seeking oil concessions, broke a deal to oust his troops from Iran's northern province. He used the troops to aid the rebel movement. When Truman protested, Stalin backed down. In 1947, George F. Canan came up with the prevention theory, which tried to explain the behavior of the USSR. The concept says the USSR was consistently expansionist and the USSR can be controlled by being resolute and vigilant. The principle was adopted by President Truman in 1947 when Congress passed the Truman doctrine. This gave Greece financial support to resist communist pressures. Truman declared that it should be U.S. policy to assist any country opposing communist aggression. After WWII, France, Italy, and Germany were suffering from hunger and economic chaos caused by the war. They were at risk of being taken over by communist parties within the countries. Holding Financial support, U.S. Secretary of State George C. Marshall, convinced Europeans to make a joint plan for their economic recovery. Marshall offered the same assistance to the Soviet Union and its allies, but the Soviet Union refused. The Marshall Plan gave \$12.5 billion to 16 European countries. Within a few years, Europe's economy was flourishing and the Communist parties had lost ground. Access to Middle Eastern oil was crucial to the European recovery programme and to the health of the US economy. Despite threats from Arab nations to cut oil supplies, President Truman officially recognized the state of Israel on May 14, 1948. The United States begins to rearm the Cold War, the struggle to stop Soviet communism was not a war, but it was also not peace. In 1947, Congress passed the National Security Act, creating the Department of Defense. The department was led by a new cabinet officer, the defense secretary. The chiefs of each branch of the army were brought together as joint chiefs of staff. The National Security Act also established the National Security Council (NSC) to advise the president on security matters and it created the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) to coordinate the government's foreign fact gathering. In 1948, the United
States joined the European Treaty, called the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). The agreement pledged each nation in connection with an attack on one as an attack on all. The agreement also promoted European integration by deviating from the U.S. Diplomatic Convention and an important step in the militarization of the Cold War. Reconstruction and Revolution in Asia General Douglas MacArthur took control of Japan's democratization. The Japanese people cooperated in her plans; He observed that the adoption of good practice and democracy would accelerate the end of occupation. In 1946, the MacArthur-decided Constitution was adopted. It renounced militarization and ushered in a Western-style democratic government. From 1946-1948, top Japanese war criminals were tried in Tokyo. At the end of 1949, the Chinese nationalist government of Generalissimo Jiang Jixi was forced to flee the country's Formosa (Taiwan) island when communists led by Mao Zedong took over the country. The fall of nationalist China was a disappointing loss for the United States and its allies in the Cold War, as 1/4 of the world's population fell on communism. In September 1949, the Soviet Union detonated its first nuclear bomb, 3 years before experts thought possible. To stay one step ahead, Truman ordered the development of an H-bomb (hydrogen bomb). The first H-bomb exploded in 1952. The Soviet Union detonated its first H-bomb in 1953 and the nuclear arms race entered a dangerously competitive cycle. Ousting the alleged communists in 1947, President Truman launched the Loyalty Review Board Possibility of communist spies in government. In 1949, 11 communists were sent to prison for violating the Smith Act of 1940 (the first anti-peace-time law since 1798) in support of overthrowing the U.S. government. The decision was upheld in Dennis v. United States (1951). In 1938, the House of Representatives established the United Nations-American Committee on Activities (HUAC) to investigate sabotage (government protests). In 1948, Congressman Richard M. Nixon led the conviction of Alger Hiss, a prominent former news dealer. Americans began to join on the hunt for communist spies who were thought to be living in the U.S. In 1950, Truman vetoed the McCarran Internal Security Bill, which authorized the president to arrest and detain suspects during an internal security emergency. Congress overrode Truman's veto and passed the bill. In 1951, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were convicted and sentenced to death for stealing U.S. nuclear bomb schemes and selling it to the Soviet Union. He was the only people in history sentenced to death for espionage. Democratic divisions in 1948 in 1948, Republicans chose Thomas E. Drovey to run for president. War hero Dwight D. Eisenhower decided not to run for president. Democrats chose Truman. Truman's nomination divided the Democratic Party. Southern Democrats opposed Truman because he supported civil rights for blacks, so they nominated Governor J. Strom Thurmond. The New Progressive Party nominated Henry A. Wallace. Truman won and was re-elected as president. Truman's victory came from the votes of farmers, workers and blacks. President Truman endorsed the plan to lend U.S. money to underdeveloped countries (bold new programs or point four programs). He wanted to help these countries develop before they were victims of communism. At home, Truman supported a Fair Deal program in 1949. It called for better housing, full employment, higher minimum wages, better agricultural price support, new TVA and the expansion of social security. Congress only passes parts of the program: raises for the minimum wage, the construction of public housing in the Housing Act of 1949; Extension of old age insurance to many more beneficiaries in the Social Security Act of 1950. The Korean volcano erupts when Japan collapsed in 1945, Korea was divided into two sections: controlled the North atop the 38th parallel of the Soviet Union and controlled the United States south of that line. Each country established conflicting governments in Korea. National Security Council Memorandum No. 68 (NSC-68) was a document created by the National Security Council outlining the U.S. national security strategy. It called for quadrupling of military spending and using prevention policy with regard to the Soviet Union. NSC-68 The war was a major document as it marked a major in the militarisation of U.S. foreign policy. On June 25, 1950, the North Korean army invaded South Korea. In response, Truman ordered a massive military buildup that was necessary for the Korean War. Without congressional approval, Truman ordered the sending of U.S. air and naval units to support South Korea. The United Nations was responsible for sending troops to fight the North Koreans, but the battle was led by General MacArthur and most of the soldiers were American. On Sept. 15, 1950, the military hammock in Korea, General MacArthur, pushed north Koreans back from the 38th parallel, but on November 1950 thousands of Communist Chinese volunteers attacked UN forces, pushing them back into the 38th parallel. Due to General MacArthur's defiance and disagreement with the Joint Chiefs of Staff about increasing the size of the war, President Truman was removed from command on April 11, 1951. In July 1951, discussions of a cease-fire emerged on the issue of prisoner exchanges. Page 21 Chapter 37 Eisenhower Era 1952-1960 Prosperity and its concerns in 1948 the invention of transistors sparked a revolution in electronics, especially in computers. Computer giant International Business Machine (IBM) grew significantly. The aerospace industry grew in the 1950s, due in large part to Eisenhower SAC and to an expanding passenger airline business. In 1956, the number of white collar (no manual labor) workers exceeded the number of blue collar (manual labor) workers. As a result, membership of the Union declined. White-collar jobs opened up opportunities for women. Most of the clerical and service jobs created after 1950 were filled by women. The new dual role of women as an activist and a housewife raised questions about traditional definitions of family life and gender roles. Feminist Betty Frieden published in 1963 Feminine Mystique, helping to launch the modern women's movement. The book discussed the widespread suffering of housewives' women. Innovations from consumer culture credit cards, fast food and new forms of entertainment in the fifties highlighted the evolving lifestyle of leisure and prosperity. There were only 6 TV stations in 1946, but 146 till 1956. Baptist Televangelists like Billy Graham used TV to spread Christianity. As the population moved west, sports teams also moved west. Popular music was changed during the 1950s. Elvis Presley created a new style known as rock and roll. The Conservatives were critical of Presley and many social movements during the 1950s. The lack of public support for Truman was the arrival of Eisenhower, the Democrats nominated Varai Stevenson for the 1952 election, and Republicans nominated Dwight D. Eisenhower. Eisenhower was already well liked by the public. Richard M. Nixon was elected to vice president to satisfy The anticommunist wing of the Republican Party. During this election, TV became a popular medium of publicity. During the campaign, Nixon went on TV to defend himself against corruption allegations of chequers speech. Eisenhower won the 1952 election by a huge majority. President Eisenhower attempted to end the Korean War. In July 1953, an armistice was signed, ending the Korean War, after Eisenhower threatened to use nuclear weapons. Despite the Korean War, Korea remained divided in the 38th parallel. Eisenhower's leadership style of honesty, fairness, and optimism helped comfort the nation after the war. Joseph McCarthy's rise and fall in February 1950, Republican Senator Joseph R. McCarthy accused Secretary of State Dean Edelson of employing 205 Communist Party members. Although the allegations later proved to be false, McCarthy received the support of the public. With the Republican victory in the 1952 election, his rhetoric became bold as his accusations of communism escalated. McCarthyism, the practice of spreading treasonous accusations without evidence, thrived during the Cold War. Although McCarthy was not the first red hunter, he was the most ruthless. In 1954, McCarthy went too far and attacked the U.S. military. Just months later, the Senate condemned him for undignified with one member. (Army-McCarthy hearing) Stripping all aspects of black life in the South was governed by Jim Crow laws. Blacks were separated from whites, economically inferior and politically powerless. Gunnar Myrdal exposed the paradox between America's declared belief that all men are created equal and their terrible treatment of black citizens in his book, An American Dilemma (1944). In Svet V. Painter (1950), the Supreme Court ruled that separate professional schools for blacks failed to meet the test of equality. In December 1955, Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat to a white man on a bus in Montgomery, Alabama. His arrest sparked a year-long black boycott of city buses (Montgomery bus boycotts) and served notices across the South that blacks will no longer submit to segregation. Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr. rose to prominence during the bus boycott. Hearing the lynching of black war veterans in 1946, the seed of the civil rights revolution ended secession in President Harry Truman's federal civil service and ordered equality of treatment and opportunity in the armed forces in 1948. Supreme Court Chief Justice Earl Warren stepped in to address civil rights for African Americans after Congress and new President Eisenhower ignored racial issues. In Brown v. The Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas (1954), the Supreme Court ruled that segregation in public schools was unequal and thus unconstitutional. The decision reversed the previous
verdict in Plessi v Ferguson (1896). States opposed the decision. Congressmen from these states signed a declaration of constitutional principles in 1956, pledging their unwavering resistance to secession. President Eisenhower did not support integration because he shied away from social issues. In September 1957, Arkansas Governor Orval Fabvus used the National Guard to prevent 9 black students from enrolling at Little Rock's Central High School. Faced with a direct challenge to the federal authority, Eisenhower sent soldiers to escort children to their classrooms. In 1957, Congress passed the first civil rights act since days of reconstruction. It set up a permanent civil rights commission to investigate civil rights violations and it authorized a federal injunction to protect voting rights. The Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. formed the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) in 1957. It sought to mobilize the power of black churches on behalf of black rights. On February 1, 1960, 4 black college students in Greensboro, North Carolina, sought to serve at a whites-only lunch counter. Within a week, the SIT reached 1.0 students, spreading a wave of wade-ins, lie-ins, and pray-ins across the South demanding equal rights. In April 1960, Southern black students formed the Student Nonviolent Coordination Committee (SNCC) to pay more attention to their efforts. Eisenhower Republicanism at home when dealing with people, President Eisenhower was liberal, but when dealing with the economy and government, he was conservative. He was striving to balance the federal budget and protect America from socialism. In 1954, the Mexican government is giving in to worries that illegal Mexican immigration to the United States would reduce the Bresero program of legally imported farmworkers, deporting a million illegal immigrants in President Eisenhower's Operation Wetback. Eisenhower tried to back the policy of assimilating Native American tribes into American culture, but refused to follow most tribes after their plan was abandoned in 1961. Eisenhower wanted to cancel new deal programs, but he lacked public support for doing so. He supported the Federal Highway Act of 1956, which built federally funded highways thousands of miles away. Eisenhower only managed to balance the budget 3 times while in office (8 years). In 1959, he suffered the largest peacetime deficit in U.S. history. A new look at foreign policy in 1954, Secretary of State John Foster Dulles proposed a policy of courage in which a fleet of superbombers would be built and equipped with nuclear bombs (called strategic air command, or SAC). This will threaten countries such as the Soviet Union and China with nuclear weapons to the United States. At the Geneva Summit in 1955, President Eisenhower attempted to make peace with the new Soviet Union dictator Nikita Khrushchev Stalin's death. The peace talks were rejected. Vietnam nightmare In the 1950s, nationalist movements tried to throw the French out of Vietnam. Vietnamese leader Ho Chi Minh became increasingly communist while the United States became increasingly communist. In 1954, peace was talked about after the nationalists won the Battle of Dien Bien Phu. Vietnam was divided into the 17th parallel. Ho Chi Minh was angered, while a supporter of the Western government led by Ngo Dinh Dim was given south. Vietnamese nationalists were promised nationwide elections two years after the peace deal, but it never happened because it saw that the Communists would win. The Cold War crisis in Europe and the Middle East in 1955, West Germany was let into NATO. Also in 1955, the Eastern European countries and the Soviet Union signed the Warsaw Pact. It was a communist military union to counteract NATO. In May 1955, the Soviet Union ended the occupation of Austria. In 1956, Hungary rose up against the Soviet Union in an effort to win its independence. When his request for assistance from the United States was rejected, he was slaughtered by Soviet forces. U.S. nuclear weapons were too big of use on such a relatively small crisis for a weapon. In 1953, in an effort to secure Iranian oil for Western countries, the CIA created a coup that established Mohammad Reza Pulevi as Iran's dictator. Egyptian President Nasser demanded money from the West and the Soviet Union to build a dam on the Nile River. As the Americans found out about Egypt's involvement with the Soviet Union, the Americans withdrew their monetary offer. As a result, Nasser nationalized the Suez Canal, which was owned by the French and British. In October of 1956, the French and British invaded Egypt, starting the Suez crisis. The two countries were forced to retreat after the US refused to provide them with oil. Eisenhower Doctrine: A 1957 pledge of U.S. military and economic aid to Middle Eastern countries threatened by communist aggression. In 1960, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Iraq, Iran and Venezuela worked together to form the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). It decidedly two rounds for President Eisenhower defeated his Democratic rival, Adlai Stevenson, and he was re-elected in the 1956 election. Due to fraud and corruption in U.S. labor unions, presidents take an interest in passing labor laws. In 1959, President Eisenhower passed the Landrum-Griffin Act. It was designed to keep labor leaders more accountable for financial illegality. On October 4, 1957, the Soviet Union launched the Sputnik I satellite into space. In November, he launched a satellite Sputnik II carrying a dog. Both satellites gave credibility to Soviet claims that better industrial production is achieved through communism. It President Eisenhower founded National Aeronautics Space Administration (NASA). Technological advances in the Soviet Union made the Americans think the Soviet Union's Sputnik system was better than the System of the United States. In 1958, the National Defense and Education Act (NDEA) gave \$887 million in grants to college students to improve teaching science and languages. In the Cold War that continued due to environmental concerns, the Soviet Union and the United States suspended nuclear tests in March and October 1958 respectively. In July 1958, Lebanon called for assistance under the Eisenhower Doctrine because communism threatened to take over the country. In 1959, Soviet dictator Khrushchev appeared before the UN General Assembly and called for full disarmament. In 1960, a U.S. U-2 spy plane was shot down in Russia, ending the possibility of a quick peaceful solution. Cuba's Castroism mantra communism started to show dissent towards the U.S. to Latin Americans as the United States seemed to disregard Latin America's economic needs in favor of Europe. They also despise persistent U.S. intervention. For example, in 1954, the CIA led a coup that overthrew a leftist government in Guatemala. Fidel Castro led a coup that overthrew Cuba's U.S.-backed government in 1959. Castro became militarily and economically allied with the Soviet Union; It had become a military satellite for the Soviet Union. In August 1960, Congress authorized \$500 million to prevent the spread of communism in Latin America. Nixon challenged Republicans for the presidency to nominate Republican Richard Nixon to run for vice president in the 1960 election for president and Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. Democrats nominated John F. Kennedy to run for president and Lyndon B. Johnson as vice president. John F. Kennedy Catholicism Bible Belt irritates Protestant people in the South. Kennedy said the Soviet Union had gained on America's reputation and power with its atomic bombs and sputnik. Nixon was forced to defend the current administration (Republicans) and claimed that America's reputation was not slipping. Television played a key role in the presidential election as Kennedy's personal appeal attracted many people. Kennedy won the 1961 election, gaining support from workers, Catholics, and African Americans. A longtime general fades away America was economically prosperous during the Eisenhower years. Alaska and Hawaii became the state in 1959. As a Republican president, Eisenhower had helped integrate reforms of the Democratic New Deal and Fair Deal programs into American life. A cultural renaissance New York became the art capital of the world after WWII. Jackson Pollock helped develop abstract expressionism in the 1940s and 1950s. American architecture also progressed after WWII. Many skyscrapers were built in modernist or international style. pre-war Hemingway wrote The Old Man and the Sea (1952). Another war former writer, John Steinbeck, wrote graphic depictions of American society. Joseph Heller's Catch-22 (1961) discusses the movements and suffering of U.S. airmen in the wartime Mediterranean. The problems created by the new dynamics and prosperity of American life were explored by John Updike and John Cheever. Louis Auchinclos wrote about high-class New Yorkers. Gore Vidal wrote a series of historical novels. Poetry and playwrights also flourished in the post-war era. Books by black writers created best-seller lists. Led by William Faulkner, there was also a literary renaissance in the south. Page 22 Chapter 38 Stormy Sixties 1960-1968 Kennedy's new frontier soul president Kennedy was the youngest president to take office. He gathered one of the youngest shelves, including his brother Robert Kennedy, the attorney general who had planned to improve the FBI's priorities. Kennedy pushed his new range plans, including trying to fix unemployment and inflation and keep wages high for workers. The scheme inspired patriotism. Kennedy proposed bringing American skills to underdeveloped countries for the Peace Corps, an army of idealistic and mostly young volunteers. The new frontier in the House despises the Southern Democrats and Republicans president's new border plan. Kennedy had campaigned on the subject of reviving the economy after the Eisenhower years of recession.
To do so, the president tried to curb inflation. In 1962, he negotiated an inflationary wage agreement with the steel industry. When the steel industry announced significant price hikes, boosting inflation, President Kennedy lambasted steel industry executives. Because of this, the industry had to reduce its prices. Kennedy spurred the economy by cutting taxes and putting more money directly into private hands (rather than spending more government money). Kennedy also proposed a billion-dollar plan to land a U.S. on the Moon (Apollo program). Rumblings in Europe In August 1961, the Soviet Union began building the Berlin Wall, which was designed to prevent large populations drain from East Germany to West Germany through Berlin. The Western Europe Marshall Plan was aided and enriched after the development of the European Economic Community (EEC) (also known as the common market). The EEC is the free trade area that was developed in the European Union. Kennedy secured the route of the Trade Expansion Act in 1962, authorizing tariff cuts of up to 50% to boost trade between the U.S. and common market countries. U.S. policymakers were dedicated to an economically and militarily united Atlantic community with the United States' key partner. In 1963, French President Charles de Gaulle vetoed Britain's application for common market membership. Feared that Special relations with the United States would allow the US to indirectly control European affairs. The foreign flare-up and flexible response in 1954, Laos gained its independence from France and it erupted into violence. Kennedy refrained from sending troops and eventually achieved peace at the Geneva Conference in 1962. Defense Secretary Robert McNamara pushed a flexible response strategy. It would deploy military options under the idea that the U.S. could match the requirements of the crisis in the world that are at hand. President Kennedy increased spending on special forces. Vietnam's move into the swamp would give way to diplomacy troops at the principle level of flexible response at least. It provided a path to a progressive and increasing use of force (East: Vietnam). In 1961, Kennedy increased the number of military advisers in South Vietnam to protect the DIM (president of South Vietnam) from communists. In November 1963, after being fed up with U.S. economic aid being embezzled by Diem, Kennedy encouraged a successful coup and killed Diem. Modernization Principle: The idea that traditional societies in Asia, Africa, and Latin America could develop into prosperous, democracies by following America's lead. In 1961, President Kennedy signed the Alliance for Progress, which was essentially the Marshall Plan for Latin America. Its primary goal was to help Latin American countries close the gap between rich and poor, thus calming communist politicians. The results were disappointing because U.S. money did not affect Latin America's social problems. On April 17, 1961, 1,200 U.S.-backed Cuban exiles landed in the Cuban Bay of Pigs. It was an attempt by the United States to overthrow the Castro regime. President Kennedy was against direct intervention to overthrow Castro, so he did not provide enough support for the exiles. So the invasion failed after the exiles were forced to surrender. Castro supported the Soviet Union because of the continued American effort to overthrow Castro. It was revealed in October 1962 that the Soviet Union was secretly installing nuclear missiles in Cuba. Kennedy ordered a Cuban naval quarantine and demanded the immediate removal of the weapons. For a week, americans waited while Soviet ships approached the patrol line set up by the U.S. Navy from the Cuban island. On Oct. 28, Khrushchev agreed on a deal in which he would pull the missiles out of Cuba. The Americans also agreed to eliminate quarantine and not invade the island. This ended Cuba's missile crisis. In late 1963, an agreement prohibiting test nuclear explosions in the atmosphere was signed. In June 1963, President Kennedy gave a speech which he encouraged Americans to abandon negative views of the Soviet Union. She tried laying for a realistic policy of peaceful coexistence with the Soviet Union. Struggling for civil rights during his campaign, JFK had received black votes by saying he would pass civil rights legislation, but he was slow to pass legislation during his presidency (he didn't want to lose support from Southern congressmen). In 1960, groups of Freedom Riders in the South tried to end segregation at facilities serving interstate bus passengers. When Southern authorities did nothing to stop the violence that erupted over these protests, federal marshals were sent to protect freedom riders. For the most part, the Kennedy family and the King family (Martin Luther King, Jr.) had a good relationship. The voter education project sought to register the south's historically disenfranchised blacks. In the spring of 1963, Martin Luther King, Jr., launched a campaign against discrimination in Birmingham, Alabama, America's most isolated largest city. Civil rights passengers were rear-handled removed by police with attack dogs and high-pressure water hose. In shock, President Kennedy delivered a speech to the nation on June 11, 1963 in which he dedicated himself to finding solutions to racial problems. In August 1963, Martin Luther King, Jr. led 200,0 black and white protesters on a peaceful Washington march in support of the proposed new civil rights law. Kennedy was assassinated on November 22, 1963, as President Kennedy was shot and killed as he rode in an open limousine in Dallas, Texas. The alleged gunman was Lee Harvey Oswald. Oswald was shot and killed by self-appointed Avenger Jack Ruby. Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson took the oath of office while retaining most of Kennedy's cabinet. Kennedy was praised for his ideals far more than what he had actually achieved. In the presidency, LBJ Brand convinced Congress to pass the Civil Rights Act of 1964, banning racial discrimination in most private facilities open to the public. It strengthened the federal government's power to end segregation in schools and other public places. It also created the Federal Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) to eliminate discrimination in hiring (race, national origin, gender). In 1965, President Johnson issued an executive order requiring all federal contractors to take affirmative action against discrimination. Johnson launched the war on poverty. His domestic program, called The Great Society, was a set of new Dealish economic and welfare measures that tried to reduce poverty and racial discrimination. Johnson's Battle of Goldwater in 1964 democrats nominated Lyndon Johnson to run for the presidency for the 1964 election. Republicans chose Senator Barry Goldwater. Goldwater attacks federal income tax, social security system, Tennessee Valley Authority, civil rights law, nuclear test ban And the great society. On Aug. 2 and Aug. 4, two U.S. ships were reportedly fired. Johnson called the attack unprovoked and moved to make political gains from the incident. He used the incident to pass the Tonkin Gulf resolution to Congress. It basically lets the president use unrestricted force (at his discretion) in Southeast Asia. Lyndon Johnson overwhelmingly won the 1964 election. Great Society Congress Congress passes several bills in support of the Great Society scheme. In the war on poverty, Congress gave more money to the Office of Economic Opportunity and it created two new Cabinet Offices: the Department of Transportation and the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). The National Endowment for the Arts and Humanities was designed to raise American cultural living standards. In relation to the Great Society plan, LBJ had four big legislative achievements: aid for education, medical care for the elderly and the poor, immigration reform, and a new voting rights bill. Johnson gave educational support to students, not schools. In 1965, Congress created Medicare for the elderly and Medicaid for the poor. The Immigration and Nationality Act of 1965 abolished the quota system in force since 1921. It also doubled the number of immigrants allowed to enter the country annually. Sources of immigration shifted from Europe to Latin America and Asia. Conservatives said poverty could not be decided by Great Society programs, but the poverty rate declined over the next decade. The Civil Rights Act of 1964 battling for black rights gave the federal government the power to enforce more school-segregation orders and prohibit racial discrimination in public housing and employment. President Johnson realized the problem was that some blacks were registered to vote. The 24th Amendment, passed in 1964, abolished the election tax in federal elections. In response to racial violence in the South, Congress passed the Voting Rights Act of 1965, seeking to ban minorities from being disenfranchised (through election taxes, literacy tests, etc.). After the voting rights act of 1965 passed on black lightning days, a bloody riot erupted in Watts, a black ghetto in Los Angeles. Watts blast marked growing militant confrontation in black conflict. Malcolm X was an African-American Muslim minister who rallied black separatism. In 1965, he was shot and killed by a rival nation of Islam. As the militant Black Panther Party emerged, racially motivated violence continued to spread. It openly carried weapons in the streets of Oakland, California. Stokely Carmichael preached the principle of black power, which emphasized racial pride and the creation of black political and cultural parties. On April 4, 1968, Martin Luther King, Jr., was shot and killed by a sniper. Tennessee. Black voter registration eventually increased, and by the late 1960s, several hundred blacks held elected positions in the South. In April 1965, while combating communism in two hemispheres, President Johnson sent 25,0 troops to the
Dominican Republic to restore order after the uprising against the military government began. Johnson claimed with shaky evidence that the Dominican Republic was the target of a Castro-like coup. He was widely condemned for his actions. In February 1965, Viet Cong guerrillas attacked a U.S. air base in Pliku, South Vietnam. By mid-March 1965, Operation Rolling Thunder was in full swing. This included regular bombing attacks against northern Vietnam. LBJ believed that the orderly escalation of the U.S. force in Vietnam would defeat the enemy. The conflict in Vietnam became very American. Pro-war hawks argued that if the United Sets left Vietnam, other nations would doubt the word of the United States and become a victim of communism. By 1968, Johnson had placed more than 500,000 troops in Southeast Asia, and the annual cost for the war was more than \$30 billion. In Vietnam Vexations June 1967, Israel launched an already attack on the Egyptian Air Force, launching a six-day war. After the war, Israel gained areas of the Golan Heights, the Gaza Strip, and the West Bank. Anti-war demonstrations increased significantly as more and more U.S. troops died in the Vietnam War. Senator William Fulbright held a series of televised hearings in 1966 and 1967 in which he reassured the public that it was deceived about the causes and winnability of the war. When Defense Secretary McNamara expressed uneasiness about the war, he was quietly removed from office. By the beginning of 1968, the Vietnam War had become the longest and most unpopular foreign war in the country's history. The government failed to justify the war. The number of casualties exceeded 100,0, and more bombs were dropped in Vietnam than in World War II. In 1967, Johnson ordered the CIA to spy on domestic antiwar activists. He also encouraged the FBI to use its counterintelligence program, code-named Cointelpro, to investigate members of the peace movement. Vietnam toppled Johnson in January 1968, Vietnam invaded 27 major South Vietnamese cities, including Saigon. Tet ended in a military defeat for the aggressive patriarch, but it caused the American public to demand an immediate end to the war. President Johnson began to doubt the wisdom of continuing to send troops to Vietnam. Eugene McCarthy and Robert F. Kennedy entered the race for the 1968 Democratic presidential nomination. On March 31, 1968, President Johnson said he would freeze U.S. troop levels and gradually shift more responsibility to the South Vietnamese. The bombings will also be minimized. He also declared that he was president in 1968. Will not. This is On June 5, 1968, Robert Kennedy was shot and murdered by an Arab immigrant angered by Kennedy's pro-Israel views. Johnson's vice president, Hubert H. Humphrey, won the Democratic nomination. Humphrey supported the increased use of force in Vietnam. Republicans nominated Richard Nixon for president and Spiro T. Agnew for vice president. The Republican platform called for a victory in Vietnam and a strong anti-crime policy. The U.S. Independent Party, headed by George C. Wallace, called for the segregation of blacks. Republican and Democrat candidates had supported the Vietnam War in the 1968 election. Despite winning about 95% of most major cities and black votes, Democrats lost the election; Richard Nixon won the election of 1968. Lyndon Johnson's obituary had no more to civil rights than Lincoln LBJ since the president. The Vietnam War tax dollars have sucked away from LBJ's Great Society programs, though. LBJ was persuaded by its advisers that an easy victory in Vietnam could be achieved by large-scale aerial bombardment and large army commitments. He didn't want to continue to pursue the fight, though, and that angered war hawks. His refusal to end the war also offended war pigeons. The cultural upheaval of the 1960s in America, grabbed a negative attitude towards all kinds of authority. The free speech movement was one of the first organized protests against established authority. It took place at the University of California at Berkeley in 1964. Leader Mario Savio condemned the impersonal university machine. From the 1950s to the 1970s, educated people became more secular and uneducated people became more religious. There were protests against the government around the world, including France, China and Czechoslovakia. The 1960s also saw a sexual revolution. The introduction of the contraceptive pill made it easier to avoid unwanted pregnancies. By the 1960s, gay men and lesbians were rapidly emerging and seeking sexual tolerance. The Stonewall uprising was a series of riots that emerged when off-duty police officers attacked gay men. Anxiety in the 1980s of AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases slowed the sexual revolution. By the late 1960s, students for a Democratic Society (SDS) had created an underground terrorist group called Weathermen. The upheaval of the 1960s can be attributed to three PS: youth population bulge, racism and protests against the Vietnam War, and the apparent durability of prosperity. Page 23 Chapter 39 Stalemate The seventies 1968-1980 source of stagnation the growth of the U.S. economy slowed down in the 1970s. More women and teen works were entering the force; These groups generally made less money than men. Deteriorating machinery and new rules also hindered development. Viet Nam And on the Great Society program also contributed to inflation. Countries such as Japan and Germany began to dominate industries that were traditionally led by Americans (steel, automobiles and consumer electronics). Nixon brought knowledge and expertise in foreign affairs to President Nixon's presidency of the Vietnamese war. Nixon launched a policy called Vietnamization, which was to withdraw 540,0 U.S. troops from South Vietnam. South Vietnamese, with American money, weapons, training, and advice, will then gradually take over the war. Nixon didn't want to end the war; He wanted to win it by other means. Nixon Doctrine: The United States will honor its existing defense commitments, but in the future, Asians and other countries will have to fight their war without the support of large numbers of U.S. troops. On Nov. 3, 1969, Nixon delivered a televised speech for the silent majority, which presumably supported the war; He hoped to gain supporters. The Cambodian Vietnam War borders Cambodia, which was officially neutral in the war, south Vietnam. North Vietnamese was using Cambodia as a springboard for troops, weapons, and supplies. On April 29, 1970, President Nixon ordered U.S. forces to attack the enemy in Cambodia. Protests erupted at Kent State University, with the National Guard shooting 4 students. Nixon withdrew troops from Cambodia on June 29, 1970, though bitterness escalated between hawks and pigeons. In 1971, the 26th amendment was passed, with the voting age reduced to 18. Pentagon Papers: In a leaked, top-secret Pentagon document that documented the deception of the previous presidential administration, in connection with the Vietnam War. Nixon tensions with Beijing (Peking) and Moscow the two great communist powers, the Soviet Union and China, disagree on their interpretations of Marxism. Nixon and his national security adviser, Dr. Henry A. Kissinger, used Chinese-Soviet tensions to play one country against another. Nixon and Kissinger wanted the Soviet Union and China to put pressure on Northern Vietnam for peace. In 1972, Nixon visited China and paved the way for better relations between the United States and Beijing. In May 1972, Nixon traveled to Moscow and negotiated treaties, or relaxed tensions between the Soviet Union and China. The United States agreed to sell at least \$750 million worth of wheat, corn and other grains to the Soviet Union. The two agreements also slowed down the arms race between the United States and the Soviet Union: 1) an anti-ballistic missile (AMB) treaty limited the U.S. and the Soviet Union to two groups of defensive missiles. 2) Salt (Strategic Arms Boundary Talks) Solidified the number of long-range nuclear missiles for 5 years. A new team on the Supreme Bench Earl Warren was appointed as a judge to the Supreme Court in 1953 and he created many Decisions: Griswold v. Connecticut (1965) rescinded a state law that banned the use of contraceptives, even by married couples, creating a right to privacy. Gideon v. Wainwright (1963) ruled that all offenders are entitled to legal advice, even if they are unable to afford it. Escobedo (1964) and Miranda (1966) ruled that those arrested had the right to remain silent. (Miranda Warning) Engel v. Vitale (1962) and the School District of Abington Township vs. Schemp (1963) ruled that public schools may not need prayer or reading the Bible. Reynolds vs. Sims (1964) ruled that state legislatures would be required to be re-incorporated according to the population. In an attempt to end liberal decisions, President Nixon set Warren E. Burger to replace Earl Warren, who retired in 1969. The Supreme Court had four new Nixon appointed members by the end of 1971. On the Home Front Nixon expanded great society programs by increasing funding for Medicare, Medicaid, and assistance for families with dependent children (AFDC). He also created Supplementary Security Income (SSI) giving benefits to the poor aged, visually impaired and disabled. Nixon's Philadelphia plan of 1969 required construction trade unions to set up quotas for hiring black employees. The plan changed the definition of affirmative action to include better treatment on groups, not on individuals; The Supreme Court ruling on the Griggs v. Duke Power Company (1971) upheld it. Whites opposed the decision, calling it reverse discrimination. Nixon created the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the Occupational Health and Safety Administration (OHSAs), and the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC). These agencies gave the federal government more control over businesses. In 1962,
Rachel Carson's book Silent Spring exposed the harmful effects of pesticides. The Clean Air Act of 1970 and the Endangered Species Act of 1973 aimed both to protect and conserve the environment. Worried about inflation, Nixon imposed a 90-day wage freeze and then took the nation by the gold standard (devaluing the dollar). It ended Bretton Woods' system of international currency stabilization, which compromised whether each country would tie its monetary exchange rate to gold. Nixon's Southern strategy helped him win the Southern vote. The strategy included opposition to civil rights for African-Americans. The Nixon landslide of 1972 ripped through the demilitarized zone separating the north Vietnamese two Vietnamese, in the spring of 1972. Nixon ordered massive bombing attacks at strategic centers, halting the North Vietnamese offensive. Senator George McGovern won the 1972 Democratic nomination. He based his campaign on pulling out of Vietnam in 90 days. President Nixon, however, won the 1972 election in a landslide. A couple weeks of Nixon Campaign ordered Vietnam in an attempt to force North Vietnamese at the peace table. On Jan. 23, 1973, North Vietnamese negotiators agreed to a cease-fire agreement. The agreement was really just a disguised American retreat. Despite Cambodia's secret bombing and war powers act assurances to the American public that Cambodia's neutrality was being respected, it turned out that secret bombing raids on North Vietnamese forces in Cambodia had taken place since March of 1969; This led the public to question the government's trust. Nixon ended the bombings in June 1973. Cambodia was taken over by ruthless dictator Pol Pot, who later carried out the massacre of more than 20,0 people over a period of a few years. In November 1973, the Congress passed the War Rights Act. It requires the president to tell Congress within 48 hours of all commitments of U.S. troops to foreign conflict. A new sense of new isolationism that discourages U.S. troops from being used in other countries' wars began to take hold. Arab oil embargo and energy crisis during the Yom Kippur War in 1973, Syria and Egypt tried to regain the territory that they lost to Israel during the six-day war. U.S. support helped Israel win the war, but because of this Arab nations (OPEC) imposed oil sanctions on the US. A speed limit of 55 mph was imposed for oil conservation. An oil pipeline in Alaska was approved in 1974 and other forms of energy were researched. The ban led to an economic slowdown in the United States and many other

countries. OPEC (Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries) lifted the ban in 1974, but it quadrupled the price of oil. Watergate and a president's Unmaking five people working for the Republican Committee for the Re-election of the President on June 17, 1972, were caught breaking into the Watergate hotel and bugging Democrats' rooms. After the Watergate scandal, it was revealed that the Nixon administration was involved in several other cases of corruption and dirty tricks. Several key members of the presidential administration resigned. Vice President Spiro Agnew was also forced to resign for taking bribes. Congress replaced Agnew with Gerald Ford. A select Senate committee chaired by Senator Sam Erving led the corruption investigation. Nixon claimed no knowledge of illegal activities, but John Dean III, a former White House counsel, testified about how Nixon tried to cover up the Watergate scandal. On Oct. 20, 1973 (Saturday night massacre), Nixon fired Archibald Cox, the prosecutor of the Watergate scandal case who had issued a subpoena of tapes. The attorney general and deputy attorney general resigned because they didn't want to fire Cox. When conversations related to the Watergate scandal were discovered on tape, President Nixon refused to hand him over to Congress despite denying anyone in the scam. On July 24, 1974, the Supreme Court ruled that President Nixon had to submit all tapes to Congress. On August 5, 1974, Nixon released three tapes, including the most damaging information. One of the tapes (smoking gun tapes) proved that Nixon had played an active part of the tried cover-up of the Watergate scandal. On August 8, 1974, Nixon resigned due to pressure from his own party. First unelected President Gerald Ford became the first unelected president. President Ford's popularity and respect sank when he issued a full pardon of Nixon, thus setting off allegations of a friend deal. In July 1975, Ford signed the Helsinki Agreement, which recognized Soviet borders and helped ease tensions between the two nations. Defeat in Vietnam at the beginning of 1975, north Vietnamese invaded South Vietnam. President Ford requested assistance to South Vietnam, but was rejected by Congress. South Vietnam fell quickly. The last Americans were evacuated on April 29, 1975. The estimated cost for the US was 188 billion, with 56,000 dead and 300,000 injured. The U.S. had lost face in the eyes of foreigners, lost its self-esteem, lost confidence in its military power, and lost much of the economic clout that had made its global leadership possible after WWII. Feminist victories and defeats In 1972, Congress passed Title IX of education amendments, prohibiting sex discrimination in any federally aided educational program. Congress approved the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA) amendment to the Constitution, though it was never ratified by enough states. The amendment would prohibit laws discriminating on the grounds of sex. In *Roe vs. Wade* (1973), the Supreme Court invalidated laws banning abortion. In 1974, in black and white, in the Seventies, the Supreme Court ruled in *Milliken V. Bradley* said that segregation plans may not require students to move across school-district lines. It strengthened the white flight. In 1978, the Supreme Court ruled at the *University of California V. Bakke* said that Alan Bakke couldn't favor applicants based on the quality of that universities race. Thurgood Marshall, the Supreme Court's only black justice, warned that denying racial preferences could erase the progress achieved by the civil rights movement. In the United States vs. *Wheeler* (1978), the Supreme Court ruled that the sovereignty of Native American tribes is limited. In the bicentennial campaign 1976 election, Democrat Jimmy Carter defeated Republican Gerald Ford to win the presidency. Carter promised never to lie to the American public. Carter was inexperienced in dealing with Washington politics. Carter's humanitarian diplomacy President Carter mediated peace talks between Israel and Egypt. Egyptian President Anwar on Sept. 17, 1978 And Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Shera signed a peace deal at Camp David. Israel Israel To withdraw from the territory until Egypt respected Israeli territories in the War of 1967. President Carter pledged to return the Panama Canal by the year 20 and resume full diplomatic relations with China in 1979. The economic and energy crisis inflation was rising steadily, and by 1979, it was at 13%. Americans found out they were no longer financially isolated from the world. To reduce America's costly dependence on foreign oil, Carter called for legislation to improve energy conservation. This law did not receive much public support. Iran's Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, founded by the US in 1979, ruled Iran as a dictator in 1953 and was overthrown and succeeded by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. Iranian fundamentalists had very much opposed western customs and because of this, Iran stopped exporting oil. OPEC also raised oil prices and created another oil crisis. In July 1979, Carter retreated to Camp David and met with hundreds of advisers to come up with solutions to America's problems. On July 15, 1979, Carter delivered her malaise speech in which she chastised the American people for their passion for material goods, ripping the nation. A few days later, he expelled four cabinet secretaries. In 1979, Carter signed salt II agreements with Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev, but the U.S. Senate refused to ratify it. On Dec. 27, 1979, the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan, which turned into the Soviet Union's version of Vietnam. Because Afghanistan was bordering Iran, the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan posed a threat to U.S. oil supplies. President Carter banned the Soviet Union and boycotted the Olympic Games in Moscow. He also proposed a rapid deployment force that could respond to crises anywhere in the world. On Nov. 4, 1979, a group of American anti-Muslim militants stormed the U.S. embassy in Tehran and took hostages hostages, demanding that the U.S. return the exiled shah who arrived in the United States two weeks ago for cancer treatment. To solve the Iranian hostage crisis, Carter previously tried economic sanctions on Iran; it did not work. He then tried a commando rescue mission, but had to be aborted. The hostage crisis dragged on for most of Carter's tenure, and the hostages were not released until Jan. 20, 1981 — the opening day of Ronald Reagan. Page 24 Chapter 40 The resurgence of conservatism was aging the American population by the 1980s from 1980-1992 and more people were living in the South and West. This led to the emergence of a new conservative movement politically. Ronald Reagan, the 1980 election of Ronald Reagan was a neoconservative who opposed a large government, supported the rights of the common man, and opposed partisanship for minorities. He's a democrat as Who supported the big government and supported only the minorities. Like neoconservatives, he also supported free-market capitalism, supported anti-Soviet policies, opposed liberal welfare programs and affirmative action policies, and he called for a reassessment of the traditional values of individualism and the centrality of the family. Ronald Reagan beat Democratic President Jimmy Carter to win the 1980 election heavily. Reagan Revolution Iranians released hostages on Reagan's Inauguration Day, Jan. 20, 1981, after 444 days of captivity. Reagan gathered a conservative cabinet when he took office. One of Reagan's major goals was to reduce the size of the government by shrinking the federal budget and cutting taxes. He proposed a new federal budget that called for a cut of \$35 million, mostly in social programs, including food stamps and federally funded job training centers. Reagan was shot on March 6, 1981. 12 days later, Reagan recovered and returned to work. The budget called for Reagan's fight to substantial tax cuts, and in August 1981, Congress planned a set of tax reforms that lowered individual tax rates, lowered federal property taxes, and new tax-free savings for small investors. Reagan's support supply-side economics: Reducing taxes will enable businesses to produce more goods, which will increase lower prices, increase consumer spending, create more jobs. Reagan believed it would encourage new investment, boost productivity, boost dramatic economic growth, and reduce the federal deficit. (Reaganomics) In 1981-1982, the economy slipped into recession with unemployment rising and banks' closure. The anti-inflation policies that caused the recession of 1982 were actually created by the Federal Reserve Board in 1979, during Carter's presidency. During the 1980s, the income gap between rich and poor increased. By the mid-1980s, the economy had recovered. Economists estimated that reagan's massive military expenditure had recovered because of the economy. Reagan gave the Pentagon nearly \$2 trillion in the 1980s. This huge spending led to an unbalanced federal budget and led to a significant increase in the national debt. Reagan renewed cold war Reagan's strategy to deal with the Soviet Union to start a new arms race and was spent more than the Soviet Union. He expected the U.S. economy to better support the costly arms race than the Soviet Union economy. In March 1983, Reagan announced a missile-defense system called the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), also known as Star Wars. The plan calls for orbiting war satellites in space that could fire laser beams to shoot up intercontinental missiles. In 1981, the USSR declared martial law in Poland. In 1983, a Korean passenger plane was shot down when it took off in Soviet airspace. By the end of 1983, all Control Control Broke down and the Cold War intensified. Troubles abroad In June 1982, Israel invaded Lebanon, of which Palestinian fighters invaded Israel. Reagan sent peacekeeping troops, but he withdrew troops after a suicide bomber killed 200 Marines. In 1979, Reagan sent military advisors to El Salvador to support the pro-American government. In October 1983, he sent troops to the island of Grenada, where a military coup killed the prime minister and brought Marxists to power. Reagan won two rounds heavily for Ronald Reagan's 1984 election, beating Democrat Walter Mondale and his female vice presidential candidate, Geraldine Ferraro. Foreign policy issues are dominated by Reagan's second term. Mikhail Gorbachev became the leader of the Soviet Union in 1985. He was committed to reforming the country with two policies: Glasnost sought to allow free speech and political freedom and demanded the adoption of Perestroika capitalist economic policies. Both these policies required the Soviet Union to reduce the size of its army and focus on its citizens. This made it necessary to end the Cold War. In December 1985, Reagan and Gorbachev signed the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces (INF) Treaty banning all intermediate-range nuclear missiles from Europe. Iran-Contra Imbrogio Reagan was plagued by 2 problems: American hostages were held by Muslim extremists in Lebanon, and Nicaragua was run by a leftist Sandinista government. To circumvent a congressional ban on sending weapons to Nicaragua rebels who fought Sandinista, the Reagan administration secretly sold weapons to Iran (which helped free the hostages) and then diverted money from the sale to the rebels. In November 1986, news of the secret behavior broke and ignited a firestorm of controversy. Reagan claimed he had no idea of illegal activities. Criminal indictments were brought against Oliver North, Admiral John Poindexter and Defense Secretary Casper Weinberger. The Iran-Contra affair cast a shadow over Reagan's record in foreign policy. Reagan's economic legacy caused \$200 million in Reagan's tax cuts and massive increases in military spending annually, which added \$2.0 to the national debt during the Reagan administration. However, Reagan's large budget deficit helped future social welfare programs seem economically unviable. Thus, Reagan had achieved his goal of limiting the expansion of welfare programs. In the early 1990s, average household income declined. Religious Rights In 1979, the Reverend Jerry Falwell founded a political organization called Moral Majority. He campaigned against sexual persuasion, abortion, feminism and the spread of gay rights. The organization became an aggressive political advocate of conservative causes. Conservatism in the courts by the time she had left Reagan had appointed 3 conservative-minded judges, including Sandra Day O'Connor, the first woman to become Supreme Court justices. Reagan sought to use the Supreme Court to fight affirmative action and abortion. Affirmative action — in two cases in 1989 (Ward's Cove packing v. Antonia and Martin V. Wilkes), the court made it more difficult to prove that an employer practiced racial discrimination in hiring. Abortion - in *Roe V. Wade* (1973), the court had barred states from enacting laws that interfered with a woman's right to abortion during the early months of pregnancy. In *Webster v. Reproductive Health Services* (1989), the Supreme Court approved a Missouri law that imposed some restrictions on abortion, signaling that a state could legislate in an area in which Roe had previously forbade them to legislate. Planned Parenthood in *V. Casey* (1992), the court ruled that states could restrict access to abortions unless they did not place an undue burden on the woman. The referendum on Reaganism in 1988 gave Democrats political opportunities in government. Black dropped 508 points in the stock market on Monday, Oct. 19, 1987, the biggest one-day drop in history. Republicans nominated George H. W. Bush for the 1988 election. Democrats chose Michael Ducais. Despite recent problems in Reagan's office, George H. W. Bush won the election. George H. W. Bush and the End of the Cold War In 1989, thousands of pro-democracy protesters protested in China's Tiananmen Square. In June of 1989, China's autocratic rulers brutally crushed the movement. In 1989, many communist regimes collapsed in Europe, including Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, East Germany and Romania. In December 1989, the Berlin Wall came down and in October 1990 the two Germans were reunited. In August 1991, a military coup tried to preserve the communist system by trying to overthrow Gorbachev. In December 1991, Gorbachev resigned as president of the Soviet Union as the Soviet Union dissolved in its constituent parts, with 15 republics as the most powerful state loosely confederated in the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) with Russia. Boris Yestsein, president of the Russian Republic, was the key leader of the CIS. The cold war ended in the passing of the Soviet Union. Ethnic war broke out in the former Soviet Union. In 1991, the Chechen minority tried to declare their independence from Russia, but Yelstein sent in Russian troops. As a result of low defense spending after the Cold War, the U.S. economy suffered. In 1990, the white rule in South Africa freed African leader Nelson Mandela, who had served 27 years in prison for plotting to overthrow the government. Four years later, he was elected president of South Africa. Free elections in 1990 Left removed From power to Nicaragua. The civil war in El Salvador ended in 1992. Persian Gulf crisis on August 2, 1990, Iraqi leader Saddam Hussein attacked Kuwait while seeking oil. The UN Security Council condemned the invasion and on Aug. 3 it demanded the immediate withdrawal of Iraqi troops. After Hussein refused to adhere to the mandatory date of Jan. 15, 1991, the United States led a massive international military deployment, sending 539,000 troops to the Persian Gulf region. On Jan. 16, 1991, the United States and the United Nations launched a 37-day air war against Iraq. The Allied commander, U.S. Gen. Norman Schwarzkof, planned to bomb Iraqis and then send in ground troops and armor. On February 23, the Land War, Operation Desert Storm began. It only lasted 4 days and Saddam Hussein was forced to sign a cease-fire on 27 February. Because allies had only agreed to liberate Kuwait, Bush decided not to invade Baghdad to overthrow Saddam. So Saddam remained in power. On the home front, Bush signed Americans with the Disabilities Act (ADA) in 1990 by President Bush, banning discrimination against citizens with physical or mental disabilities. In 1992, he signed a major water projects bill that improved the distribution of subsidized federal water to the West. In 1990, Bush's Education Department challenged the legality of college scholarships targeted for racial minorities. In 1991, Bush nominated conservative African American Clarence Thomas to the Supreme Court. They opposed affirmative action. Thomas' nomination was approved by the Senate despite Anita Hill's allegations that Thomas had sexually assaulted her. By 1992, the unemployment rate had exceeded 7% and the federal budget deficit continued to grow. Bush was forced to raise taxes to generate revenue for the federal government. Bill Clinton: The first baby boomer president for the 1992 election, Democrats chose Bill Clinton as their candidate (despite allegations of womanizing and draft theft) and Albert Gore, Jr. as his running mate. Democrats tried a new approach, promoting growth, strong defense, and anti-crime policies, while campaigning to stimulate the economy. Republicans lived on family values and re-nominated George H. W. Bush for the presidency and J. Danforth Quayle for the vice presidency. Third-party candidate Ross Perot entered the race and won 19,237,247 votes, though he won no electoral vote. Clinton won the 1992 election. Democrats also gained control of both the House and Senate. Presidency Clinton Minorities in hired more women His presidential cabinet. It included the first female attorney general, Janet Reno, the secretary of health and human services, Donna Shalala, and Ruth Bader Ginsburg reforming the Supreme Court called for Clinton to accept gays in a false start to the armed forces, but she had to settle for a don't ask, tell-tell policy that unauthorizedly not accept gays and lesbians. Clinton appointed his wife, Hillary Rodham Clinton, to revamp the nation's health and medical care system. When the plan was revealed in October 1993, critics blasted it as cumbersome, misleading and stupid. Hillary's previous image as a political partner equal to her husband turned into a liability. By 1998, Clinton's policies had led to a budget surplus and reduced the federal deficit to its lowest level in ten years. On February 26, 1993, a radical Muslim group bombed New York's World Trade Center, killing six people. On April 19, 1993, the standoff between the government and the Branch Davidian creed in Waco, Texas, ended in a fire that killed 82 people. On April 19, 1995, Timothy McVegg bombed a federal building in Oklahoma City, killing 169 people. In 1994, the politics of distrust, Newt Gingrich led Republicans on the onslaught of Clinton's liberal failures with a conservative contract with the U.S. That year, Republicans won eight more seats in the Senate and 53 more seats in the House, where Gingrich became the new speaker of the House. A conservative Congress passed the welfare reform bill, which cut welfare programs. In 1995, when Congress could not agree on the budget, the government closed. In the 1996 election, Clinton defeated Republican Bob Dole. Third-party candidate Ross Perot again finished third. Clinton again during her second term, Clinton was more of a political liberal. The economy was booming in the late 1990s due to the Federal Reserve Board's low interest rates and the rise of Internet business. The North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) was passed in 1993, and it created a free trade zone between Mexico, Canada, and the United States. (It scrapped tariffs between countries). The World Trade Organization (WTO) was created in 1994, and it promoted trade between participating countries. It was endorsed by Clinton. Clinton fought for two domestic issues during her second term: the fight against tobacco companies and the fight for gun control. Problems abroad Clinton struggled to develop a U.S. foreign policy that wasn't centered around fighting communism. Clinton sent troops to Somalia, but eventually withdrew them. Clinton initially criticized China for its human rights abuses, but she eventually supported China when she realized how important trade with China was to the U.S. Clinton committed U.S. troops to NATO to maintain peace in the former Yugoslavia. Clinton joins Israel's Yitzhak Rabin at White House The Palestinian led the 1993 reconciliation meeting between Yasar Arafat. Two two Later, however, Rabin was assassinated, ending hopes of peace in the Middle East. Scandal and impeachment revealed in 1998 that President Clinton was an affair with white house intern Monica Lewinsky (Lewinsky affair). Clinton lied about the affair under oath. House Republicans passed two articles of impeachment against Clinton: perjury before a grand jury and obstruction of justice. At 19, the Senate voted to remove Clinton from office, but Republicans failed to get a 2/3 majority that was necessary. Clinton's legacy and the 2000 election enriched the U.S. economy during the Clinton era in large part because of global economic expansion. Just before leaving office, Clinton negotiated a deal to get immunity from possible legal action over the Lewinsky scandal. Bush-Gore president battles Democrats nominally albert gore for president and Joseph Lieberman for vice president for the election of 20. Republicans nominated George W. Bush for president and Dick Cheney for vice president. Bush won the nomination in large part because he was the son of former President George H. W. Bush. Bush backed the federal budget surplus to return through tax cuts and through funding to private institutions that would help the poor. Gore supported small tax cuts and strengthening social security. The election was close enough and Florida's electoral vote will decide who won. For five weeks, it was uncertain who won florida's ballot, some of which were flawed or unreadable. The Supreme Court finally ruled (on party lines) that Bush had won the presidency. Although Bush won more electoral votes, Bush lost the popular vote. (More people voted for Gore than for Bush.) George W. Bush wanted Bush to be re-elected to be considered a compassionate conservative. He supported a constitutional amendment to cut taxes and ban same-sex marriage. Republicans re-nominated Bush for the 2004 election, and Democrats selected John F. Kerry. Bush won the election of 2004. Page 25 Chapter 41 America faces post-Cold War era 1992-2011 Bill Clinton: The first baby boomer president for the 1992 election, Democrats chose Bill Clinton as their candidate (despite allegations of womanizing and draft theft) and Albert Gore, Jr. as his running mate. Democrats tried a new approach, promoting growth, strong defense, and anti-crime policies, while campaigning to stimulate the economy. Republicans lived on family values and re-nominated George H. W. Bush for the presidency and J. 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(More people voted for Gore than for Bush.) Bush begins though he entered office promising to be a uniter between Democrats and Republicans, President Bush was a very divisive president. He strongly opposed welfare programs opposing environmentalist policies. They rejected the Kyoto Treaty, an international treaty aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions. He enacted large tax cuts that, along with the ensuing wars, turned a federal budget surplus into a massive budget deficit. Terrorism comes to the United States on Sept. 11, 2001, militants hijacked four planes and crashed them into The World Trade Center towers, the Pentagon and rural Pennsylvania. Al Qaeda, based in Afghanistan and led by Osama bin Laden, was responsible for the attack. In October 2001, Congress passed the Patriot Act, which expanded the government's ability to monitor citizens' communications, and it allowed immigrants suspected of terrorism to be deported. In 2002, Congress created the Department of Homeland Security that sought to protect the nation's borders. Hundreds of immigrants were jailed without formal charges. The Guantanamo detection camp was built at the U.S. military base in Cuba captured from the Taliban Catch Hold The attacks on Sept. 11 were accompanied by the start of an economic downturn. Bush takes the offensive against Iraq in January 2002, bush made the axis of evil, including Iraq, North Korea and Iran. Hussein had been harassing and dodging UN weapons inspectors for years. (Inspectors should have been allowed into the country after the 1991 Persian Gulf War. Bush was determined to invade Iraq and overthrow his dictator Saddam Hussein (finish the work that his father started). Bush made a variety of false claims in his case for the war against Iraq: Iraq were weapons of mass destruction; Iraq could be a democratic beacon for the Middle East; Iraq supports al Qaeda. The United States invaded Iraq on March 19, 2003. Britain was america's only major ally in the invasion. Hussain lost early. On May 1, 2003, Bush delivered a speech in which he claimed that major combat operations in Iraq had been completed. Iraq's boss sectarian violence spread across Iraq as violence erupted between Sunni and Shiite Muslims. Sunnis were minorities in Iraq, with power under Saddam's leadership. After saddam was overthrown, the Shiite majority assumed power. Many Sunnis turned to bombings and political killings in retaliation for being displaced from power. In April, 2004, it was revealed that Iraqi prisoners were being tortured in the Abu Ghraib jail in Baghdad. Re-electing George W. Bush for the 2004 election, Republicans re-elected Bush and Democrat John F. Kerry. Bush left behind the Act of 2002 to support no children, who mandated restrictions against schools that failed to meet federal performance standards. Bush supported a constitutional amendment to ban same-sex marriage and he opposed stem cell research. Bush won the election of 2004. Bush's second term Bush appointed two new conservative justices to the Supreme Court. In 2005, Vice President Dick Cheney's chief of staff was convicted of perjury in an investigation that leaked the name of an undercover CIA agent in retaliation against her opposing husband. Also in 2005, it was revealed that the government was illegally wiretapping the communications of U.S. citizens. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) responded poorly to help New Orleans after Hurricane Katrina in 2005. The midterm elections of 2006 anti-Republican sentiment helped Democrats win majorities in the House and Senate in the 2006 midterm elections. By 2005, most of the American public opposed the war in Iraq. By 2008, Bush's approval rating was below 30%. 2008 President-elect Barack Obama defeated Hillary Clinton to win the Democrat's presidential nomination for the 2008 election. Republicans nominated John McCain for president and Sarah Palin for vice president. McCain had extensive experience in government, while Palin had no experience and was not politically astute. Another recession hit The U.S. In 2008. This was caused by a burst housing bubble and poor lending practices of the private banking system. Real estate prices and the stock market plummeted. The federal government responded by taking on the country's two largest mortgage companies, Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, and taking on the world's largest insurer, American International Group (AIG). Congress also passed the Troubled Property Relief Program (TARP) to keep the country's banks and businesses afloat. Obama won the 2008 election by a big margin. Obama backed the passage of the American Relief and Recovery Act to jumpstart the Obama economy at the White House. It was an economic stimulus bill that included tax cuts, spending for jobs programs, and funding for state and local governments. The economy started to recover from the Great Recession by 2009. Obama endorsed a healthcare reform bill in 2010 called the Inpatient Protection and Affordable Care Act. Most notably, it requires all Americans to buy health insurance and prohibit health insurers from denying coverage to people with preexisting conditions. In 2010, Obama signed the Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act. This led to a paradigm shift in the country's financial regulatory system. An ocean of troubles The Tea Party emerged in 2009 as a right-wing, ultra-Republican party. He strongly opposed most of Obama's policies. In 2010, Obama helped repeal the military's Don't Ask Don't Say policy and he renewed a nuclear weapons reduction treaty with Russia. By 2011, the war, oil spill, and political backlash, Obama had withdrawn all U.S. combat troops from Iraq. Afghan insurgents made Afghanistan quite unstable and made it difficult for U.S. troops to leave. On April 20, 2010, BP's Deepwater Horizon oil platform exploded in the Gulf of Mexico, pouring billions of gallons of oil into the Gulf. It was the worst oil disaster in American history. Osama bin Laden was gunned down by US forces in Pakistan in 2011. Page 26 Chapter 42 The American people face the economic revolutions of a new century after the information era World War II and was marked by the industry of storage, organizing and processing data. The new communication devices threatened to eliminate jobs, including post office personnel, store clerks and teachers. Like scientific progress created social and ethical questions, should human gene pools be engineered? Prosperity and inequality Although Americans' salaries increased during the 1990s and 2000s, they did not have the world's high per capita income, like they had in the 25 years after WWII. From the 1990-2000s, economic inequality between rich and poor increased as the richest 20 percent of Americans made up half of the nation's income. This was due to: • Decrease in the number of high-paying manufacturing jobs for skilled workers • Salaries for educated workers in the high-tech industry • Unions decline • Increase in the number of part-time work • Increase in the number of immigrants • Increasing the trend for highly paid men and women to marry and pool their incomes Half of all workers were women by the 1990s. Women started entering male dominated areas including airline pilots, lawyers, etc. Despite these benefits, women still made less money than men in equivalent positions, and women were still traditionally minority in male-dominated areas. The gender gap was caused by discrimination and the overburden that families placed on women. In 1993, Congress passed a Family Leave bill to provide job security for working fathers and mothers who needed to take time off work for their family. The old 50 percent of new families and marriages ended up in divorce during the 1990s. The relative number of adults living alone tripled from the 1990s. By the 1990s, 1/4 children grew up in a home without two parents. U.S. aging Americans grew to progress in medicine in large part due to the age of the 1990s; Men and women had life expectancy of 76 and 83 respectively. The relative number of older people increased due to aging. As a result, the percentage of GNP spent on health care for older people doubled after the creation of Medicare in 1965. The social security system was strained because the proportion of active workers (contributors) for retirees (philanthropists) was being dramatically reduced (i.e. more money was being put in. These fiscal problems were compounded when Medicare was made available to the elderly. These problems led to an increase in taxes on workers. New immigration immigration from Asia and Latin America increased rapidly during the 1980s and 1990s. Immigrants came to the U.S. in search of jobs and opportunity, leaving countries where the population was growing rapidly. The Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 made it illegal for employers to hire undocumented immigrants, and it provided many illegal immigrants already swept over the U.S. in anti-U.S. immigration sentiment as people worried that the U.S. could not absorb the influx of immigrants. Studies have shown that immigrants actually took jobs that Americans didn't want. Immigrants also paid more dollars in taxes received in welfare. In the late 2000s, anti-immigrant sentiment swept across the country. In 2010, Arizona passed a law that required police officers to detain people if there was a reasonable suspicion that they weren't in the country legally. Also in 2010, Congress rejected the Dream Act, which would have given a path to citizenship for undocumented young people who had finished college or served in the U.S. Military. Beyond melting pot Hispanic — Americans were becoming one Minority in America during the 1990s and 2000s. They were becoming too politically organized. Cesar Chavez, head of the Joint Agricultural Workers' Organization Committee, improved working conditions for Mexican-American area workers of the American West. Hispanics were elected as mayors of several big cities. By the 1980s, Asian Americans were the fastest growing minority. They were becoming more prosperous than many Americans, earning 20 percent more than the typical White House. Native Americans continued to experience discrimination and poverty, even as tribes opened casinos on their reservations for white patrons. Cities and suburbs violent crime rates exploded during the 1980s, hitting an all-time high during this decade. Crime leveled off in the 1990s, but this trend had caused middle-income Americans to flee cities to the suburbs. By the 1990s, the majority of Americans lived in the suburbs. By the 2000s, some major cities rebounded as commercial redevelopment in cities increased. Minority America's problems in cities were compounded by racial and ethnic tensions. In 1992, a mostly white jury acquitted several white police officers who were videotaped of rodney king's beating. The acquittal sparked riots in Los Angeles by many angry African Americans. In 1995, OJ Simpson was found not guilty of murdering his ex-wife and another victim. African Americans thought the verdict was just while white Americans believed Simpson was guilty. By the 1990s, cities were mostly comprised of low-income minorities, as whites fled to the suburbs. As a result, cities did not have tax revenue to support schools and small businesses. Cities fell into repairs and were plagued by drug addiction and a lack of hope and resources. By the 1990s, about 40 percent of African-Americans were in the middle class. More African-American leaders were being elected at the local, state, and federal levels. Half of black families were led by single mothers. Social scientists argued that limited support at home led to poor academic performance. Black children had about a year less of education than whites during the 1990s, and blacks were 50 percent less likely to receive a college degree. In 2003, the Supreme Court upheld affirmative action by ruling that the University of Michigan could use race as a factor in the admissions process. E. Pluribus Plures In the late 20th century, Americans began to emphasize the need to maintain and promote ethnic and racial cultures. As racial barriers were breaking up, Americans were becoming more interracial. Modern minds were more Americans receiving college degrees, and this growing population of educated people increased interest in liberal arts (reading, museums, music, etc.). The American West became a popular literary focal point as more Americans moved west. Including author authors Raymond Carver and Annie Dillard wrote Western-themed novels. The number of popular writers and artists who were a minority (African-American, Asian-American, and women) also grew. After World War II New York became the art capital of the world. The Ford Foundation and the Federal Government (National Endowment for the Arts in 1965) supported the arts. Notable artists after WWII included Jackson Pollock, Willem de Kooning, Andy Warhol, Robert Rauschenberg and Georgia O'Keefe. The film continued to grow as generations of young filmmakers (George Lucas, Spike Lee, Steven Spielberg, etc.). Interest in architecture also increased after WWII due to the building boom. By 2009, 70% of American households had internet access. The democratization of the Internet was the effect, allowing people around the world to share information faster. American prospect solar cells, wind turbines, and electric cars took hold in the early 21st century. The Sept. 11 attacks triggered the U.S. war on terrorism. This war helped to separate it from the rest of the world. The freedom of U.S. citizens was threatened by America's growing interest in protecting its borders. Borders.

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