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Chapter 22 Trials of Reconstruction 1865-1877 Peace problems All rebel (Confederate) leaders were forgiven by President Johnson in 1868. After the war, the South continued to believe that their view of secession was correct. Freedmen Define Freedom Emancipation came into force unevenly in different parts of the conquered Confederacy. Some slaves resisted the liberating EU army because they were loyal to their masters. In the years following emancipation, the Church was placed at the center of black community life. Black supremacists formed their own churches, which were grazed by their own ministers and had the opportunity to be ed. Black people can now learn to read and write. The Freedmen's Bureau Because many freedmen (people who were liberated from slavery) were untrained, without wealth or money, and with little knowledge of how to survive as free people, Congress created the Freedmen's Bureau on March 3, 1865. It provided clothing, medical care, food and education for both freed and white refugees. Union General Oliver O. Howard ran the office. The biggest success of the office was teaching black people how to read. As the president and the South desired, the Freedmen's Bureau expired in 1872. President Szabo, when Andrew Johnson was in Congress, refused to secede from his own state of Tennessee. Johnson was named vice president of Lincoln's 1864 election ticket to gain support from war democrats and other pro-southern elements. Johnson strongly supported the state's rights and the Constitution. He was a Southerner who did not understand the North and a Democrat who was not accepted by Republicans. Presidential reconstruction in 1863, Lincoln released a 10 percent reconstruction plan that dictated that a state could reintegration into the Union if 10% of voters in the presidential election in 1860 made an pledge of allegiance to the United States and pledged to amencipate. An official state government would then be built within the state and the state would be taken back into the Union. As Republican fears about restoring plantation aristocracy and the possible resumption of slavery for blacks, Congress passed the Wade-Davis Bill in 1864. He required 50% of the state's voters to put down the loyalty and demanded stronger assurances of emancipation. President Lincoln refused to sign the bill. The disagreement between the president and Congress revealed the differences between Republicans and two factions within the party: a majority that agreed with Lincoln and believed that torn states should be restored to the Union as quickly as possible, and a radical minority that felt the South had to suffer a lot before it was released - a minority that wanted the southern social structure to be restored as quickly as possible into the EU. , the planters, planters to be punished, newly emancipated black supremacists are protected by federal power. President Johnson's 1865 president was elected president of the United States. He called for special state conventions that were necessary: repealing secession decrees, rejecting all Confederate debt, and ratifying slave-freeing 13th states that have agreed to these concessions will be read back. The Baleful Black Codes The Black Codes were a series of laws that regulated the affairs of emancipated slaves. Mississippi passed the first such law in November 1865. The Black Code was aimed at ensuring a stable and subordinate workforce. Blacks were forced to continue working on plantations after emancipation due to the system of sharecropping. Plantation owners rent out pieces of their land to blacks, and rent is higher than the yield on the land produced. The land was contractually obliged to continue farming until the land owner was repaying the debts. Because they couldn't repay the debts, the black supremacists started jumping on their contracts. The codes imposed harsh penalties on black supremacists who jumped on their employment contracts, some of which usually forced black people to work for the same employer for a year. The codes also wanted to restore the emancipation system for race relations. The codes make the black man serve on a jury or vote. The Black Codes mocked the idea of freedom and imposed terrible hardship on black people who fought against mistreatment and poverty to move forward as free people. Republicans were strongly opposed to the Black Codes. Congressional reconstruction in December 1865, southern states represented themselves in Congress with former Confederate generals and colonels. That angered Republicans who were worried about their Confederate enemies in Congress. Republicans enjoyed the cardinal rule in Congress during the Civil War, but now they would be an opponent. This time, the South would have much more control over Congress due to the fact that slaves now matter as a whole person, not just 3/5. (This gave the South a larger population.) Republicans feared the South would take control of Congress. On December 6, 1865, President Johnson announced that the southern states would meet the conditions and that the Union had been restored. That statement angered Republicans. Johnson clashes with Congress in February 1866, with the president vetoing a bill extending the controversial Freedmen's Bureau (later re-passed). In response, Congress (under Republican control) passed the Civil Rights Act in March 1866, which gives black supremacists the privilege of U.S. citizenship. And he hit the Black Codes. Congress overruled the president's veto over the bill. Fearing that Southerners would one day repeal the Civil Rights Act, Congress congress In 1866, the 14th U.S. House of Man was the first to be replaced by the 14th U.S. The amendment consisted of the following elements: 1) It granted civil rights, including citizenship, to the liberated; 2) Proportionally reduced the representation of a state in Congress and the Electoral College if it denied black supremacists the right to vote; 3) Expelled from federal and state offices by former Confederate who, like federal officials, was once sworn in to support the Constitution of the United States; 4) Guaranteed federal debt while the Union took over all Confederate debt. With the ability to override the presidential veto, Congress began to evolve into a dominant role in controlling the government. All Republicans agreed that no state should be reinsed into the Union in the 14th century. In anticipation of the 1866 congressional elections, President Johnson gave speeches condemning radical Republicans in Congress in anticipation of congressional elections. More than 2/3 of the votes cast in the 1866 congressional elections went to Republicans. Republicans principles and programs charles sumner led the Republican radicals in the Senate on black freedom and racial equality. Thaddeus Stevens led the radicals in the House of Representatives. Moderate Republicans, with a majority in Congress, favored policies that held back states from cutting citizens' rights rather than a policy that directly involved the federal government in its individual lives. Rebuilding the sword on March 2, 1867, Congress passed the Reconstruction Act. The southern part was divided into 5 military districts, each controlled by an EU general and controlled by EU soldiers. It also provided that States wishing to return to the Union should ratify article 14(1) and (2). The moderate Republican goal was to create voters in southern states who would vote those states back into the Union and thus free the federal government from direct responsibility for protecting black rights. Article 15(1) shall be replaced by the following: He gave black people the right to vote. Military reconstruction in the south has taken control of certain functions of the president and created military rule in the South. In 1877 the last federal troops were removed from the South and democracy returned to the South (in theory). Non-female voters feminists were angry that the 13th, 14th, and 15th-century women's women's voters were angry. The realities of radical reconstruction in the South after he acquired the right to vote in the 15th century. They were strong participants in the Union League, which was originally a pro-Union organisation. Freedmen turned to the Union League's network of political clubs to be qualified members and campaigned for the Republican The League also built black churches and schools, reported black grievances to local employers and governments, and recruited militias to protect black communities from white retribution. From 1868 to 1876, black supremacists began to hold significant government positions. Scalawags were Southerners who were accused of plundering the treasuries of southern states through the political influence of radical governments. Carpetbaggers were filthy Northerners who came to the South to earn power and profit. The Ku Klux Klan The Invisible Empire of the South, also known as the Ku Klux Klan, was founded in Tennessee in 1866. It was formed by disgruntled white Southerners who were angered by the success of black lawmakers. The group was working on intimidation. Congress passed the Force Act of 1870 and 1871 in response to the killings by the Klan. The laws allowed federal troops to stop atrocities by the Ku Klux Klan. The Acts of the Apostles, however, arrived too late, as the Klan had already intimidated many people. Johnson walks the impeachment Plank Congress passed the Term of Office Act in 1867. The president had to secure senate consent before he could remove cabinet members after senate approval. His goal was to keep the secretary of war, Edwin M. Stanton (a spy from the Republican party), in the presidential cabinet. When Johnson dismissed Stanton in 1868, the House of Representatives voted to impeach Johnson for major crimes and misdemeanors. Johnson's not guilty verdict against the House of Representatives indicted the president, while the Senate served as the court to bring Johnson to justice on impeachment charges. President Johnson argued that the Term of Office Act was unconstitutional and that he fired Stanton to challenge the law before the Supreme Court. On May 16, 1868, the Senate voted by one vote to plead not guilty. Radical Republicans have failed to obtain the required 2/3 majority vote in the Senate to remove the president. Some senators voted not guilty for fear of setting a bad precedent for aff abuse of the brakes and balances system. These senators also didn't like the economic policies of Johnson's presidential surrogate, Ben Wade. In 1867, Secretary of State William Seward signed a treaty with Russia that gave Alaska to the United States for \$7.2 million. Russia sold Alaska to the U.S. because it felt it was expanding into North America. Russia also wanted to strengthen the United States as an obstacle against the enemy, Britain. Although the American people focused on reconstruction and reconstruction against expansion, they supported the purchase of Alaska because they did not want to offend the Russians who helped them during the Civil War. All Americans supported this purchase, though, and some seawardi nonsense. The legacy of reconstruction many white Southerners felt that rebuilding is more painful than the war itself. During reconstruction, the Republican Party wanted to protect freed slaves and promote the Republican Party's wealth. These principles removed the party from the South for nearly 100 years. Despite the good intentions of Republicans, reconstruction hasn't really changed whether the South has treated or looked black. Thaddeus Stevens had a radical programme of drastic economic reforms and broad protection of political rights. This program was never introduced. Chapter 23 Political paralysis in the gilded age of 1869-1896 The Bloody Shirt elects Grant The Republicans nominated General Grant for the presidency in 1868. The Republican Party supported the continued rebuilding of the South, while Grant stood on a platform only for peace. Democrats nominated Horatio Seymour. Grant won the 1868 election. The era of good theft jim fisk and jay Gould worked out to dramatically raise the price of the gold market in 1869. The two men bought and accumulated large quantities of gold, which increases the price. On September 24, 1869, the Ministry of Finance was forced to sell gold from its reserves to reduce the high price of gold. Boss Tweed employed bribery, graft, and fraudulent elections to milk New York for as much as \$200 million. (Tweed Ring) Tweed ended up in jail. The Carnival of Corruption members of the federal government were involved in illicit/unethical activity. The Credit Mobilier scandal erupted in 1872 when Union Pacific Railroad insiders formed the Credit Mobilier construction company and then hired themselves at inflated prices to build the railroad line, earning a lot of money. The company paid off members of Congress and the vice president. The Liberal Republican Party 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 in the 1872 election. The Democratic Party also chose Greeley as the nominee. The Republican Party has continued to stand behind President Grant. Grant won the 1872 election. Because of liberal Republicans, the Republican Congress led a general amnesty bill in 1872, eliminating political restrictions from most former Confederate leaders. Congress also cut high Civil War tariffs and gave the Grant administration a slight public service reform. Depression, deflation, and inflation over-speculation were the primary causes of panic in 1873. The banks have given too many ill-advised loans to support over-spread. When the profits failed to materialize, people were unable to repay Loans. Distrust of the government leads to high inflation for the greenback. Backed by advocates of hard money (coin money), the Continuation Act of 1875 required the government to continue to withdraw greenbacks from circulation and redeem all paper currency at golden face value starting in 1879. The minting of silver dollars was stopped by Congress in 1873, when silver miners began to stop selling silver to federal mints; miners can get more money for silver, elsewhere. The policy of the Treasury accumulating gold stock instead of the greenbacks was known as contraction. This policy has increased the value of the greenback due to its decline in circulation. Republican hard money policy had negative political consequences and helped elect the Democratic House of Representatives in 1874. Pale politics in the gilded age of the most gilded age (the name given to the 30 years after the Civil War by Mark Twain) by political parties in government were balanced. Few significant economic issues have separated Democrats and Republicans. Republican voters tended to emphasize strict codes of personal morality and believed that government should play a role in regulating society's economic and moral affairs. They were in the Midwest and northeast. Many Republican votes came from the Grand Army of the Republic, a politically active fraterning organization that has many union veterans in the Civil War. Democrats were immigrant Lutherans and Roman Catholics who believed in tolerance for differences in an imperfect world. They also opposed the government introducing a single moral standard for the whole of society. Democrats found in industrial cities in the south and north. Both parties supported patronage, the principle of giving jobs to their political supporters. In Hayes-Tilden Standoff, 1876 Congress passed a resolution that restricted the presidency to two terms after Grant began to consider running for a third term. Republicans elected Rutherford B. Hayes as presidential candidate in the 1876 election. Democrats chose Samuel J. Tilden. In the election, Tilden won the popular vote, but was 1 vote behind in winning the Electoral College (184/185). 20 election votes were contested in Louisiana, South Carolina and Florida. Each state sent two votes to Congress. One ballot said republicans won, while the other said democrats won. There has been a debate about which candidate should be judged by contested electoral votes. The compromise of 1877 and the end of reconstruction

The compromise of 1877 was adopted by Congress in 1877. The compromise included the Electoral Earl's Act, which created an electoral commission consisting of 15 people from the from the House of Representatives and the Supreme Supreme The committee finally gave the choice to Hayes (Republican). Democrats were outraged at the outcome of the election, but agreed that Hayes could take office if he challenged federal troops from Louisiana and South Carolina. With the Hayes-Tilden agreement, the Republican Party abandoned its commitment to racial equality. The Civil Rights Act of 1875 was supposed to ensure equal placement in public places and prohibit racial discrimination in jury selection. The Supreme Court ultimately declared most of the law unconstitutional, declaring that the 14th Amendment was not applicable. The birth of Jim Crow in the post-Southern reconstruction reconstruction ended in the South, with white Democrats (Saviors) re-enacting political power in the South and starting to enact laws against black supremacists. Black supremacists were forced to grow stock and manage tenants. Under the crop-lien scheme, small farmers who rented land to plantation owners were held in perpetual debt and forced to continue working with their owners. Finally, state-level legal rules on segregation known as Jim Crow laws have been made. Southern states have also passed literacy requirements, voter registration laws, and polling taxes to ensure that Southern blacks are not allowed to vote. The Supreme Court ruled in favor of segregation of the South in Plessy vs. Ferguson (1896) úgyben, kijelentve, hogy a feketék különálló, de egyenlő létesítményei a 14. Class conflicts and ethnic clashes After the panic of 1873 and the resulting depression, rail workers went on strike after President Hayes cut their wages. The strike failed, revealing the weakness of the labour movement. Many immigrants came to the United States hoping to find wealth, but many were shocked when they couldn't find one. Either they returned home, or they stayed in America and faced extreme difficulties. People on the West Coast attributed declining wages and economic troubles to hated Chinese workers. To appease them, Congress passed the Chinese Exclusion Act in 1882, preventing Chinese immigration to America. Garfield and Arthur Because President Hayes was despised by his own Republican party, James A. Garfield was elected presidential candidate in the 1880 presidential election. Garfield was a member of the Republican Party's half-blood faction. The vice president, Chester A. Arthur, was a member of the Stalwart faction. Democrats chose Civil War hero Winfield Scott. Garfield won the 1880 election, but was assassinated by Charles J. Guiteau at a Washington train station. The expected consequence of the assassination was that after Arthur took over as president, he replaced half-breed Republican employees with stalwarts. Garfield's death shocked politicians the prey system. The reform was supported by President Arthur, shocking his critics. The Pendleton Act of 1883 unlawfully made mandatory campaign contributions to federal employees and created the Public Service Commission to fill federal jobs on merit. Public service reform has forced politicians to obtain support and resources from the heads of large corporations. The 1884 Blaine-Cleveland Mudslingers Republicans elected James G. Blaine as presidential candidate in the 1884 election. Democrats chose Grover Cleveland. Grover Cleveland was a very honest and admirable man. Cleveland won the 1884 election. Old Grover's take over from Cleveland was the first Democrat to take over the presidency in 28 years. He 1,000,000 federal employees for Democrats. Cleveland thought that while people support the government, the government shouldn't support the people. Cleveland battles a lower tariff as Treasury ran a budget surplus due to revenues from the high tariff that took effect during the Civil War. President Cleveland convinced Congress to lower tariffs in 1887. Republicans opposed the tariff cut because they thought it would hurt businesses. Republicans elected Benjamin Harrison as presidential candidate in the 1888 election. Republicans took tariffs during the 1888 election. Cleveland won the popular vote, but Harrison still won the election. The billion-dollar Congress The Republican Speaker of the House, Thomas B. Reed, has taken control of the House and is intimidating that Congress is to pass several controversial bills. The billion-dollar Congress, named after lavish spending, gave pensions to Civil War veterans, increased government purchases of silver, and passed the McKinley Tariff Act of 1890. This has significantly increased customs duties and financially harmed farmers. Farmers have been forced to buy expensive products from U.S. manufacturers while selling their own products on the highly competitive world market. The McKinley tariff bill caused the Republican Party to lose public support and lose a majority in Congress in the 1890 congressional elections. The Drumbaste's discontent with the People's Party, or populists, was formed by frustrated farmers in the agricultural belts of the West and South. They demanded a gradual income tax; government property of railways, telegram and telephone; the direct election of US senators; one-year limitation of the Presidency; adopt the initiative and the referendum in order to help citizens shape legislation more directly; shorter working days; and immigration restrictions. Populists nominated General James B. Weaver for the 1892 presidential election. violent workers' strikes have swept across the country, including Homestead Strike. A A The party did not win the election. One of the main reasons for this was that the party supported the black community. Party leaders, such as Thomas Edward Watson, felt a black man had the right to vote. The party expected many black votes from the south, but many Southern blacks were denied the right to vote through literacy tests and voting taxes. Southern whites voted against the party because the party had equal rights over black supremacists. Cleveland and depression Grover Cleveland ran for president again in 1892 and won, defeating the Populist Party and the Republican Party. The panic of 1893 was the worst economic crisis in the United States in the 1800s. This was caused by oversizing, overspeking and the agricultural crisis. The Sherman Silver Purchase Act of 1890 was created by Benjamin Harrison and forced the government to buy a certain amount of silver every month. Indebted farmers pushed for the law because they wanted to cause inflation so they could pay off their debts with cheaper money. People started changing their silver from the government to gold. The increase in silver production will result in a significant drain on the Treasury's gold reserves, which has reduced confidence in the country's finances. Because of this, Cleveland was forced to repeal the Sherman Silver Act of Purchase in 1893. J.P. Morgan lent the government \$65 million in gold to increase the Treasury reserve. Cleveland varieties of the Backlash to Wilson-Gorman Customs in 1894 reduced their duties and added a 2% tax on their incomes to more than \$4,000. The Supreme Court declared income tax unconstitutional in 1895. Because of the Wilson-Gorman tariff, Democrats lost their seats in Congress, giving Republicans a majority in Congress. Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Arthur, Harrison and Cleveland were known as forgettable presidents. Chapter 3 24 Industry Comes of Age 1865-1900 The IronColt becomes Iron Horse The country's rail network expanded significantly in the late 1800s. Given the high cost and risks of building railroads, Congress has supported the cost of many rail construction projects. Congress has also given railroad companies a lot of unused public space. In 1862, Congress selected the Union Pacific Railroad to build a transcontinental railroad in Omaha, Nebraska. The Central Pacific Railroad company was responsible for the railroad track on the California side of the transcontinental railroad. The 4 main financial contributors to the Central Pacific Railroad (the Big Four) were Leland Stanford and Collis P. Huntington. Union Pacific Railroad and Central Pacific Railroad companies have both received financial support from the government. The transcontinental railroad was completed in 1869, allowing the to expand in the West. The continent's rail ties were built on five transcontinental railway lines: the North Pacific railway from Lake Superior to Puget Sound was completed in 1883; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, topekai ran to California, finished in 1884; the South Pacific Ocean from New Orleans to San Francisco and the Great Northern from Duluth to Seattle were completed by James J. Hill in 1893. Railway consolidation and mechanization Cornelius Vanderbilt made a lot of money developing the eastern railways. 2 improvements helped in the development of railways: the steel rail and the standard gauge of track width. Revolution in railways Railways encouraged the industrialization of the country in the years after the Civil War. It has created a huge domestic market for American raw materials and manufactured goods. Railway companies also encouraged immigration. Until the 1880s, every city in America had its own local time. In order to avoid timetables and wreckage, the main railway lines proposed, November 18, 1883, are distributed across America's 4-fold zones - most cities have adopted the new time method. Misdemeanours committed in the railway company Some people who sell bonds to railway companies have inflated allegations about the company's assets and profits, allowing them to sell shares and bonds in excess of the actual value of the railway (stock irrigation). Many rail titans felt they were above the law and abused the public by bribing judges and legislators. Railway kings were manipulators of a vast natural monopoly and exercised too much direct control over people's lives. The railroads colluded with each other to protect their profits. Pools had agreements to divide the business into a particular area and share the profits. Small producers often paid the highest rail transport fees, while large customers paid low fees. Government Bridle of Iron Horse Depression during the 1870s, farmers protested against railway men who ran farmers into bankruptcy. Many Midwestern legislatures tried to regulate the railroad monopoly, but in 1886 the Supreme Court of Wabashi, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad Company vs. In Illinois, he ruled that individual states cannot regulate interstate trade. In 1887, Congress passed the Interstate Trade Act. It banned rebates and pools, required railways to openly disclose their taxes, prohibited unfair discrimination against shippers, and prohibited being charged more for a short trip than for a long trip on the same line. It also set up the Interstate Trade Commission (ICC) to administer and enforce new legislation. Az laws provided a forum where competing businesses could resolve their conflicts peacefully (rather than engage in price wars). Miracles of mechanization The phone was created by Alexander Graham Bell. This invention revolutionized the communication of americans. Thomas Alva Edison invented a number of tools; the most famous is the electric light bulb in 1879. The Trust Titan emerges Tycoons, such as Andrew Carnegie (steel king), John D. Rockefeller (oil baron), and J. Pierpont Morgan (bankers banker), bypassed the competition. Carnegie used the tactics of vertical integration to merge all phases of production into a single organization. He and his business controlled every aspect of production, from mining to marketing. It was designed to improve efficiency. Horizontal integration meant monopolising the market as an ally with competitors. Rockefeller used this trust tactic. Morgan used the tactics of interconnected boards when he placed his people on the boards of rival companies. The Supremacy of Steel was king in the era of industrialization; used by society in almost every way. By the end of the 1800s, the United States had produced 1/3 of the world's steel reserves. The Bessemer process has simplified the steel production process and reduced the price of steel. During the process, cold air was sprayed on the red-hot iron to ignite coal and eliminate impurities. Carnegie and other sultans steel Andrew Carnegie were not monopolistic and did not like monopolist trusts. By 1900, it produced 1/4 of the country's Bessemer steel. Mr Morgan financed the restructuring of the railways, insurance companies and banks. In 1900, Carnegie wanted to sell the assets of his steel companies. He threatened to destroy Morgan's steel pipe production if Morgan didn't buy it out. Morgan acquired Carnegie for \$400 million. Morgan established the United States Steel Company in 1901. It was America's first billion-dollar corporation. Carnegie dedicated his whole life to charities. Rockefeller woman of an American beauty Rose kerosene was the first major product in the oil industry. Because of the invention of the electric bulb, kerosene is obsolete. By 1900, the gasoline-fired internal combustion engine had become the primary vehicle for car propulsion. The birth of the car has given the oil industry a big rise. John D. Rockefeller founded the Ohio Standard Oil Company in 1870 to take out middlemen and knock out its competitors. By 1877, he controlled 95% of all oil refineries in the country. Rockefeller expanded his company by eliminating his competitors. Other trusts have come to America. These included sugar trust, tobacco trust, skin confidence and harvester confidence. The Gospel of Wealth The rich used the survival of the fittest to explain why they were financially successful and poor poor. Plutocracy: when a government is run by the rich. The Constitution Congress has exclusive jurisdiction over interstate trade. This allowed monopolists to use their lawyers to thwart control by state legislatures. The big trusts are in the 14th century. Government deals with the Evil Trust Congress passed the Sherman Antitrust Act of 1890, which prohibited business activities that the government considered anti-competitive. It also required the government to investigate trusts. The law was ineffective because it contained legal loopholes and endured all the big trusts, not just the bad ones. In the South in the Age of Industry since late 1900, the South still produced less goods than before the Civil War. This is increased tobacco consumption. James Buchanan Duke founded the American Tobacco Company in 1890. Many obstacles have slowed down industrialization in the south. Northern-majority rail companies charged lower fees for 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 sites have been discovered in Birmingham, Alabama. This should have helped southern steelmakers, but steel companies in the North have put pressure on the railways to increase transport charges. This eliminated Birmingham's economic advantage. The South performed excellently in the production of cotton textiles. Cottonmills were eventually set up in the South, but workers were paid extremely low wages. The impact of the new industrial revolution on American economic developments after the Civil War increased living standards in the United States. The agricultural sector has been replaced by the manufacturing industry. Women were most affected by the new industrial era. Women found work as inventions; the typewriter and telephone switchboard offered women new economic and social opportunities. The nation of farmers and independent producers has become a nation of wage-living. By the early 1900s, the vast majority of the country's population was earning wages. There is strength in the trade unions, machines have displaced employees, but in the long run more jobs have been created than destroyed. Low wage conditions have caused some factory workers to go on strike. Companies sometimes forced their workers to sign ironclad oaths or yellow-dog contracts, stating that workers would not join the union. Some companies owned the company city, raising prices for basic cost of living so that the company could make more money (grocery stores, banks, etc.). Strikes became common, and middle-class audiences began to get nervous. Labor limps along the civil war it gave boost for trade unions. Organized in 1866, the National Union lasted six years and attracted 600,000 members. The aim of the trade union was to organise workers in different professions and challenge companies for better working conditions. Black workers formed their own National Union of Color. The National Union of Color was unable to cooperate with the National Union because the latter supported the Republican Party and was supported by racist white unionists. After the National Union became extinct in 1877, the Knights of Labor took over. It was run by Terence V. Powderly and started out as a secret society. It sought to involve all workers, including safety and health codes, during the campaign for economic and social reform. On May 4, 1886, in Haymarket Square, Chicago, after the withdrawal of Labor's knights, chicago police tried to crack the protest against alleged police brutality. Someone dropped a dynamite bomb and killed several people. Eight anarchists were convicted; Five were sentenced to death, while the other three were sent to prison. In 1892, Illinois Governor John P. Altgeld pardoned those in three prisons. The Knights of the Workers were blamed for the incident in Haymarket Square and as a result lost public support. Another problem the Knights of Labor had was that it included both skilled and professional workers. When skilled workers went on strike, they were simply replaced. The U.S. Labor Federation's hiring of only qualified workers drained the Knights of Labor members. The AF of the L of fore the American Labor Federation was founded in 1886 and led by Samuel Gompers. The alliance was an association of self-governing trade unions, each of which retained its own independence. He was looking for better wages, hours and working conditions. The alliance's main weapons were withdrawal and boycott. He supported the idea of a closed deal in which the employer could only hire union staff and all workers had to be in unions. 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. Chapter 4 of 25 America moves to the city from 1865 to 1900 from 1870 to 1900, the population of American cities has tripled. The Urban Frontier by 1890, New York, Chicago and Philadelphia all had populations greater than 1 million. Louis Sullivan contributed to the development of the skyscraper. The city limits were extended by electric cars on the way out. People were attracted to cities by amenities such as electricity, indoor water pipes and phones. Trash has become a big problem in cities due to disposable bottles, cans, bags, and cans. New immigration New immigrants arrived in the 1880s Eastern Europe. They come from countries with little history of democratic governance, where people are used to living conditions. Some Americans feared that new immigrants would not assimilate into American culture. They began to ask if the nation had become a melting pot or a dump. Immigrants left their native countries because Europe had no place. Europe's population almost doubled after 1800 due to abundant fish and grain stocks from the United States of America and widespread cultivation in Europe. America's fever caught in Europe as the United States was portrayed as a land of great potential. The persecution of Minorities in Europe has sent many immigrants to the United States. Many immigrants never intended to stay in America forever; they came home with money in large numbers. Immigrants who remained in the United States struggled to preserve their traditional culture. Parties and Social Reformers Reach Out The Federal Government does little to help immigrants assimilate in American society. Community bosses provided jobs, housing, schools, parks and hospitals for immigrants. In return, the immigrants voted for these bosses. Americans gradually became aware of the troubles in cities. Walter Rauschenbusch and Washington Gladden were Protestant priests who wanted to apply the lessons of Christianity to slums and factories. Settlement house: a house in a poor urban area where middle-class people live and care for the local community by providing services such as health care and crèche; centres of women's activism and social reform. Jane Addams founded Hull House, the most important american settlement. Addams condemned war and poverty. Hull House offered education in English, counseling to help immigrants deal with American metropolitan life, childcare services for working mothers, and cultural activities for neighborhood residents. Lillian Wald founded henry street settlement in New York in 1893. Florence Kelley has supported the well-being of women, children, blacks and consumers throughout her life. Addams, Wald and Kelley paved the way for future women to enter the social work profession. In the 1880s, Welcome Mat was a narrowing of anticonstantinism, or nativism. Nativists feared that the original Anglo-Saxon population would soon be outnumbered and voted down, and immigrants were blamed for social problems. An anti-foreigner organization was the American Defense Association (APA). It was created in 1887 and urged to vote against Roman Catholic candidates. In 1882, Congress passed the first restrictive law against immigrants. He forced criminals and convicts back to their home country. In 1885, Congress banned foreign workers under contract imports of the products; usually for substandard wages. Literacy tests began in 1917. In 1882, Congress banned the Chinese from migrating to the United States. migrate. exclusion law). Churches confront the urban challenge Protestant churches have suffered from people moving to cities. Dwight Lyman Moody, Protestant evangelist, preached kindness and forgiveness. He helped to align the religion of old times with the facts of city life. The Moody Bible Institute was founded in Chicago in 1889 to do its work. The Roman Catholic and Jewish religions have been given enormous strength by the New Immigration Department. By 1890, there were more than 150 religious denoms in the United States. The Church of Christ, the scholar, was founded in 1879 by Mary Baker Eddy, who proclaimed that the true practice of Christianity cures disease. Darwin disrupts the churches published in 1859 by Charles Darwin. On the Origin of the Species stated that humans have slowly evolved into lower life forms. The theory of evolution raises serious doubts about the idea of religion. Conservatives stood by their god and religion, while modernists strongly refused to fully accept the Bible. During this period, the idea of public education and primary schools and secondary schools supported by tax subsidies received support. Teacher training schools, known as normal schools, experienced great expansion after the Civil War. The new immigration of the 1880s and 1890s brought new strength to private Catholic church schools, which are a growing part of the nation's educational structure. Public schools have ruled out millions of adults. Congested cities generally provided better educational facilities than old one-room country schoolhouses. Booker T. Washington and education for blacks in the South have lagged far behind other regions in public education. African-Americans suffered the most. The leading champion of black education was ex-slave Booker T. Washington. In 1881, he taught at the black normal and industrial school in Tuskegee, Alabama. His self-help approach to solving the nation's racial problems was classified as an accommodation organizer because it did not directly question white supremacists. Washington has avoided the issue of social equality, focusing on economic equality. George Washington Carver taught and researched at the Tuskegee Institute in 1896. He became an internationally famous agricultural chemist. Black leaders, including Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois, attacked Booker T. Washington because Washington condemned the black race for manual labor and perpetual inferiority. Du Bois founded the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) in 1910. The hallowed Halls of Ivy Women and Black Colleges arose after the Civil War. The Morrill Act of 1862 gave states public lands to support education. Land support colleges created from these grants. Hatch Act 1887 extended the Morrill Act and federal funds agricultural testing stations with land support colleges. Millionaires and tycoons donated generously to the education system. Founded in 1876, Johns Hopkins University was the nation's first high-quality graduate school. Public health has increased because of scientific progress. William James's many writings have made a big impact on psychology. The Appeal of the Press The Library of Congress was founded in 1897. The printing of newspapers was enhanced by the invention of Linotype in 1885. Joseph Pulitzer is a leader in sensationalism (yellow journalism). William Randolph Hearst built a newspaper chain, starting with the San Francisco Examiner in 1887. Founded in the 1840s, The Associated Press grew stronger and richer. Apostles of Reform One of the most influential magazines was the New York nation. It was founded in 1865 by Edwin L. Godkin and called for public service reform, honesty of governance and a moderate tariff. Henry George wrote Progress and Poverty in 1879, which dealt with the relationship between progress and poverty. He proposed a 100 percent tax on profits due to increased land value. Edward Bellamy wrote the social novel, Looking Back. The book depicted a time in the future when big businesses were nationalized to serve the public interest. The new morality Prod by Victoria Woodhull wrote the journal Woodhull and Claflin's Weekly in 1872, which proclaimed her faith in free love. Anthony Comstock helped pass the Comstock Act, which censors lewd material to the public. Families and women in the city Since the late 1800s, the rate of divorce has increased and the size of the family has decreased. Women have become more independent in the urban environment. Feminist Charlotte Perkins Gilman called on women to abandon their dependent status and contribute to a greater life in the community through productive participation in the economy. In 1890, the National American Woman Suffrage Association was formed. The reborn suffrage movement and other women's organizations have excluded black women. Ida B. Wells helped launch the black women's club movement, leading to the creation of the National Association of Colored Women in 1896. In the late 1800s, the ban on alcohol consumption and the promotion of reformed consumption increased. The National Prohibition Party was established in 1869. The Woman Christian Temperance Union was established in 1874. The Anti-Saloon League has convinced the states to sell alcohol. In 1919, in the 18th century, the 18th-century city of Postwar fiction, Lowbrow and High As literacy increased, and book reading increased. Dime short stories were short books about the wildernesses of the West. General Lewis Wallace wrote the novel, Ben-Hur: A Tale of the Christ, to combat Darwinism. Horatio Alger was a puritanical New Englander who wrote more than 100 volumes of juvenile fiction with new york newsstand boys Authors began to write about realism, naturalism, and regionalism. Realism: authors wrote about rough human comedy and drama from the world William Dean Howells was the editor-in-chief of the Boston-based Atlantic Monthly. He wrote about ordinary people and contemporary social themes. He was the father of American realism. Mark Twain was a journalist, comedian, satirist and opponent of social injustice. Henry James wrote about the clash between innocent Americans and Europeans. His novels often featured women as central characters. He was a master of psychological realism. Naturalism: Writers applied distinct scientific objectivity to the study of the people Stephen Crane wrote about the unpleasant side of life in urban, industrial America. Jack London was a famous nature writer who wrote about a possible fascist revolution in yashele. Theodore Dreiser wrote with no respect for prevailing moral standards. Regionalism: authors wrote about the local way of life before industrialization in 1899, feminist Kate Chopin wrote about adultery, suicide and women's ambitions in Awakening. Bret Harte was the author of the 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 Triumphs Music and portrait painting has grown in popularity. The phonograph, invented by Thomas Edison, allowed the music to be mechanically reproduction. Entertainment business The circus was released in the 1880s. Baseball was also emerging as a national pastime, and the professional league was established in the 1870s. Basketball was invented by James Naismith in 1891. Chapter 5 26 of the Great West and the Agricultural Revolution of 1865-1896 The clash of cultures in the lowlands in the west, soldiers spread cholera, typhoid, and smallpox with Indians. The burly population has also been reduced through hunting. The federal government tried to appease the Lowland Indians by signing contracts with the bosses of various tribes at Fort Laramie in 1851 and Fort Atkinson in 1853. In the West, the treaties marked the beginning of the reservation system. Indians generally did not recognize authority outside their own families; Tribes and bosses were fictitious names made up of white men. In the 1860s, the government grouped the Lowland Indians into smaller plots: mainly the Great Sioux Reservation in the Dakota area, and the Indian territory in Oklahoma. Retired in Sand Creek, Colorado, in 1864, Colonel J. M. Chivington's militia killed 400 innocent Indians. In 1866, a Siove war party attacked and killed Captain William J. Fetterman's command of 81 soldiers and civilians in Wyoming's Big Horn Mountains. The Battle of Little Bighorn was a rare Indian victory in the plains. In 1876, Colonel George Armstrong The Seventh Cavalry was massacred when they tried to oppress the Indians after the Sioux attacked settlers looking for gold on the Great Sioux Reservation. The Nez Percé Indians were sent to a dusty reservation in Kansas in 1877. The taming of the Indians was accelerated by railways, diseases of white people and alcohol. Belching herds belching after the Civil War, more than 15 million burped in the western plains. By 1885, there were less than 1,000 left after the bison were slaughtered for their tongues, skin or fun. The end of the Trail In the 1880s, the nation began to recognize the horrors it had committed against the Indians. Helen Hunt Jackson published her book A Century of Dishonor in 1881, which spoke of cruelty to Indians. He also wrote about Ramona in 1884, which he said is an injustice to California Indians. The Dawes Severalty Act of 1887 dissolved many tribes, as legal persons, wiped out tribal land and created Indian heads of family with 160 free hectares. If the Indians behaved like good white settlers, they would be given full titles on their property as well as citizenship. Dawes Law tried to assimilate Indians with white people. The Dawes Act remained the basis of the government's official Indian policy until the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934, in 1879, the government funded the Carlisle Indian School in Pennsylvania. Mining: In Dishpan's Ore Breaker in 1858, minerals including gold and silver were discovered in the Rockies, leading many fifty-niners or Pike Peakers to rush into mountains in search of precious metals. Fifty Nine also rushed to Nevad in 1859 after gold and silver were discovered at comstock lode. Women gained the right to vote in Wyoming (1869), Utah (1870), Colorado (1893) and Idaho (1896), well before eastern women. Border mining has played a vital role in getting people and prosperity back in the West. The discoveries of gold and silver also allowed the Treasury to re-specie payments in 1879 (payments in silver). Beef Bonanzas and Long Drive Transcontinental Railroads have allowed live cattle to be transported to eastern Texas. The cattle were slaughtered after arriving in an eastern town. Cattle raisers organized by the Wyoming Stock Growers Association make the cattle farming industry profitable. The Farmer's Frontier The Farm Act of 1862 allowed the settler to obtain as much as 160 acres of land living on it for 5 years, repairing it, and paying a nominal fee of about \$30. Instead of public spaces being sold primarily on revenue, it is now intended to encourage the settlement of empty spaces and stimulate the family economy. Most of the land given away by law had terrible soil, and the weather contained no precipitation. Many ranches the ranches back to the government. Article 100(1) shall be replaced by the following: Dry farming was a practice of growing crops in shallow growing in the dry Western environment. Over time, it depleted and dried the soil. In the West, hard wheat strains flourished, and new federally funded irrigation projects caused the Great American Desert to flourish. The Far West Comes of Age The West experienced huge population growth in the 1870s to the 1890s. Colorado was hired as a state in 1876 after the Pike's Peak gold rush. Between 1889 and 1890, the Republican Congress, seeking more Republican electoral and congressional votes, adopted six new states: ND, SD, MT, WA, ID and WY. Utah was hired in 1896 after the Mormon Church officially banned polygamy in 1890. Many sooners illegally entered Indian lands in the district of Oklahoma. On April 22, 1889, the district opened to the public, and there were a million. In 1907, Oklahoma was hired as a state first. The Fading Frontier in 1890, a U.S. border line was no longer obvious; all unsettled areas have now been opened up by isolated municipal bodies. Western migration has caused city employers to maintain high wages to discourage workers from going west. Western cities were the failed farmers, fallen miners and unhappy Easterners who made a fortune in the cities. By 1880, the coast of the Pacific Coast from the Rocky Mountains was america's most urban region, measured by the percentage of people living in cities. The Farm will have a Factory High Prices due to farmers concentrate on growing a single cash crop, such as wheat or corn, and use it to profit to buy products from the general store and manufactured goods in the city. The speed of wheat harvesting increased dramatically in the 1870s with the invention of twine binder and in the 1880s by combine harvester. This mechanization of farms has brought the idea to farms with outdoor grain factories. Deflation Dooms is ind prod because Western farmers grew one crop (wheat or corn), they existed on a one-crop farm, like southern cotton growers. Farmers' livelihoods depended on the price of the single product, which became unpredictable and uncontrollable. At the end of the 1800s, the relative price of crops fell as a result of deflation. Thousands of farms were farmed and some farmers became tenants, and instead of owning land instead of owning the land they farmed. Unhappy farmers In the late 1800s, poor soil and drought forced many people to leave their farms and towns. Farmers sold their products on a defenseless world market, but had to buy their manufactured equipment on a duty-free domestic market. Farmers are out different companies: combine confidence, barbed wire trust, trust. Fertilizer trust, rail trust. Farmers made up half the population in 1890, but were not organized until the federal government was forced to do so 50 years later. The farmers stand in the national Grange with patrons of husbandry (also known as the Grange), organized in 1867 and led by Oliver H. Kelley. Kelley's first goal was to enhance the lives of isolated farmers through social, educational and fraterning activities. The Grangers also sought to improve farmers' collective troubles. Cooperative-owned shops have been set up for consumers, as well as cooperative-owned grain elevators and warehouses for producers. Some Grangers entered politics and made grange laws that tried to force public control of private businesses for the sake of overall prosperity. The Grangers' influence faded after the courts rescinded their laws. The Greenback Labour Party has sought to improve workers' working conditions. The foreplay of populism Farmers founded the Farmers' Alliance in the late 1870s. They cooperated in buying and selling to take control of the railways and manufacturers. The Alliance had limited power because it excluded black supremacists and tenant farmers without land. The National Association of Colored Farmers was founded in the 1880s to attract black farmers. The People's Party, also known as the populists, grew out of the Farmers' Alliance. He called for the nationalisation of railways, telephones and telegraphs; the introduction of gradual income tax; and the creation of a new federal sub-state in which harvested crops were stored until crop prices increased. Populists also wanted free and unlimited silver coins. Coxey's Army and Pullman Strike The 1893 scare reinforced populists' position that farmers and workers are being oppressed by economic and political systems. Gen. Jacob S. Coxey led a protest in Washington in 1894, demanding that the government launch a community service program. Eugene V. Debs helped organize the American Railroad Union. The Pullman strike of 1894 began when pullman palace car company cut wages. Federal troops have broken up the attack. Golden McKinley and Silver Bryan The 1896 Republican nominee was William McKinley. Marcus Alonzo Hanna was McKinley's influential campaign manager. Hanna felt that the primary function of the government was to help the business, and believed in the trickle effect (laborers do well when the business does well). The Republican platform supported the gold standard. The Democratic nominee was William Jennings Bryan. He supported inflation with the unlimited minting of silver, which caused many populists to support him as a candidate. Class conflict: Plows versus Bondholders William McKinley won the election in 1896. Most of McKinley's votes came from the east. Bryan's votes are great from the debt-sleet South and the West. Businesses and wage-living in the East voted for their jobs, and there was no reason to be in favor of inflation, which is at the heart of Bryan's campaign. The 1896 election was the last election in which a candidate tried to win the election with the help of farmers. There were more people in the cities, so future elections focused on trying to win the city vote. The political era between 1896 and 1932 was called the fourth party system. During this period was characterized by lower turnout, weakening of party organizations, and weakening issues such as public service reform. The new policy issues have become a concern for industrial regulation and the well-being of work. Republican Stand-pattism Enthroned the Dingley Tariff Bill, passed in 1897, has a high tariff that generates revenue to cover the annual Treasury deficit. Republicans claimed credit for bringing prosperity to the nation after the panic of 1893. The Gold Standard Act of 1900 allowed the paper currency to be redeemed to gold. Chapter 6 of 27 Empire and expansion from 1890 to 1909 america reveals outward Americans felt that expansion of overseas markets could provide relief from labor violence and agri-unrest that existed in the country. Americans also felt emboldened by a new sense of power generated by growth in population, prosperity, and production capacity. Reverend Josiah Strong of our country: His possible future and current crisis have encouraged missionaries to travel to foreign nations. Captain Alfred Thayer Mahan's 1890 book, The Impact of Sea Force on History, 1660-1783, argued that control over the sea was the key to world dominance; this encouraged naval competition between the major powers. Secretary of State James G. Blaine appeared on Big Sister politics trying to get Latin American countries to open their markets to Americans. The Americans were ready to go to war for many minor disputes with other countries. This demonstrated the country's new aggressive mood. The territory between British Guiana and Venezuela has been in dispute for more than 50 years. The conflict between the British and Venezuela emerged when gold was discovered in the disputed territory. Foreign Secretary Richard Olney has warned that if Britain goes to war with Venezuela, Britain will violate the Monroe dot. When Britain ignored that warning, President Cleveland threatened war. Britain was preoccupied with other possible wars in Europe, so they decided to avoid a new war and reconcile with the United States. The great rapprochement between the United States and Britain, or reconciliation, has become the cornerstone of both nations' foreign policy. Spurning the Hawaiian Pear The first New England missionaries reached Hawaii in 1820. Az Years on, the State Department has warned other countries to stay away from Hawaii. In 1887, the contract with the native government pearl harbor rights. Sugar imports from Hawaii became less profitable with the 1890 McKinley Tariff. U.S. planters decided that the best way to overcome the tariff would be to annex Hawaii. Queen Liliuokalani insisted that Hawaiian natives control the islands. In 1893, the Americans successfully overthrew the Queen. Most Hawaiians didn't want to be attached, though, so President Grover Cleveland decided to delay annexation of Hawaii. Cubans rise up against the rebellious Cubans who rebelled against Spanish rule in 1895. The Cuban uprisings have burned sugar cane fields, believing that if enough Cuba is destroyed, Spain could leave Cuba or the United States could move in and help Cubans in their independence. The Spaniards have put Cubans in reconstruction camps so they can't support the insurgents. America continued cuba with great investment and significant trade. Congress passed a resolution in 1896 that recognized rebel Cubans. President Cleveland opposed imperialism and said he would not go to war with Spain over Cuba. The mystery of the Maine explosion, William R. Hearst and Joseph Pulitzer, used yellow journalism to inflate the anger of the American people over the Cuban crisis. On February 15, 1898, the American ship Maine exploded in havana harbor. The Spaniard claimed there had been an accident (spontaneous combustion reaction in one of the coal bunkers), while the Americans claimed that Spain had sunk it. The American people did not believe the Spaniards, and war with Spain was imminent. Spain has accepted two basic demands from the Americans: the completion of reconstruction camps and a truce with Cuban rebels. Even though President McKinley didn't want a war with Spain, the American people did. On April 11, 1898, he sent congress his war message. Congress declared war and passed the Teller amendment. He said that if the United States defeated the Spaniards, the Cubans would be free. Dewey's May Day victory in Manila The Spanish army outnumbered the U.S. military significantly, but U.S. navy ships were in much better shape than the Spaniards. Commander George Dewey's 6-ship fleet was in 1898. Dewey attacked and destroyed the 10-ship Spanish fleet in Manila. German ships threatened to attack Dewey's ships in the Manila port (claiming they wanted to protect German citizens). After several incidents, the possibility of conflict with Germany has gone. On August 13, 1898, U.S. troops captured Manila. With the victory in the Philippines, it was thought that Hawaii was needed as a supply base in Dewey. For this reason, Congress has adopted a joint resolution on Hawaii on July 7, 1898. Cuba's troubled invasion shortly after the outbreak of the war, the Spanish government sent a fleet of warships to Cuba, I'm Cervera. He was blockaded by U.S. ships in the Cuban port of Santiago. Rough Riders was a regiment of American volunteers controlled by Colonel Leonard Wood and organized by Theodore Roosevelt. The advancing U.S. army has caused the Spanish fleet to withdraw from the port of Santiago. Admiral Cervera's fleet was fleeted on 18 December 1898. Gen. Nelson A. Miles faced little resistance when he took over Puerto Rico. On August 12, 1898, Spain signed a truce. Many more Americans died of malaria, typhoid fever and yellow fever than bullets. America's Course (Curse?) of Empire Spanish and Americans met in Paris in 1898 to discuss conditions until the end of the war. The Americans secured Guam and Puerto Rico, but the Philippines gave President McKinley one problem: he didn't want to return the island to the Spaniards, but he also didn't want to leave the island in a state of turmoil. McKinley eventually decided to cross the crosses of all Filipinos. Because Manila was caught the day after the war, America agreed to pay Spain \$20 million for the Philippines. The contract was controversial, especially with regard to the acquisition of the Philippines. The anti-Imperialist League fought McKinley's expansion moves, in regards to the Philippines. The expanders argued that Americans have a duty to help disadvantaged people around the world. The Senate passed the Senate on 18 December 1899. Disruption in Puerto Rico and Cuba the Foraker Act of 1900 gave Puerto Ricans a limited degree of popular government. In 1917, they were granted U.S. citizenship. The Supreme Court rulings in the insular cases stated that the Constitution does not cover the Philippines and Puerto Rico. The United States withdrew from Cuba in honor of the 1898 Teller Amendment. The United States forced Cubans to write their own Constitution in 1901 (the Platt Amendment). The Cubans hated this document because it was written for the benefit of the Americans. The Constitution stated that the United States could intervene with Cuban troops to restore order and ensure mutual protection. The Cubans also promised to sell or lease necessary coal or naval stations in the U.S. New Horizons in two hemispheres Although the Spanish-American war lasted only 113 days, it increased American prestige worldwide. One of the greatest results of the war was the bond between north and south. Little Brown Brothers in the Philippines The Filipinos believed that the treaty would give them independence as Cubans. On February 4, 1899, filipinos launched a rebellion against invading U.S. forces. Emilio Aguinaldo led the uprising. In 1901, U.S. soldiers captured the leader of the uprising, Emilio Aguinaldo, effectively ending the rebellion. President In 1899, he appointed the Philippine Commission to set up a Filipino government. William H. Taft was driving the body. He actually liked the Filipinos, while American soldiers didn't. President McKinley's plan for benign assimilation in Filipinos has been very slow, and this includes improving roads, sanitation, and public health. The plan established economic relations and established a school system, of which English is the 2. This system was hated by Filipinos, who preferred freedom over assimilation. Beating the open door in China after China's defeat in Japan in 1894-1895 has left many European powers moving to China. Foreign Minister John Hay released the Open Door memo

urging foreign powers to respect Chinese trade rights. Russia was the only major power that did not accept it. In 1900, the Chinese group known as the Boxers killed hundreds of foreigners in the boxer rebellion. A multinational rescue team came and stopped the riot. After the failed uprising, Minister Hay declared in 1900 that the open door included respect for Chinese territory, alongside its commercial integrity. Imperialism or Bryanism in 1900? President McKinley was the Republican presidential nominee in the 1900 election because he ran the country in a war, acquired rich real estate, created the gold standard, and brought prosperity to the nation. McKinley and the Republican Party supported the gold standard and imperialism. Theodore Roosevelt was nominated for vice president. William Jennings Bryan was the Democratic presidential nominee in the election. Bryan and the Democratic Party supported the silver standard and anti-imperialism. It was proclaimed to be the most important election issue for Republican overseas imperialism. The Republican party declared that Bryan would destroy the nation's prosperity once he took office on his free silver policy and other dangerous ideas. McKinley and the Republican Party won the 1900 election. In September 1901, President McKinley was assassinated. Theodore Roosevelt took over the presidency. Roosevelt felt the president had to lead, bravely. There was no real respect for the brakes and balances system between the three branches of the government. He felt he could take any action in the public interest that was not explicitly prohibited by the Constitution. Construction of the Panama Canal The Americans wanted to build a canal through the Central American land so that ships could quickly cross the Atlantic ocean into the Pacific Ocean. Because of friendly relations with Britain, Britain signed the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty in 1901, which allowed the United States to build and strengthen the channel. Congress has decided to build the canal through Panama. Colombian Senate rejected the channel according to which the monetary supply was too low. Panamanians feared that the US would choose the Nicaraguan route to the canal; Panama would be left out of the prosperity created by the construction of the canal. On November 3, 1903, the Panamanians successfully rebelled against Colombian rule. Bunau-Varilla led the uprising. Bunau-Varilla became the US Minister of Panama and signed the Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty in Washington. The treaty is under U.S. control of a 10-mile zone around the proposed Panama Canal. Panamanian participation was lurking in a downward ambush in the US. Latin American relations. Construction of the Panama Canal began in 1904 and was completed in 1914 at a cost of \$400 million. TR perversion of the Monroe doctrine of several Latin American countries was in debt to European countries. Roosevelt feared that this would allow future European participation in Latin America, so he created a policy known as preventive intervention. The Roosevelt Corollary of the Monroe Doctrine stated that the United States could pay off Latin American counties' debts to European nations out of Latin America. Latin American countries hated the Monroe Doctrine because it became an excuse for many American interventions in Latin America. In fact, President Roosevelt was the reason for the interventions. Roosevelt at the World Stage Japan declared war on Russia in 1904 after Russia did not withdraw its troops from Manchuria and Korea. Roosevelt made peace in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in 1905. The Japanese received no compensation for their losses and southern half of Sakhalin. Because of the treaty, friendship with Russia diminished, and Japan became a rival to Asian America. Japanese workers in California recruited thousands of Japanese to work in California after the Japanese government lifted the emigration ban in 1884. Japanese immigrants have faced racist hostility from white supremacists. In 1906, San Francisco's school board segregated Chinese, Japanese and Korean students to make room for white students. The Japanese saw this operation as an insult and threatened them with war. President Roosevelt intervened and persuaded Californians to withdraw segregation. The Japanese agreed to stop the flow of immigrants to the United States. This agreement was known as the Gentlemen's Agreement. In 1908, the Root-Takahira agreement with Japan was reached. The United States and Japan have vowed to respect each other's territorial objects. Chapter 7 28 Progressivism and Republican Roosevelt 1901-1912 The progressive movement began at the beginning of the 20th century. He wanted to use the government to improve human well-being and fought against monopolies, corruption, inefficiency and social injustice. Progressive Roots' Henry Demarest Lloyd Criticized for Standard Oil In 1894, with his book Wealth Against Commonwealth. Jacob A. Riis shocked middle-class Americans in 1890 with How the Other Half Lives, which described the slums of New York. Socialists and feminists were at the forefront of social justice. Harking Muck into Muckrakers Muckrakers were reform-minded journalists who wrote articles in magazines that exposed corruption and scandal. President Roosevelt coined that term. These reporters went to trust and politicians. In 1902, New York reporter Lincoln Steffens wrote The Shame of the Cities, which exposed a corrupt alliance between big business and local government. Ida M. Tarbell published a devastating depiction of the Standard Oil Company. David G. Phillips released a series, The Senate's Betrayal of cosmopolitan, that charged that 75 of the 90 senators did not represent the people, but rather represented railroads and trusts. The most potent attacks by the Muckrakers were directed at social evils. The oppression of American black supremacists was shown in Ray Stannard's 1908 play Following the Standards. John Spargo wrote about child labour abuse in The Bitter Cry of the Children (1906). Political Progressivism Progressive reformers were primarily middle-class men and women. Progressives sought 2 goals: 1) The use of state power to manage trusts; 2) Improving the living and working conditions of the common man. Progressives wanted to win back the power that went from the hands of the people to the interests. Progressives supported the initiative so voters could propose legislation directly. They also supported the referendum and the recall, which allowed voters to vote directly on laws to remove corrupt elected officials. Progressive reformers convinced Congress to adopt the 17th Congress in 1913. It created the direct election of U.S. senators. Progressism in cities and states has used utility committees to regulate railways and trusts. Robert M. La Follette was governor of Wisconsin, who took control of corrupt corporations and returned them to the people. California Governor Hiram W. Johnson helped break the Southern Pacific Railroad's California political catch in 1910. Progressive Women women's clubs have been set up where they have discussed and proposed solutions to social problems (club movement). These included the Women's Union Union League and the National Consumers League. Florence Kelley took control of the National Consumer League in 1899 and mobilized female consumers to press for laws on the protection of women and children in the workplace. In Muller vs. Oregon (1908), the Supreme Court ruled that it is constitutional to enact laws that protect female factory workers. Lochner vs. New York (1905) was invalidated by New York Law, which limited the working day to 10 of 10 for bakers. The law was finally upheld in 1917. After a series of factory accidents, several states passed tougher laws regulating working conditions at factories. The Women's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU) was a large anti-alcohol women's group. Tr's Square Deal with Labor President Roosevelt believed in progressive reform. He put in a Square Deal program that consisted of three parts: controlling companies, consumer protection, and conservation of natural resources. In 1902, Pennsylvania coal miners went on strike, demanding a 20% pay rise and a cut from 10 hours to nine hours. When mine spokesman George F. Baer refused to negotiate, President Roosevelt intervened and threatened to run the mines with federal troops. It was agreed that the miners received a 10% pay rise and a nine-hour working day. Growing hostility between capital and labor forced Congress to establish the Commerce Department in 1903. This department oversaw interstate trade enterprises. TR Corals of companies Although the Interstate Trade Commission was established in 1887, railroads were able to delay the commission's decisions appealed to federal courts. Railway companies have historically offered incentives in the form of rebates to persuade companies to use their railway lines. In 1903, Congress passed the Elkins Act, which fined railroads that gave rebates, and the senders who passed them. Congress passed the Hepburn Act of 1906, which restricted free passes and expanded the Interstate Trade Commission. (Free passes: rewards offered to companies in the form of free shipments; to encourage companies to do business in the future.) In 1902, President Roosevelt attacked the Northern Securities Company, a railroad company that sought to achieve a monopoly on northwest railroads. The Supreme Court upheld the president and the trust was forced to disband. Caring for the consumer after botulism was found in American meats, foreign governments threatened to ban all U.S. meat imports. President Roosevelt passed the Meat Inspection Act of 1906. The law stated that the preparation of meat shipped across state lines would be subject to federal scrutiny. The Pure Food and Drug Act of 1906 was designed to prevent falsification and mis-labelling of food and medicines. Land Control The first step toward conservation came under the Desert Land Act of 1887, in which the federal government sold dry land cheaply on the condition that the buyer watered the soil within 3 years. A more successful step was the Forest Reserve Act of 1891. It authorised the President to use the media as a national park and other set aside. The Carey Act of 1894 distributed federal land among states on the condition that it be watered and settled. Settled. Roosevelt, a naturalist and rancher, persuaded Congress to pass the Newlands Act in 1902, which authorized the federal government to use money from the sale of state land in Western states to develop irrigation projects. In 1900, Roosevelt tried to preserve the country's shrinking forests and set aside 125 million acres of land in federal reserves. Under President Roosevelt, professional foresters and engineers developed a policy of multi-use resource management. This policy was aimed at sustainably using federal land for recreation, logging, watershed protection and cattle grazing. The Roosevelt panic of 1907 was re-elected president in 1904. President Roosevelt has made it very important that he won't run for a third term. The panic of 1907 was a brief economic downturn that resulted in financial reforms. Congress passed the Aldrich-Vreeland Act in 1908, which authorized national banks to issue emergency currency in the event of currency shortages. In the 1908 election, the Republican Party elected William Howard Taft. Theodore Roosevelt's secretary of war. He was elected by the Democratic Party's William Jennings Bryant. William Howard Taft won the 1908 election. During Roosevelt's presidency, Roosevelt significantly increased the power of the president's office and helped shape the progressive movement. He also opened the eyes of Americans to the fact that they shared the world with other nations. Taft: The Round Peg is a square hole President Taft was not a skilful political leader like Roosevelt. He generally adopted an attitude of passivity toward Congress. The dollar goes abroad as diplomat Taft encouraged Wall Street bankers to invest in foreign territories in the strategic interest of the United States (dollar diplomacy). U.S. bankers have thus strengthened U.S. defense and foreign policy while maintaining prosperity in America. Japan and Russia controlled the Chinese Manchuria railways. President Taft feared that this monopoly would eventually harm American traders. In 1909, Secretary of State Philander C. Knox proposed that the Americans buy the Manchurian railways and then hand them over to China. Japan and Russia have also rejected rail sales. Taft of Trustbuster Taft filed 90 lawsuits against the trusts during his four years in office, compared with 44 lawsuits by Roosevelt in seven years. In 1911, the Supreme Court ordered the disbandment of the Standard Oil Company, stating that it violated the Sherman Antitrust Act of 1890. Also in 1911, the Supreme Court laid down the rule of reason doctrine. This claimed that the trust fund was illegal only if it unduly restricted trade. Taft Splits with Republican Party Chairman Taft signed into Payne-Aldrich Bill which has placed high duties on many imports. That angered many Republicans, because before he was elected, Taft said that reduce the tariff. Taft was a strong conservationist, but his record as a conservationist was contaminated in 1910 when he fired gifford pinchot, head of the Department of Agriculture's Forestry Department, for disobedience. (Ballinger-Pinchot fight) Pinchot was liked by conservationists. By the spring of 1910, the reformist wing of the Republican Party was angry with Taft, causing the Republican Party to disband. The Taft-Roosevelt schism in 1911, the National Progressive Republican League, was founded by La Follette as the leading candidate for the Republican presidential nomination. La Follette was elected because it was assumed that Roosevelt would not run for re-election. In February 1912, Theodore Roosevelt decided to challenge Taft for the Republican presidential nomination. (La Follette replaced Roosevelt), Roosevelt and Taft became adversaries because Roosevelt felt that Taft had rejected many of Roosevelt's policies. Taft won the Republican nomination after Roosevelt Republicans refused to vote at the 1912 Republican convention, citing fraud. Roosevelt continued as a 3rd-party candidate. The 1912 Bull Moose campaign elected Democrats Woodrow Wilson as presidential candidate in the 1912 election. Democrats saw Wilson as a reformist leader who could beat Republican party nominee Taft. Democrats with a strong progressive platform that called for stronger antitrust laws, banking reform and tariff cuts (New Freedom program). They favored small business, entrepreneurship, and the free functioning of unregulated and unmonopolized markets, but did not support social welfare programs Roosevelt supported. Theodore Roosevelt ran for re-election as the third candidate in the Progressive Republican Party. Roosevelt ran a new nationalism program that promoted stronger control of trusts, women's suffrage, and programs for social welfare. Both candidates supported a more active government role in economic and social affairs, but disagreed on specific strategies. Roosevelt was shot during the campaign, recovering after a few weeks. Taft and Roosevelt split the Republican vote, with Woodrow Wilson as president. Roosevelt's Progressive Party is extinct because it had no elected officials in state and local offices. Page 29 of Chapter 29 of Wilsonian Progressivism at home and abroad from 1913 to 1920 Woodrow Wilson became governor of New Jersey for campaigns against trusts and promised to return the state government to the people. Wilson: The Idealist in Politics Wilson relied on honesty and moral appeal to attract the public. He was smart, but he didn't have any human knowledge. Wilson's idealism and moral justice made him incredibly stubborn in the trial. Wilson deals with customs president Wilson determined to Triple Wall is the privilege: the tariff, the banks, and the trusts. Wilson convened an emergency congressional session in 1913 to address the tariff. He convinced Congress to pass the Underwood Tariff Act, which significantly reduced tariffs. Article 16(1) shall be replaced by the following: That allowed Congress to take in graduate income taxes. Wilson battles with bankers The most serious problem with the National Banking Act (passed during the Civil War) was the inflexibility of money. During financial stress, bank reserves in New York and other major cities could not quickly distribute money to areas in need. In 1913, Congress passed the Federal Reserve Act. The new Federal Reserve Board, appointed by the president, oversaw the nationwide system of 12 regional Federal Reserve banks. All reserve banks were central banks in the region. The federal reserve board's final authority has provided a significant amount of state control. The board also spends paper money, called Federal Reserve Notes (the U.S. dollar). As a result, the amount of money in circulation can be increased as necessary in accordance with business requirements. The President Tames of the Trusts Congress passed the Federal Trade Commission Act of 1914. This law created the Federal Trade Commission (FTC), which oversaw interstate trade industries. This organization may place termination orders on companies that use unfair business tactics. The Clayton Antitrust Act of 1914 extended the sherman law's list of business practices deemed objectionable. It has also sought to exempt labor and agricultural organisations from trust prosecution while legalizing strikes and peaceful patrols. Union leader Samuel Gompers supported the law. Wilson of peak the federal Farm Loan Act in 1916 made low-interest loans to farmers. The Warehouse Act of 1916 allowed farmers to take out loans against the value of their cut crops stored in government warehouses. The 1915 La Follette Marine Act benefited sailors by applying for fair treatment and a living wage on U.S. ships. President Wilson helped workers with the Workingmen's Compensation Act of 1916, which helped federal public service employees during disability. Also in 1916, the president approved a law restricting child labor for products flowing interstate trade. The Adamson Act of 1916 created an 8-hour working day for those working on trains involved in interstate trade. Wilson nominated Louis D. Brandeis to the Supreme Court. He was a progressive reformer and was the first Jew to become a Supreme Court justice. The New Directions in Foreign President Wilson was an anti-imperialist and opposed an aggressive foreign policy. In 1914, he persuaded Congress to rescind the Panama Canal toll bill. road toll law. In 1912, which freed U.S. coastal shipping from tolls. In 1916, he also signed the Jones Act, which granted the Philippines territorial status and promised independence as soon as a stable government could be established. When political turmoil erupted in Haiti in 1915, Wilson sent Marines to protect American lives and property. In 1916, he signed a treaty with Haiti that required financial supervision of the United States and the police. In 1917, Wilson bought the Virgin Islands from Denmark. Moralist diplomacy in Mexico in 1913, a Mexican revolution occurred, and the Mexican president was assassinated and replaced by General Victoriano Huerta. He was a brutal dictator. The chaos in Mexico has caused millions of Spanish-speaking immigrants to arrive in America. President Wilson initially refused to intervene directly in the Mexican war; He wanted mexican citizens to overthrow their government. After a small American sailor was accidentally captured by Mexicans (Tampico Incident), Wilson ordered the Navy to book the Mexican port of Vera Cruz. As the war was imminent with Mexico, Argentina, Brazil and Chile, he stepped in and pressured Huerta's resignation. Venustiano Carranza became president of Mexico. Francisco Villa, president Carranza's rival, tried to provoke war between Mexico and the U.S. by killing Americans. Wilson ordered General John J. Pershing to break up villa gang. The occupying U.S. army was withdrawn from Mexico in 1917 as it threatened war with Germany. In 1914, the First World War broke out when the heir to the Austro-Hungarian Throne was assassinated by a Serbian patriot. The outraged Government of Vienna (supported by Germany) has lodged a series of claims with Serbia. Serbia (russia-backed) refused to comply. Russia mobilized its army, so Germany mobilized its army. France initially suggested it would be neutral in the Germany-Russia conflict. But with Germany bordered by potential enemies on both sides, he decided to defeat France first so he could focus on fighting Russia. The central powers were Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria. The Allies were made up of France, Britain, Russia, Japan and Italy. The uncertain neutrality of President Wilson has issued a neutrality manifesto for the outbreak of World War I. Most Americans were anti-German from the beginning of the war. The Americans saw Kaiser Wilhelm II, the leader of Germany, as the embodiment of arrogant autocracy. Most Americans opposed the war. America is looking for Blood Money as U.S. industry has flourished out of trade with its allies. The Central Forces protested against the trade with allies, but America has not broken any international neutrality laws. Germany traded freely with the United States, but Britain blocked this trade by controlling the Atlantic germany had to cross to trade with the United States. In 1915, a few months after Germany began using submarines in the war (submarines), one of Germany's submarines sank the British ship Lusitania, killing 128 Americans. The Americans demanded war, but President Wilson strongly opposed the war. When Germany sank another British ship, the Arab, in 1915, Berlin agreed not to sink unarmed passenger ships without warning. After Germany sank a French passenger's throat, the Sussex pledge, sussex, which again said germany would not sink unarmed ships without warning. A German objection to this pledge was that the United States would have persuaded the Allies to stop the trade blockade. This was not possible, so war with Germany was imminent. Wilson won re-election in 1916 The Progressive Party and the Republican Party met in 1916 to elect their presidential candidate. Although nominated by progressives, Theodore Roosevelt refused to run for president because he did not want to re-divide the party. Republicans chose Supreme Court Justice Charles Evans Hughes. The Republican platform condemned the Democratic tariff, the attacks on the trusts, and Wilson's ties to Mexico and Germany. Democrats have chosen Wilson and are running an anti-war campaign. Woodrow Wilson won the 1916 election. War by Act of Germany German Foreign Minister Arthur Zimmermann secretly proposed a German-Mexican alliance for Zimmermann's attention. News of Zimmermann's memo was leaked to the public, angering Americans. On April 2, 1917, President Wilson asked Congress to declare war after four more unarmed merchant ships were sunk. 3 Main causes of war: Zimmermann Note, Germany declares unlimited submarine warfare, Bolshevik Revolution. President Wilsonian Idealism Enthroned Wilson convinced the American public to support the war, declaring that America would fight for the war to end the war and make the world safe for democracy. Wilson's fourteen strong points from Wilson delivered the fourteen-point address to Congress on January 8, 1918. The message stated that the First World War was being fought for a moral cause and called for post-war peace in Europe. The message gave Wilson the position of moral leadership of the Allies. The first 5 points and their effects were as follows: 1) The proposal to abolish secret treaties appealed to liberals in all countries. 2) The freedom of the seas turned to the Germans, as well as to the Americans, who did not trust British maritime power. 3) The among nations was reassuring for Germany, which feared revenge after the war. 4) Reducing the arms burden has been gratifying for taxpayers. 5) Adjusting colonial claims in order for both indigenous peoples and colonizers was reassuring to the anti-imperialists. The biggest point, #14, foresteayed by the League of Nations - an international international That Wilson dreamed of being in a system of collective security. Manipulation of minds and suppression of dissent The Public Information Committee was set up to mobilize public support for the war. It was led by George Creel, whose job it was to sell America in the war and to sell the world for wilson's war goals. Witnessing loyalty and suppressing dissent There were more than 8 million German-Americans in America, and rumors began to spread about espionage and sabotage. The hysterical hatred of germans and things about Germany swept the nation. The Espionage Act of 1917 was designed to prevent american enemies from being supported during the war. The 1918 Sedition Act made it illegal for them to speak out against the government. Socialist Eugene V. Debs and the world's industrial workers (IWW) were convicted under the Espionage Act. Criticism of the government is currently censorable and punishable. The Supreme Court upheld these laws in Schenck v. United States (1919); he argued that freedom of speech could be revoked if such speech posed a threat to the nation. Before the war, President Wilson created the Civil Defense Council to study the problems of economic mobilization. He also increased the size of the army and created a shipbuilding program. Fears of big government have limited efforts to coordinate the economy from Washington. In 1918, Wilson appointed Bernard Baruch to head the War Industries Council to bring order to the economic turmoil. The board has never had much control, but it has set a precedent for how the federal government will deal with the economy in times of crisis. War workers were discouraged from striking by a 1918 War Department decree that threatened to create all unemployed men. The National War Committee tried to fix labor disputes before they violated war effort. The IWW (Industrial Workers of the World) had some of the worst working conditions in the country. The AF of the L (American Federation of Labor) supported the war, and as a result membership more than doubled by the end of the war. Wartime inflation has reduced wage growth; this has led to thousands of strikes across the country. In 1919, the steel industry was hit by the largest strike in American history. More than 250,000 steelworkers went on strike, seeking the right to organize and strike collective bargaining. The steel mills refused to negotiate and brought in 30,000 African-Americans to maintain the mills. The strike eventually collapsed, crippling the union movement. Thousands of black supremacists have moved north in search of military work. There have been deadly disputes between white supremacists and black supremacists. Suffering to suffrage A Woman's party, led by Alice Paul, protested the war. Most of the suffrage movement, represented by the National American Woman Suffrage Association, war. After the men left the country to fight in the war, the women took on the factory and fieldwork. Inspired by this work, President Wilson supported the 19th-century woman. Congress passed the Sheppard-Towner Maternity Act of 1921, which gave federally funded education to maternal and infant health care. So Plowboys of doughboys Although President Wilson initially opposed the draft, he eventually realized that the draft was needed to increase the large army that had to be sent to France. Congress passed the bill in 1917. This required the registration of men between the age of 18 and 45 and did not allow a man to purchase his exemption from the draft. It was the first time women had been allowed into the armed forces. America helps hammer the Hun in 1917, the Bolshevik Revolution (Communist) in Russia toppled the Tsar regime. The new regime has decided to withdraw Russia from the capitalist war. This freed thousands of Germans on the Russian front to fight France on the Western Front. A year after Congress declared war, the first U.S. troops reached France. They were used as substitutes in allied armies and were usually deployed in quiet sectors with the British and French. The shipping shortage is hitting the Allies. U.S. troops were also sent to Belgium, Italy and Russia. America was sent to Russia because they hoped to prevent Russian munitions from getting into german hands. In the spring of 1918, the Allies first united under the leadership of a commander-in-chief, French Marshal Foch, to fight German expansion on the Western Front. To keep Germany from marrying Paris and France, 30,000 U.S. troops were sent to the French fronts. It was the first major deployment of U.S. troops in a European war. By July 1918, German expansion had stopped and Foch had launched a counter-attack in the second Battle of Marne. This commitment marked the beginning of the German exodus. The Americans are dissatisfied with the support of the French and the British, demanding a separate army. General John J. Pershing was entrusted with an 85-mile front. From September 26, 1918 to November 11, 1918, Pershing's army undertook the Meuse-Argonne offensive. One of the goals was to cut off German railways feeding on the Western Front. Due to inadequate training, 10% of Americans were injured or killed. As German stocks ran out and their allies began to abandon them, the defeat was ahead of Germany. On November 11, 1918, Germany surrendered after the German emperor fled to the Netherlands. The main contribution of the United States to victory was food, ammunition, loans, oil and labor. The Americans fought only two great battles, st. Mihiel and meuse-argonne. view of the endless U.S. usa Instead of America's actual military performance, it ultimately demoralized the Germans. Wilson Steps Down of Olympus President Wilson gained a lot of support around the world because he was seen as the moral leader of the war. Before the November 1918 congressional elections, Wilson asked the public to re-election the Democratic majority in Congress. He thought it would help him negotiate and accept a contract. That angered most of the public, and voters instead elected a Republican majority to Congress. Wilson's decision to go to Paris in person to negotiate the treaty angered Republicans because no president had traveled to Europe. An idealist amid the imperialists at the Paris conference was dominated by the Big Four: United States, Italy, Britain, France. President Wilson (led the conference) joined the premier Vittorio Orlando of Italy, Prime Minister David Lloyd George of Great Britain, and Premier Georges Clemenceau of France. Wilson's ultimate goal was to create the League of Nations. This would include a meeting where each nation would be seated and a council governed by the major powers. Wilson imagined preventing future wars. In February 1919, the Big Four agreed to include the league in the contract. France has given up its claim for the Saar Valley (part of Germany); He remained separated from France for 15 years, and then a popular vote will decide his fate. In return, Britain and America accepted the security treaty: America and Britain would protect France if Germany were to invade again. Italy demanded fiume, a valuable seaport inhabited by both Italians and Yugoslavs. Wilson wanted him to go to the Yugoslavs, but the Italians opposed that. In the end, ownership of the area was not established. Japan demanded China's Shandong Peninsula and german islands in the Pacific, which was seized during the war. After Japan threatened to walk out, Wilson accepted a compromise in which Japan retained Germany's economic stake in Shandong and pledged to send the peninsula back to China at a later date. The Treaty of Versailles was imposed on the Germans in June 1919. The Germans were outraged by the treaty, which spoke more of revenge than reconciliation. Most of the 14 points were omitted from the contract. Wilson composed his 14 points to save the League of Nations. Wilson's fight for isolationist representatives (incompatible) did not support either the Treaty or the League of Nations. Most Americans supported the treaty, though. In order to speed up the adoption of the treaty in the Senate, President Wilson gave a speech across the country to Contact. The speeches provoked mixed reactions. During the tour, Wilson suffered a stroke. Senator Lodge, president's critic, 14 of 14 Versailles contract. He wanted the United States to have more control over how it has interacted other nations and how these nations interact with it. Wilson strongly opposed the reservations, and after the Senate twice rejected the treaty, the Treaty of Versailles was defeated. In the solemn referendum of 1920, Wilson decided to settle the issue of the treaty in the 1920 presidential campaign; if voters elect a Democrat, it would mean they supported the treaty. Republicans elected Senator Warren G. Harding as presidential candidate in the 1920 election. Their vice presidential candidate was Governor Calvin Coolidge. The Republican platform has also laid anti-league and anti-League sentiment in the party. Democrats nominated pro-League Governor James M. Cox became president and chose Franklin D. Roosevelt as vice president. Warren Harding won the 1920 election. Harding's victory led to the death of the League of Nations. With the betrayal of high expectations after World War I, America became isolationist and did not embrace its role as a global leader. For its own safety, the United States should have used its enormous power to shape the world. Instead, it allowed the world to drift towards another war. Page 9 of Chapter 30 of American Life in the Roaring Twenties from 1920 to 1929 Seeing Red Fear of Russia swept across the country in the coming years of the Communist Bolshevik Revolution of 1917. The red panic of 1919-1920 resulted in a nationwide crusade against people whose Americanism was suspicious. Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer has gathered the people in question. In 1919-1920, some states passed criminal sindic laws that made the use of force illegal to achieve social change. The traditional American ideals of freedom of speech have been limited. Striking employees were seen as anti-American. Some businesses supported the U.S. plan, in which workers did not have to join unions. Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti's criminal cases reflected anconconclumism and anticonconclumism. The two men were convicted in 1921 of the murder of a Massachusetts surrogate and his guard. Although the trial, the jury and the judge were biased against the men because they were Italians, atheists, anarchists and draft dodgers. Despite being criticized by liberals and radicals around the world, the men were electrocuted in 1927. Hooded hoodlums in the KKK's Ku Klux Klan (Knights of the Invisible Empire) grew in the early 1920s out of growing intolerance and prejudice in the American public. It was the most popular in the Midwest and South. The Clan is anti-Catholic, anti-black, anti-Jewish, antipacifist, anti-communist, anti-intercultural, antibootlegger, anti-gambling, anti-adultery, and anti-contraceptive. He was pro-Anglo-Saxon, Native American, American, Protestant. It fell apart in the late 1920s after it was discovered that the Klan official had embezzled money. Subdued by foreign blood-isolast American in the 1920s, they felt they didn't need immigrants. The Emergency Quota Act of 1921 gave a quota to European immigrants who can come to America annually; 3% of people living in the United States in 1910. The Immigration Act of 1924 replaced the 1921 Quota Act, which reduced the quota for foreigners from 3% to 2%. The Japanese were forbidden to come to America. Canadians and Latin Americans were exempt from the law because of their proximity to them, they could easily be attracted when they were needed, and it was easy to send them home when they weren't needed. The quota system has significantly reduced immigration. The Immigration Act of 1924 ended the era of unlimited immigration to the United States. The ban is an attempt in the 18th century. It was implemented by the Inhibition Act. The ban was popular in the South, where white Southerners wanted to keep stimulants away from black supremacists, and in the West, where alcohol was linked to crime and corruption. Prohibition was naïve in the belief that the law could be enforced; The federal government had a weak history of enforced laws that governed privacy. Prohibition would have started better if there had been more executive officers. Speakeasies are replaced by salons. The ban will increase bank savings and reduce absenteeism in industry. The golden age of gangsterism Violent wars broke out in big cities among rival gangs looking to control the illegal booze market. In Chicago, Scarface Al Capone, a killer booze distributor, began a 6-year gang war that generated millions of dollars. Capone was eventually tried and convicted of tax evasion and sent to prison for 11 years. Gangsters began to move into other profitable and illicit activities: prostitution, gambling, drugs, and kidnapping for ransom. After Charles A. Lindbergh's son was kidnapped for ransom and then murdered, Congress passed the Lindbergh Act in 1932, resulting in a death sentence under certain circumstances. Monkey Business in Tennessee in the 1920s, states began to put a greater emphasis on education. Professor John Dewey defined the principles of learning through learning, which underpinned so-called progressive education. He believed that education for life should be the teacher's primary goal. Science and health care also improved in the 1920s. Fundamentalists, old-time religious, claimed that the teaching of Darwinism's evolution destroys faith in God and the Bible while contributing to the moral breakdown of youth. The John T. Scopes was indicted in Tennessee for teaching evolution. In the Monkey Trial, Clarence Darrow defended Scopes, while former presidential candidate William Jennings Bryan indicted him. Scopes was found guilty and fined \$100. The mass consumption economy of The First World War and the tax policy of Finance Minister Andrew Mellon brought prosperity by the mid-1920s. Bruce Barton founded the commercial. Sport became the big business of the consumer economy of the 1920s. Buying credit was another new feature of the post-war economy. Prosperity has therefore led to increased personal debt and the economy is increasingly exposed to disruptions in credit structures. Putting America on rubber tires The automotive industry started an industrial revolution in the 1920s. It has created a new industrial system based on assembly line methods and mass production techniques. Detroit became the car 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 driven in the country. With the advent of the gasoline age the auto industry exploded, creating millions of jobs and related aid industries. America's standard of living has risen. The petroleum business has grown while the rail industry has been hit hard by competition from cars. The car freed women from their dependence on men and allowed the suburbs to spread. He was responsible for the deaths of millions of people, but he brought greater comfort, joy and excitement into people's lives. People Developing Wings Gasoline Engines led to the invention of the aircraft. On December 17, 1903, Orville and Wilbur Wright flew for 12 seconds and 120 feet. In World War I, after the success of aircraft, private companies began operating passenger airlines with airmail contracts. Charles A. Lindbergh was the first person to fly alone across the Atlantic in 1927. His flight has energized the new aviation industry. The Radio Revolution guglielmo Marconi invented the wireless telegraph (the telegraph) in the 1890s. In the 1920s, the first sound carrier radio broadcasts were transmitted. The cars dragged the Americans away from their homes, but the radio brought them back. Radio has made a significant educational and cultural contribution. Hollywood Filmland Fantasies Motion Picture, which was partly developed by Thomas A. Edison, began in the 1890s. The film's true birth was released in 1903 with the release of the first series of stories, The Great Train Robbery. Hollywood became the film capital of the world. Motion picture was widely used in The First World War as anti-German propaganda. The spread of the motion picture has led to increased assimilation of immigrants. In the dynamic decade of the 1920s, most Americans moved to rural areas in urban (urban) areas. Margaret Sanger led the Movement. Alice Paul founded the National Women's Party in 1923 to campaign for an amendment to the Constitution's equal rights law. Fundamentalists lost ground to modernists who thought God was a good boy and the universe was a friendly place. The sex appeal grew in America in the 1920s. Flappers: young women who have expressed desived traditional women's behavior by wearing short skirts, drinking, driving cars, and smoking. Dr. Sigmund Freud argued that sexual oppression was responsible for a variety of emotional problems. Jazz flourished in the 1920s. Racial pride has grown in northern black communities. Marcus Garvey founded the United Negro Development Association (UNIA) to help resettle black supremacists in Africa. In the United States, the UNIA has also sponsored stores and other businesses to keep blacks in dollar black pockets. Cultural Liberation In the decade after The First World War, a new generation of writers appeared. They gave new life to American literature, imaginative and artistic quality. Modernism: a philosophical movement in the 1920s; one of the key elements of this movement was the questioning of social conventions. H.L. Mencken 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 most affected by the war. He responded to propaganda and the striance of patriotism. He wrote about disillusioned, spiritually numb American aliens in Europe in The Sun Is Rises (1926). Sinclair Lewis wrote Main Street (1920) and Babbitt (1922). Sherwood Anderson wrote in 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 in the 1920s, the stock market became increasingly popular with the average citizen. The federal government did little to manage the national debt after World War I. In 1921, the Republican Congress created the Budget Office to help the president submit the annual budget to Congress. It is designed to prevent random extravagant appropriations. Treasury Minister Andrew Mellon was convinced that taxes forced the wealthy to invest in tax-free securities, not factories; This is the damaged business. Mellon helped create a series of tax cuts from 1921 to 1926 to help wealthy people. Congress also eliminated gift taxes, reduced excise taxes, surtax, income taxes, and property taxes. Mellon's policy shifted the tax burden from the wealthy to middle-income groups. Mellon cut the national debt by \$10 billion. Page 10 Chapter The politics of Boom and Bust from 1920 to 1932 by Republican Old Guard Returns Warren G. Harding were inaugurated in 1921. He was unable to detect corruption on his own He was a very soft guy who hated to say no, hurt people's feelings. Charles Evans Hughes was secretary of state. Andrew W. Mellon, Pittsburgh's multimillionaire aluminum king, was treasury secretary. Herbert Hoover was secretary of commerce. Harding's brightest and most talented officials (above) countered the two worst: Senator Albert B. Fall, an anti-conservationist who is the Interior Secretary, and Harry M. Daugherty, the fraudster who is attorney general. GOP reaction from the Throttle Industrialists wanted the government to stop legislating for business and actually helping businesses make a profit. In the early 1920s, the Supreme Court overturned progressive legislation. The Supreme Court ruled in Adkins v. Children's Hospital (1923) that women do not deserve special protection in the workplace. They said that in the 19th century, it was the first time that the world had been in the world. Under President Harding, companies can expand without any problems with antitrust laws. The Interstate Trade Commission was led by people who sympathised with the leaders of the railways. The Aftermath of War industrialists persuaded the government to release control that had been installed on the farm during The First World War. The Esch-Cummins Traffic Act of 1920 returned the railways to private driving. He pledged to the Interstate Trade Commission to guarantee their profitability. The Merchant Navy Act of 1920 authorized the government to sell its war fleet of 1,500 ships at extremely low prices. The 1915 La Follette Marine Act improved working conditions for sailors, but it hurt the U.S. shipping industry economically because they now struggled to compete with foreigners who didn't treat their crews very well. The workers struggled toward friendly government support; There were a lot of strikes and wage cuts. In 1921, Congress created the Veterans Offices to operate hospitals and provide professional rehabilitation for people with disabilities. The American Legion was formed in 1919 by Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, Jr. It was a support/social group for veterans. The legion persuaded Congress in 1924 to pass the Adjusted Compensation Act, which gave money to all former soldiers, depending on their years of service. America rejected the Treaty of Versailles because the Treaty of Versailles was rejected, technically at war with Germany, Austria and Hungary for three years after the truce. Congress passed a joint resolution in July 1921 that officially declared war. Isolation was paramount in Washington. President Harding hated the League of Nations and initially refused to support the League's world health program. Secretary Hughes has secured the rights of U.S. oil companies to share oil lands with Britain. Several world powers have met with the Disarmament conference from 1921 to 1922 to discuss the disarmament of their own Navy. Secretary Hughes led the U.S. delegation. The 1922 Five-Power Naval Treaty limited the construction of certain types of large naval vessels and limited the proportion of ships the country could build (e.g. Japan could build 3/5 as many ships as America). Submarines and destroyers have not been restricted. He also stated that the British and Americans would refrain from strengthening their wealth in the Far East, including the Philippines. The Japanese have not been subject to such restrictions. The Four-Power Treaty between Britain, Japan, France and the United States has replaced the 20-year Anglo-Japanese treaty and preserved the status quo in the Pacific. In the late 1920s, americans were outlaws of war. Calvin Coolidge's secretary of state, Frank. Mr Kellogg signed the Kellogg-Briand pact with the French Foreign Minister in 1928. The convention, known as the Paris Pact, has been ratified by 62 nations. He tried to ban the war, but there was one big exception: defense wars were still allowed. Hiking the tariff is higher because businessmen did not want Europe to flood U.S. markets with cheap goods after the war, Congress passed the Fordney-McCumber Customs Act in 1922, raising the tariff from 27% to 35%. Presidents

Harding and Coolidge were much more inclined to increase tariffs than to reduce them; this was a problem: Europe had to sell the goods to the United States to get the money to repay its war debts. Europeans also responded by increasing customs duties. In 1923, Colonel Charles R. Forbes, head of the Veterans Bureau, was caught stealing \$200 million from the government, mostly in connection with the construction of veterans' hospitals. In the Teapot Dome Scandal (1921), the Interior Minister, Albert B. Fall, convinced the Secretary of the Navy to transfer valuable oil-land len to the Interior Ministry (the land was owned by the Navy). Fall was bribed with \$100,000 to lease the land to oilers Harry F. Sinclair and Edward L. Doheny. Attorney General Daugherty was accused of issuing pardons and liquor licenses. He died of pneumonia and thrombosis in San Francisco on August 2, 1923. Silent Cal Coolidge Vice President Calvin Coolidge took over the presidency after Harding's death. He was extremely shy and gave very boring speeches. Coolidge did not change the business-friendly policy created by Harding. Frustrated farmers after the end of World War I, farms struggled because the federal government stopped guaranteeing high prices and other nations began to grow more crops. The machines allowed farmers to grow more crops, but this would which lowered prices. The Capper-Volstead Act exempted farmers' marketing associations from antitrust The McNary-Haugen Bill sought to keep agricultural prices high by empowering the government to buy plant excess and sell them abroad. President Coolidge vetoed the bill because the bill would have cost the government money. Prior to the 1924 election, the Democratic Party held a three-way race for the White House in 1924. In the end, John W. Davis was chosen to compete against Calvin Coolidge (Republican) and La Follette (Progressive) for the presidency. Senator La Follette of Wisconsin led the new liberal Progressive Party. He was supported by the American Labor Federation and farmers. The Progressives called for government ownership of the railroads and relief for farmers, opposing monopolies and work against measures, 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 foundings isolationism continued in Coolidge's second term. Exceptions are made in the Caribbean and Central America, where Americans have been involved in some armed conflicts in Haiti and Nicaragua. In 1926, the Mexican government announced that it had control over its oil reserves. Despite U.S. oil companies' support for the war, Coolidge has diplomatically resolved the situation. After World War I, America became a lender to the world, borrowing money from different countries. The United States demanded to be repaid the \$10 billion that had been lent to the Allies in World War I. The Allies objected to the debt, pointing out that many soldiers had been lost and that America only had to write off loans as war costs. America's postwar tariffs have also made it harder for European allies to earn money to pay off their debts. Unraveling the debt bunch of America's repayment claims from France and Britain due to these countries' demand for wartime reparations from Germany. The Allies hoped to use the money they received from Germany to pay off their American debts. The Dawes plan negotiated by Charles Dawes in 1924 dealt with the issue of debt repayment. He created German reparations and allowed americans to make private loans to Germany. The Germans used these loans to pay off the reparations the Allies used to pay off war debts to the Americans. The downturn in the world economy disrupted the flow of money, and as a result, the United States never fully received the repayment of the war from Europe. Herbert Hoover's triumph, 1928 When Calvin Coolidge decided not to run for the In 1928, Republicans elected Herbert Hoover. Hoover supported isolationism, individualism, free enterprise and small government. He was a good leader. His other strengths were his integrity, his humanism, his passion for compiling facts, his ability to inspire efficiency, administrative talent and the loyalty of close associates. Democrats nominated Alfred E. Nominated. He was a Roman Catholic in a predominantly Protestant country. This is the first time radio has been widely used in election campaigns. He was mostly helping Hoover's campaign. Smith was unable to win the South due to a combination of Catholicism, opposition to the ban, and liberal ideals. Herbert Hoover won the election in 1928 in a landslide, became the first Republican candidate in 52 years (except harding Tennessee to win) to win the state, which broke away. President Hoover's first steps The unorganized wage-living and unorganized farmers have not become rich in a growing economy. The Agricultural Marketing Act, passed in 1929, was designed to help farmers by setting up the Federal Agriculture Council. The board brought agricultural excesses, hoping to stabilize agricultural prices. The board created the Grain Stabilization Corporation and cotton stabilization corporation, which also bought surpluses. The companies failed after farmers produced too much surplus, going beyond the board's budget. The 1930 Hawley-Smoot tariff was intended to be a slight tariff, but Congress rejected several amendments and turned it into a bill that raised the tariff to 60%. It was the country's highest defense tariff in peacetime. The tariff has been aerated by the depression that has already begun in America and other nations, and it has increased international financial chaos. The Great Crash Ends the Golden Twenties The stock market collapsed in October 1929. This was partly triggered by the British, who raised their interest rates in order to bring back the capital lured abroad by US investment. The British needed money and were unable to trade with the United States because of high tariffs. On Black Tuesday, October 29, 1929, millions of shares were sold in panic. By the end of 1929, two months after the first collapse, shareholders had lost \$40 billion. As a result of the accident, millions lost their jobs and thousands of banks closed. The United States was the toughest industrialized nation to reach. This accident led to the Great Depression. One of the main causes of the Great Depression was the overproduction of farms and factories. The nation's ability to produce goods has run its ability to consume or pay for it. All the money was invested in factories and other production agencies; there was not enough money for salaries and wages. Excessive credit growth has also contributed to depression. The Great Depression has exacerbated the economic state in Europe, which has not yet fully recovered from the First World War. In the 1930s, drought scorched the Mississippi Valley, causing thousands of farms to be sold. Hoovervilles: a nickname for tin-and-paper shantytowns. Grim times for grim individuals at the beginning of the great global crisis, President Hoover considered that industry self-sufficiency has made America great, and that the government should not play a role in people's well-being. He soon realized, however, that people's well-being in a national disaster was a direct problem for the government. Hoover devised a plan in which the government would help railways, banks, and rural credit companies in the hope that if financial health was restored to the top of the economic pyramid, then unemployment would be alleviated as prosperity tricked down. Hoover's efforts were criticized for insansing government money to the big bankers who allegedly started the depression. Hoover Battles of the Great Depression President Hoover persuaded Congress to pay \$22.5 billion in useful utilities. (e.g. Hoover Dam) Hoover oposed any project he saw as socialism. Ex: Vetoed the Muscle Shoals Bill, which was designed to dam the Tennessee River and sell government-produced electricity competing with citizens of private companies. In 1932, Congress established 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 Prohibition Act in 1932, which outlawed anti-union treaties and prohibited federal courts from stopping strikes, boycotts and peaceful strikes. Routing the bonus army of Washington veterans of The First World War was hit hard by the Great Depression. Bonus Expeditionary Force (BEF) converge at the Capitol in the summer of 1932. They demanded that Congress fully pay the deferred bonus passed by Congress in 1924 (the payment was due to be paid in 1945). After the BEF refused to leave the Capitol, President Hoover sent in the military to evacuate the group. The ensuing riots and incidents further publicly desensied Hoover. Japanese militarists attack China in September 1931, Japanese imperialists, seeing that the West has become invaded by the Great Depression, invaded the Chinese province of Manchuria. Although the League of Nations was directly violated, the League could do nothing because there was no support from America. In 1932, Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson decided to attack the Japanese only diplomatically. He issued the Stimson doctrine, which stated that the United States does not recognize the territory acquired by force. Japan ignored the dotrino and moved to Shanghai in 1932. The violence continued without interference from the National League. Hoover pioneers of good-for-all policy as President Hoover sought to improve relations with Latin America. He withed u.S. troops from Haiti and Nicaragua. Hoover's actions laid the foundations for President Roosevelt's Good Neighbor policy. 11 Chapter 32 Of the Great Depression and the New Deal 1933-1939 For Republicans Republicans Herbert Hoover is running for president in 1932. Democrats chose Franklin Delano Roosevelt (FDR). He was born into a wealthy New York family and served as governor of New York. FDR: Politician is a wheelchair FDR wife, Eleanor Roosevelt, very active in her husband's political career. He was loved by liberals and hated by conservatives. FDR was a very good public speaker. In the 1932 elections, Democrats called for balanced fiscal and social and economic reforms. Presidential hopefuls during the 1932 election, FDR attacked the Republican Old Deal and endorsed the New Deal for the Forgotten Man. Many Americans did not trust the Republican party because of the terrible economic state of the country (Great Depression). Herbert Hoover thought the worst of the crisis was over. Hoover reaffirmed his belief in American free enterprise and individualism. Hoover's 1932 humiliation of Franklin Roosevelt won the 1932 election by an overwhelming majority, both in the popular vote and in the Electoral College. From the 1932 election onwards, black supremacists have become a vital part of the Democratic Party, especially in northern urban centers. FDR and the Three R's: Relief, Recovery, Reform March 6-10, President Roosevelt declared the national banking holiday as an introduction to the opening of banks on a help basis. The One Hundred Days Congress/Emergency Congress (March 9-June 16, 1933) passed a series of laws to help improve the state of the country. This Congress Congress has also passed some FDR New Deal programs that are focused on: relief, recovery, reform. The short-term goals were aid and immediate recovery, and the long-term goals were lasting recovery and reform. Some New Deal programs gave the president unprecedented powers, which included the president's ability to create legislation. Many of the programs that gave the president that authority have been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. Congress has given President Roosevelt an extraordinary blind test: some of the laws have given the president legislative authority. The New Deal legislation has embraced progressive ideas like unemployment insurance, retirement insurance, minimum wage regulation, conservation and development of natural resources, and restrictions on child labor. Roosevelt's handling of the Money Congress passed the Emergency Banking Relief Act of 1933, which authorized the president to regulate bank transactions and foreign exchange and re-solvent banks. President Roosevelt gave fireside conversations on the radio, reassuring public confidence in banks. Congress created the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) under the Glass-Steagall Bank Reform Act. The FDIC has secured individual bank deposits of up to \$5,000. This put an end to the nation's epidemic of the disease. President Roosevelt took the nation off the gold. gold. by the Treasury buying gold from citizens. From this point on, only paper transactions were accepted. One of the aims of the FDR was to create modest inflation. This would ease the burden on debtors and encourage new production. Inflation was at an increased price over time. This policy has increased the amount of dollars in circulation. Job creation in the unemployed FDR has created jobs in the federal money jumpstart of the economy. The Civil Defense Corps (CCC) employed about 3 million people in government camps. Their work included reforeforealing, firefighting, flood control and swamp drainage. The Federal Emergency Relief Act was Congress' first major effort to tackle mass unemployment. He set up the Federal Emergency Assistance Administration (FERA), which gave states direct relief payments or money for wages for work projects. The Civil Works Administration (CWA), a branch of FERA, was designed to provide temporary jobs for the winter emergency. Thousands of unemployed people were employed in letter-scaring and other manual labor. Relief has been granted under the Agriculture Adjustment Act (AAA) that is available for millions of dollars to help farmers meet their mortgages. The Homeowners Loan Corporation (HOLC) helped many households that had trouble paying their mortgages. In the Sun for all Demagog despite New Deal efforts, unemployment continues to plague the nation. Opponents of FDR policy included Father Charles Coughlin, who preached anti-New Deal speeches on the radio. Senator Huey P. Long has released his Share Our Wealth program, in which every family in the United States would receive \$5,000. Dr. Francis E. Townsend attracted millions of elderly citizens with his plan to give every citizen over the age of 60 \$200 a month. In 1935, Congress adopted the Works Progress Administration (WPA) program to provide work for useful projects (i.e. buildings, roads, etc.). Taxpayers have criticised the agency for doing useless work for people, such as painting murals. New visibility for women has begun to break gender barriers in holding positions in the federal government, including the presidential cabinet. Ruth Benedict: took action in the field of anthropology Pearl Buck: written by the Chinese peasant society; He won the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1938. Helping the industry and workforce was the cornerstone of New Deal agency was the National Recovery Administration (NRA). It is designed to bring industries together to create a set of fair business practices (fair business and employees). Working hours have been reduced so that more people can be added; minimum wage has been set workers have the right to organize. In 1935, the Supreme Court declared the NRA (Schechter vs. United States) unconstitutional, as nra nra powers of the president and allowed Congress to control individual business, not just interstate trade. The Public Works Office (PWA) aimed to ensure long-term restoration. The agency, led by Harold L. Ickes, has spent more than \$4 billion on thousands of projects, including public buildings, highways and dams. Congress repealed a ban on the 21st Amendment in late 1933 to increase federal revenue and employment, paying farmers no farm to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration (AAA) trying to reduce crop surpluses, leading to lower crop prices. The AAA has set standard parity prices for basic commodities. The agency also paid farmers to be non-agricultural (to reduce their crop). The Supreme Court declared the AAA unconstitutional in 1936, stating that its tax programs were illegal. In a second attempt to make farmers farm less, Congress passed the Soil Protection and Domestic Allocation Act of 1936. Under the guide of conservation, it reduced crop land by paying farmers to plant crops that preserve the soil. The Second Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 continued on defence payments; if farmers comply with the area restrictions on certain goods, they would be eligible for payments. Dust Bowls and Black Blizzards Late in 1933, the Dust Bowl hit many states in the trans-Mississippi Plains. This was caused by drought, wind, and over-farming of the land. The Frazier-Lemke Farm Bankruptcy Act, passed in 1934, suspended mortgage foreclosures on farms for 5 years. In 1935, the Supreme Court struck down him. In 1935, the Resettlement Directorate, moved close farmers to better lands. The Indian Reorganization Act of 1934 encouraged Native American tribes to establish self-government and preserve their indigenous crafts and traditions. 77 tribes refused to organize under the law, while hundreds organized it. Batting bankers and Big Business to protect the public from investment fraud, Congress passed the Truth in Securities Act (Federal Securities Act). The persons selling the investments had to inform their investors about the risks of the investment. The Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) was established in 1934. This ensured the stock market's oversight. TVA Harnesses of Tennessee New Traders accused the electric energy industry of charging the public too much money for electricity. In 1933, the One Hundred Days Congress established the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA). It's designed to build dams on the Tennessee River. In addition to ensuring employment and long-term recovery, these projects would provide the government with information on exactly how much money is production and distribution of electricity. It would be a metric that the government could use to assess fees for private companies. The TVA is one of the most prospering prospering areas in the poverty-stricken in the United States. Conservatives viewed the New Deal programs as socialist and eventually helped limit the TVA-style management of the Tennessee Valley. Housing and Social Security The Federal Housing Administration (FHA), adopted in 1934, has tried to improve the housing industry. It has given small loans to homeowners for the purpose of repairing their homes and buying new ones. The United States Housing Authority (USHA) was adopted in 1937. It is designed to lend to states or communities for low-cost housing developments. The 1935 Social Security Act provided federal state unemployment insurance. For the safety of old age, specific categories of retired workers were to receive regular payments from Washington. Social security has been inspired by the example of some of Europe's highly industrialised nations. The goal of Social Security was to provide support to urbanized Americans who could not support themselves in the economy. In the past, Americans have maintained themselves with growing food in the economy. Now they were just relying on the money from their work. If they lost their jobs, they couldn't eat. Republicans opposed Social Security. The New Deal Labor Congress passed the National Labor Relations Act of 1935 (Wagner Law) to help unions. This law created a strong National Labor Relations Council for administrative purposes and strengthened the right to work to engage in self-organization and collective bargaining through representatives of their own choice. The unworked workers began to organize under John L. Lewis, chief of the United Miners. In 1935, he founded the Committee of the Industrial Organization (CIO). The CIO led a series of strikes, including a sit-down strike at the General Motors automaker in 1936. Congress passed the Fair Labor Standards Act (Wages and Hours Bill) in 1938. Industries involved in interstate trade had to set minimum wages and maximum hours. Children under the age of 16 were prohibited from working. In 1938, the CIO joined the AF in the L and the name Committee of Industry Organization changed Congress to industrial organizations. The CIO was led by John Lewis. By 1940, the CIO claimed about 4 million members. Landon Challenges the Champ The Republicans chose Alfred M. Landon to run against President Roosevelt in the election of 1936. Republicans condemned the New Deal for radicalism, experimentation, confusion, and fearful waste. Democrats received significant support from the millions of people that benefited from the New Deal programs. President Roosevelt was re-elected president with a one-sided victory. FDR won primarily because it appealed to the forgotten man (the South, blacks, urbanites, the poor). Nine old men on the bench ratified in 1933, in the 20th century. Six weeks to cotton wool. Roosevelt saw his re-election as a mandate to pursue New Deal reforms. The Supreme Court was dominated by older ultraconservatives who tried to stop many of the socialist New Deal programs. With his continued Democratic victory in Congress and the presidency, Roosevelt felt that the American people wanted the New Deal. He argued that the Supreme Court should be in line with public opinion. In 1937, Roosevelt proposed legislation that would allow him to give liberal justice to the Court: a new justice would be added for all members over the age of 70 who would not retire. The plan received a lot of negative feedback. The plan was called a court packing plan. The court is changing course, with public opinion criticizing Roosevelt for trying to mesmerized the Supreme Court. That was an insult to the system of checks and balances. Probably because of public pressure, the Supreme Court has begun supporting new deal legislation. This included Attorney General Owen J. Roberts, who was previously seen as a Conservative. A series of deaths and the resignation of the judges allowed Roosevelt to appoint nine judges to the court. The Supreme Court debate in 1937 over the cost of FDR is much political capital. For this reason, few New Deal reforms were adopted after 1937. In Twilight of the New Deal A Roosevelt first term, 1933-1937, unemployment still ran high and recovery was slow. In 1937, the economy suffered another downturn. This was caused by a reduction in expenditure. Consumer spending was cut because Social Security taxes cut wages. The Roosevelt administration has also cut spending to try to keep a balanced budget. (The New Deal has been lacking for years, but they were all slightly small and none of them were intentional.) The downturn led FDR to embrace the recommendations of BRITISH economist John Maynard Keynes. Keynesianism Economics: government money is used to boost the pumping of the economy and stimulate consumer spending; this policy deliberately causes a budget deficit. Congress passed the Hatch Act of 1939. It prevented federal administration officials from running an active political campaign and being a kava group. It also prohibited the use of state resources for political purposes and the collection of campaign contributions from aid recipients. New Deal or Raw Deal? Opponents of the New Deal have accused the president of spending too much money on his programs, significantly increasing public debt. From 1932 to 1939, the national debt increased from \$19 trillion to \$40 trillion. The federal government has become much stronger under FDR. The New Deal didn't end with depression; this only gave temporary relief citizens. Many economists eventually argued that insufficient deficit spending had been used. Despite the New Deal programs' efforts, production still exceeded spending. Not until World War II was a problem of unemployment. FDR's balance sheet of New Deal proponents argued that relief, not the economy, was the primary goal of the war on depression. Roosevelt believed that the government was morally obligated to prevent mass starvation and hunger from steering the economy. FDR has potentially saved capitalism by eliminating some of the worst mistakes (e.g. poor working conditions). If his programs had not been implemented, socialism could have played a greater role in the nation. FDR was hamiltonian that supported big government, but he was the Jeffersonian that supported the forgotten man. New Deal Acronyms Acronym Acronym Definition AAA Agricultural Adjustment Administration CCC Civil Conservation Corps CWA Civil Works Administration FERA Federal Emergency Relief Administration FHA Federal Housing Administration FSA Farm Security Administration HOLC Home Owners Loan Corporation NRA National Recovery Administration NYA National Youth Administration PWA Public Works Administration REA Rural Electrification Administration SSA Social Security Administration TVA Tennessee Valley Authority WPA War Projects (Progress) Administration 12 Chapter 33 Franklin D. Roosevelt and the Shadow of War 1933-1941 London Conference 1933 In the summer of 2010, 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 exchange rates. President Roosevelt opposed the conference because he didn't want to interfere in his own plans to fix the U.S. economy. Without the support of the United States, the London Economic Conference fell apart. The collapse reinforced the global trend of nationalism, while making international cooperation increasingly difficult. Freedom (a?) for Filipinos and recognition of the Russians pursuing the nation's isolationist policies, President Roosevelt withdrew from Asia. Congress passed the Tydings-McDuffie Act in 1934, which secured the independence of the Philippines by 1946. The nation did not want to support the Philippines if Japan attacked it. In 1933, Roosevelt officially recognized the Soviet Union, opened trade, and created friendship to counter the threat of German power in Europe and Japanese power in Asia. Becoming a good neighbor FDR started out as a good neighbor policy in which America does not intervene or interfere with Latin American countries. All marines left Haiti in 1934. America has also issued some controls on Cuba and Panama. When the Mexican government took U.S. oil ownership in 1938, President Roosevelt stuck to his unarmed policy of intervention and finally reached an agreement in 1941. Secretary Hull reciprocal trade agreements Congress has adopted for mutual law in 1934, which was designed to reduce the tariff. That law allowed the president to lower tariffs with a country if that country also lowered its tariffs. By the end of 1939, Foreign Minister Hull had reached a deal with 21 countries. Trade agreements have dramatically increased U.S. foreign trade. The law paved the way for the U.S.-led free trade international economic system, which was founded after World War II. Storm cellar isolacia after the Great Depression, totalitarianism spread across Europe. Joseph Stalin took control of the Communist Soviet Union and killed hundreds of thousands of political opponents. Benito Mussolini took over Italy in 1922. Adolf Hitler took over Germany in 1933. Hitler was the most dangerous of all dictators because he had great power and was impulsive. In 1936, Nazi Hitler and fascist Mussolini formed an alliance on the Rome-Berlin axis. In 1934, Japan terminated the Washington Naval Treaty and accelerated the construction of large battleships. Mussolini, who sought power and glory in Africa, attacked Ethiopia in 1935. The Americans maintained an isolationist attitude because they believed that the oceans surrounding the country would protect them. In 1934, Congress passed the Johnson Debt Default Act, preventing debt-avoiding nations from lending further from the United States. Congress is enacting the Neutrality Congress to keep America out of the war by enacting the neutrality laws of 1935, 1936 and 1937. The laws stated that when the president declared the existence of a foreign war, certain restrictions would automatically take effect. In regards to the countries that participated in the war (victim or aggressor), no American could legally sail one of the ships, sell or supply ammunition to them or give them a loan. Because America didn't help its democratic friends, America actually helped provoke the aggressors (because it didn't deter them). America Dooms Loyalist Spain The 1936-1939 Spanish Civil War began when Spanish rebels led by fascist General Francisco Franco rebelled against the left-wing Republican government in Madrid. With the help of Mussolini and Hitler, Franco overthrew the loyalist regime, which was supported by the Soviet Union. This war was a dress rehearsal for World War I because it was attended by many of the same countries. A small group of American volunteers (Abraham Lincoln Brigade) fought with loyalists. The United States wanted to stay out of the war, so Congress amended the Neutrality Act to apply an arms embargo to both loyalists and rebels. In 1937 invaded China. President Roosevelt refused to call this invasion a war, so the Neutrality Act didn't take effect. If he'd called it a war, he'd have cut off ammunition sales to the Chinese. However, the consequence is that, that the Japanese can still buy war supplies from the United States. FDR gave his quarantine speech in 1937, in which he proposed an economic embargo against aggressive dictators. The public opposed this, so the FDR did not follow its plan. In 1937, Japanese planes sank an American ship, the Panay. Tokyo quickly apologized and was accepted by the United States. In 1935, Hitler violated the Treaty of Versailles by introducing mandatory 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 did indeed vote in favour of the occupation, fully aware that if it resisted, Germany would take over Austria vigorously.) At a conference in Munich in September 1938, Western European democracies allowed Germany to keep Sultaland (part of Czechoslovakia). They hoped it would prevent Hitler from taking over other countries. But it didn't. In March 1939, Hitler took over all of Czechoslovakia. (See Note from Austria.) Hitler's belligneeness and U.S. neutrality were 1939. The Hitler-Stalin pact meant that Germany would wage war against Poland and Western democracies without fear of retaliation from the Soviet Union. On September 1, 1939, Hitler invaded Poland. Britain and France, respecting their commitments to Poland, declared war on Germany; World War II has begun. Although the Americans were highly anti-Nazi, they wanted to stay out of the war. Britain and France needed war material from America, so Congress passed the Neutrality Act of 1939. (Previous neutrality laws prohibited trade with them.) This new law has allowed European democracies to buy American war materials as long as the goods are transported on their own ships and paid for in cash. This allowed America to avoid loans, war debts and the sinking of American ships. Demand for war goods helped end the 1937-1938 recession and resolved the decades-long unemployment crisis. The fall of France In the months after poland's fall, it was called a false war, as France and the United Kingdom had not yet really participated in the war. The Soviet Union took over Finland despite Congress lending Finland \$30 million. The fake war ended between April and May 1940, when Hitler took over Denmark, Norway, the Netherlands and Belgium. France fell in June 1940. When France surrendered, the Americans realized that only England was standing hitler to control the whole of Europe. FDR and Congress quickly set out to build large air fleets and a two-ocean fleet. On September 6, 1940, Congress passed the Law of The Sorings; under this measure, america drafted it in its first peacetime. At the 1940 Havana Conference, the United States agreed to protect Latin America from German aggression (the doctrine). On November 9, 1938, German Jews fleeing the Holocaust were attacked (Kristallnacht, broken glass at night). Following the attacks, thousands of Jews were sent to concentration camps. FDR set up the War Refugee Council after learning of the Nazi genocide. It was created to help victims of the Nazis and other Axis powers. By the end of the war, more than 6 million Jews had been murdered during the Holocaust. After Britain's support, France fell to Germany, hitler launched air strikes against Britain in August 1940 (Battle of Britain). During the Battle of Britain, radio broadcasts took the drama from the London air raids directly to American homes. Sympathy for Britain has grown, but that has not been enough to push the United States to war. The strongest group among Britain's aid support groups is to protect America by helping allies. Isolationists organized the First Committee of America, claiming that America should focus on the power to protect its own shores. On September 2, 1940, President Roosevelt moved 50 destroyers from World War I to Britain. In return, Britain gave the United States 8 valuable defensive base sites in the Western Hemisphere. The transfer of warships was a blatant violation of America's obligations of neutrality. Breaking the two-cycle tradition Republicans chose Wendell L. Willkie in the 1940 election. Republicans condemned the alleged dictatorship of FDR and opposed the failure of the New Deal. Roosevelt decided to run for a third term, arguing that in times of war, the country needs the experience. At this point, the two-term presidential border only existed in tradition. FDR won the 1940 election; voters generally felt that if there was going to be a war, the FDR's experience was needed. With the Landmark Lend-Lease Act fearing the collapse of Britain, Congress passed the Lend-Lease Bill in 1941, under the pretext of defending America. This allowed America to hire weapons for the world's democracies who needed them. (Europeans had no money to buy weapons; the Neutrality Act of 1939 required cash.) When the war ended, the weapons and tanks could be returned. Opponents of the bill, like Senator Taft, have criticized it, saying guns will be destroyed and cannot return after the war. It was set up as a program that allows democracies to win the war and keep it out of America. The bill was a semblance of neutrality. Hitler saw the Lend-Lease Bill as an unofficial declaration of war. On May 21, 1941, Germany avoided attacking American ships, 1941. Charting before the attack on New World A Pearl Harbor 2 events marked the course of World War II: the fall of France June 1940, and Hitler's invasion of the Soviet Union in June 1941. Hitler was a member of the 1941 World War I. He hoped to concentrate the oil and other resources of the Soviet Union and then on Britain. President Roosevelt sent military supplies to the Soviet Union. In August 1941, Roosevelt and British Prime Minister Winston Churchill met and came up with the eight-point Atlantic Charter at the Atlantic Conference. He discussed the goals of the war. Among other things, he promised that there would be no territorial changes contrary to the will of the population; reaffirmed the right of the people to choose their own form of governance; and declared that he had disarmed the aggressors. U.S. Destroyers and Hitler U-Ships Clash Because Germany held sinking weapons for delivery, FDR decided to provide U.S. warships with escort supplies to Britain (July 1941). After a series of U.S. ships were sunk by German submarines, Congress voted in November 1941 to repeal the Neutrality Act of 1939. This allowed merchant ships to be legally armed and enter combat zones with ammunition in Britain. Surprise assault on Pearl Harbor since September 1940, Japan has been allied with Germany. Japan's war effort depended on trade with America. At the end of 1940, however, Washington imposed the first trade embargo on Japan. The U.S. has offered to lift the embargo if Japan ends the war with China. Japan disagreed with America's terms and continued to fight. On December 7, 1941, Japanese bombers attacked Pearl Harbor, killing 2,348 people. (List of deceased) Most of the U.S. battleships were significantly damaged, but aircraft carriers in the 3 Pacific Fleets were spared because they were out of port. On December 8, the United States declared war on Japan. On December 11, 1941, Germany and Italy declared war on the United States and declared war on them. America's transformation from bystander to belligerent Pearl Harbor united Americans in their desire for war. Before the attack, however, most Americans only supported policies that could lead to war. They didn't want Britain to fall into Germany and they wanted to stop Japan from expanding. Page 13, p. 34 He stated that if the United States entered the war, it would first focus its efforts on Germany. After defeating Germany, the Allies focused on Japan. The Allies Trade Space of the time in the U.S., World War II is much more complicated than The First World War. Fed, dressed and transported all over the world. The shock of War National Unity during World War I accelerated the integration of immigrants into American society. Unlike the First World War, minority almost no witch was hunted with an exception was when 110,000 Japanese-Americans were forced into concentration camps in Turin. This was authorised by the Implementing Regulation 9066. Washington feared they might act as sabots in Japan in the event of an invasion. The Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of the Korematsu v. USA concentration camps (1944). The conservative Congress has canceled many New Deal programs. President Roosevelt declared in 1943 that the New Deal reform era was over. Construction of the war machine The Great Depression is completely over with the rush of military orders. According to the War Production Board (WPB), which oversaw U.S. wartime production, U.S. factories produced huge amounts of weapons, such as weapons and aircraft. WPB has stopped the production of non-essential products such as passenger cars. The government introduced a national speed limit and petrol dispensing after America's natural rubber stockpile was disrupted from Britain's Malaysia and the Dutch East Indies. The lack of consumer goods led to sharp inflation in 1942. The Office of Price Administration (OPA) eventually lowered prices and dampened inflation. The War Labour Council (WLB) has set a cap on wage increases. Unhappy with the pay cap, some unions have called on its members to go on strike. In June 1943, Congress passed the Smith-Connally anti-strike law. He authorized the federal government to operate industries that were under strike, such as coal mines and railroads. Labor and women power Even with some industrial and farm workers being exempt from the draft, the draft left the nation's farms and factories lacking staff. In 1942, thousands of Mexican farm workers, known as braceros, were brought to America to harvest Western farms. The armed forces drafted nearly 216,000 women in World War II. The most well-known were the WAACs (Army), WAVES (Navy), and ARS (Coast Guard). Although millions of women took jobs in factories, most women continued their traditional household roles. War migration War has caused Americans to move around the country. Many blacks left the South to work in the North, leading to racial tensions in the north. In response to demands for equal opportunities for black supremacists, Roosevelt set up the Fair Employment Practices Commission (FEPC) committee to verify compliance with the executive order, which prohibited discrimination in the defense industry. During World War II, FDR gave a disproportionate proportion of southern defence treaties to help it become more economically advanced. In 1944, the invention of a mechanical cotton picker made the Cotton South's demand for cheap labor disappear. As a result, millions of black supremacists moved north. Thousands of Native Americans served in the armed European commies and Navajos in the Pacific made valuable contributions as code talkers in which radio was broadcast language (incomprehensible to axis powers). Holding the Home Front of America was not as badly affected by the war as the rest of the world. The war significantly helped the American economy, and by the end of the war, the nation's GNP and citizens' disposable income had increased significantly. The federal government was much more involved in the lives of individual citizens during World War II, and it gives way to the future role of the government. Public debt rose from \$49 billion to \$259 billion between 1941 and 1945. Most of the war costs were borrowed. At the same time as the attack on Pearl Harbor in the Pacific, the Rising Sun launched attacks on various Far Eastern strongholds, including U.S. outposts in Guam, Wake and the Philippines. In the Philippines, U.S. forces, led by General MacArthur, stood up to the invading Japanese forces for five months. On April 9, 1942, U.S. troops surrendered. They were treated with cruel cruelty in the 80-mile Bataan death march to prisoner of war camps. On May 6, 1942, the island castle of Corregidor did not surrender, giving the Japanese complete control over the Philippines. Japan Tide on midway in May 1942, fought a decisive naval battle in the Coral Sea between a U.S. carrier task force, with Australian support, and a Japanese carrier task force. Although it suffered losses, the U.S. halted the Japanese advance. It was the first battle in which all the fighting was carried out on carrier-based aircraft. On June 3-6, 1942, a naval battle was fought near Midway. If the Japanese took the Midway, they'd be able to launch a direct attack on Pearl Harbor. Admiral Chester W. Nimitz commanded a small carrier force led by Admiral Raymond A. Spruance against the vast invading Japanese fleet. The Japanese retreated after losing the four carriers. Midway was a turning point in the Pacific War. Along with the Battle of the Coral Sea, American success at Midway stopped the Japanese. From August 1942 to February 1943, the Americans fought for control of Guadalcanal Island to protect shipping lanes from America to Australia across the Southwest Pacific. Japanese troops evacuated Guadalcanal in February 1943. The accident rate was more than 10:1 (Japanese:American). The U.S. Navy leapfrogged several Japanese-held islands in the Pacific Ocean. Japanese soldiers were known to fight until all the men died. So instead of fighting for every island, the strategy was to lay siege to nearby islands and then besieged the surrounding islands. Admiral Chester Nimitz has successfully coordinated naval, air and ground attacks in the Pacific. Saipan Island, Tinian Island, and the large islands of the Marianas fell to U.S. attackers in July and 1944. The Mariana Islands, the United States the new B-29 superbombers were able to carry out back-and-forth bombing raids on Japan's islands. Hitler's allied hat The Battle of the Atlantic was fought between the German submarine fleet and allied ships, which were defended by Allied ships. The introduction of air patrols and radar eventually helped the Allies win the Battle of the Atlantic. The turning point of the land war against Hitler came at the end of 1942. At the Battle of El Alamein in October 1942, British General Bernard Montgomery defeated the Germans, led by Marshal Erwin Rommel. In September 1942, the Soviets revered Hitler's attack on Stalingrad and caught thousands of German soldiers. (It was a turning point in the war in the Soviet Union.) The second front from North Africa to Rome Many Americans, including President Roosevelt, wanted to begin a diversionary invasion of France in 1942 or 1943. They feared that the Soviets, who could not hold out against Germany forever, could reach a separate peace agreement, as they did in 1918, leaving the Western allies alone to face Germany alone. British military planners have instead attacked Hitler in the soft underworld of the Mediterranean. The Americans finally agreed. U.S. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower led an attack on the French North African army in November 1942. The invasion was the most powerful water effort of all time in history. The German-Italian army surrendered in Tunisia in May 1943. In Casablanca, President Roosevelt met Winston Churchill in January 1943. The two agreed to step up the war in the Pacific, attack Sicily, increase pressure on Italy and insist on unconditionally granting the enemy. Allied forces seized 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 placed on June 4, 1944, on May 2, 1945 (five days before Germany was surrendered), surrendering thousands of Italian axis soldiers and became prisoners of war. Allied battles in Italy have diverted German troops from the Soviet and French fronts, but delayed the Allied invasion of Normandy by several months. This gave the Soviets more time to take over eastern European territory. D-Day: June 6, 1944 President Roosevelt, Winston Churchill, and Stalin met in Tehran, Iran from November 28 to December 1 to coordinate on the second front. One of the most important results of the meeting was the agreement on broad plans, especially those that launched Soviet attacks on Germany from the east at the same time as the Allied Western attack. Since the United States has secured the most Allied troops for the invasion of Europe, U.S. General has been ordered to do so. French Normandy was chosen as the point of invasion because less protected than other parts of the European coast. On June 6, 1944, on D-Day, the invasion operation took place. The Allies broke through German coastal defenses, and General George S. Patton led armoured divisions across France. Paris was released in August 1944. The first important German city to fall into the hands of the Allies was Aachen in October 1944. FDR: The fourth termite in 1944 for election in 1944, Republicans nominated Thomas E. Dewey for the presidency and isolationist Senator John W. Bricker for vice president. Democrats nominated Roosevelt for president and Senator Harry S. Truman for vice president. Roosevelt defeated Dewey Roosevelt and won an overwhelming majority of the votes in the Electoral College and was re-elected. He won primarily because the war went well. Foreign policy was a decisive factor for many voters who concluded that Roosevelt's experience was necessary to form a future organization for world peace. On December 16, 1944, Hitler used all his might against thinly held American lines in the Forest of the Arden. Its aim was to take over the Belgian port of Antwerp, which was key to the Allied supply operation. At the Battle of Bulge, the Allies were pushed back, creating a deep bulge on the Allied front. The 10-day German pressure was stopped by Air Division 101, led by Brigadier General A. C. McAuliffe. In April 1945, General Eisenhower's troops made their way to Germany and discovered concentration camps where the Nazis killed more than 6 million Jews. All the atrocities of the Holocaust were not discovered until the end of the war. The Soviets arrested Berlin in April 1945. Hitler died of a sudden stroke on April 12, 1945. Harry S. Truman took over the presidency. On 7 May 1945, the German Government surrendered unconditionally. It was declared V-E (Victory

In Europe) Day on May 8. Japan Dies Hard submarines and bombers have caused serious damage in Japan. More than 83,000 people were killed in Allied bombings in Tokyo, a similar number killed by individual atomic bombs. General MacArthur returned to the Philippines with 600 ships and 250,000 troops. In Leyte Bay, Japan lost a series of 3 battles that took place october 23-26, 1944; this marked the end of Japan's maritime power. MacArthur landed on the Philippine island of Luzon in January 1945, and in March 1945 he took Manila. Two Jima, required as an airport for injured U.S. bombers returning from Japan, was captured in March 1945. The Americans occupied the island of Okinawa after fighting between April and June 1945. The U.S. Navy suffered heavy casualties from Japanese kamikaze (suicide) pilots. By mid-1945, Japan still refused to surrender unconditionally. A A In July 1945, President Truman met with Stalin and the British leader. They gave Japan an ultimatum: surrender or destroy them. The American Manhattan Project developed the atomic bomb. Germany was the original target of the atomic bomb while it was being worked out. On July 16, 1945, the first atomic bomb was detonated as a test. On August 6, 1945, the Japanese still did not surrender and dropped a nuclear bomb on Hiroshima, causing the deaths of 180,000 people. On August 8, Stalin invaded Japan's defenses of Manchuria and Korea. After the Japanese still refused to surrender, a second nuclear bomb was dropped on Nagasaki on August 9, causing the deaths of 80,000 people. The U.S. would have had a third nuclear bomb ready by August 19, and a fourth bomb would be ready by September 1945. On August 10, 1945, Tokyo surrendered on the condition that Emperor Hirohito retain his imperial title. On August 14, 1945, the Allies accepted this condition. On September 2, 1945, the war ended, proclaimed V-J (Victory in Japan). The Allies triumphant U.S. forces suffered 1 million casualties in World War II, while the Soviet Union suffered nearly 25 million. After the war, most of the world was destroyed, while America remained virtually intact. The nation was better prepared for war than any other nation because it began to prepare about a year and a half before the official start of the war (America). Chapter 14 of Chapter 35 of the Cold War begins in 1945-1952 with Truman: The Guffy Man of Missouri President Harry S. Truman was the first president in several years not to hold a college degree. He was known as the average person of the average person. He was able to face difficulties with courage. Yalta: Deal or betrayal? In February 1945, the Great Triplet (Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin) met at a meeting in Yalta (Yalta Conference). They're planning to invad Germany. It was agreed that Poland, Bulgaria and Romania should hold free elections. Stalin ultimately violated that agreement. The Big Three has also announced plans to organise a new international peacekeeping organisation (the United Nations). The most controversial decision was looking at the Far East. The number of U.S. casualties is expected to be high in the war against Japan, so Stalin agreed to attack Japan after Germany collapsed. In return, the Soviets received the southern half of Sakhalin Island, which Russia lost to Japan and japan's Kurile Islands in 1905. The Soviet Union also received control of the railways of China's Manchuria and special privileges at the two key seaports in this area, Dairen and Port Arthur. These concessions gave Stalin control over China's vital industrial centres. The agreements reached at the Yalta conference were not very binding. A There were several ways for the Big Three to discuss post-war plans. The United States and the Soviet Union The United States abolished the necessary loan leasing aid for the Soviet Union in 1945. It also ignored Moscow's plea for a \$6 billion reconstruction loan, while approving a similar loan of \$3.75 billion to Britain in 1946. The Soviet Union has sought to guarantee its own security by creating a zone of influence around itself (the surrounding friendly countries). These zones of influence contradit President FDR's dream of Wilson, about an open world, decolonized, demilitarized and democratized. Each country believed in the universal expanse of its own form of government. The Soviet Union and the United States provoked each other in a tense 40-year standoff known as the Cold War. Shaping the postwar world in 1944, western allies met in Bretton Woods, New Hampshire (Bretton Woods Conference) and set up the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to encourage world trade by regulating currency exchange rates. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank) was established to promote economic growth in underdeveloped areas. Unlike after World War I, the United States took the lead in creating important international bodies and provided much of the funding after World War II. The Soviets refused to participate. On 25 April 1945, the United Nations Conference opened. Representatives of 50 nations have made the UN charter. This included the Security Council, which was dominated by the Big Five powers (the United States, Britain, the Soviet Union, France and China), all of which had veto power, as well as the General Assembly, which could have been controlled by smaller countries. On July 28, 1945, the Senate overwhelmingly passed the document. The UN has helped people around the world through organizations like UNESCO (UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization), FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization), and WHO (World Health Organization). In 1946, Bernard Baruch wanted to establish a United Nations agency free of a veto of great power and that had control over nuclear power, weapons and research around the world. The plan fell apart because neither the United States nor the Soviet Union wanted to give up their nuclear weapons. Germany's problem between 1945 and 1946 in Nuremberg, Germany, nazi leaders were tried and punished for war crimes. Punishments included hanging and long prison sentences. The Americans have recognised that a thriving German economy is needed for Europe to recover. The Soviets refused to support Germany's development because they feared another German war. At the end of the war, Austria and Germany were divided into 4 military occupation zones, each of which (France, Great Britain, America and the Soviet Union). Denying America post-war economic aid, the Soviet Union wanted to take war reparations from Germany. As the Soviet Union spread communism communism Eastern zone in Germany and western allies supported the idea of a reunified Germany, Germany was divided into two zones. West Germany became an independent country, and East Germany was linked to the Soviet Union as an independent satellite state, isolated from the Western world by the Iron Curtain of the Soviet Union. Berlin, still occupied by the Four Powers, was completely surrounded by the Soviet occupation zone. In 1948, the Soviet Union tried to starve the Allies out of Berlin, cutting off the city's rail and highway access. In May 1949, after America supplied many supplies, the blockade was lifted. In 1949, the governments of East and West Germany were formed. The Cold War deepened in 1946, Stalin, seeking oil concessions, broke an agreement to remove troops from Iran's northernmost province. He used the troops to help a rebel movement. When Truman protested, Stalin backed down. In 1947, George F. Kennan came up with the containment policy that tried to explain the behavior of the Soviet Union. This concept claimed that the Soviet Union was relentlessly expansive and that the Soviet Union could be contained firmly and vigilantly. This treaty was adopted by President Truman in 1947, when Congress adopted the Truman Treaty. This provided financial support to Greece to withstand communist pressure. Truman stated that U.S. policy should help any country that resists communist aggression. After World War II, France, Italy and Germany suffered from hunger and economic chaos caused by the war. There was a risk that they would be taken over by communist parties within the countries. U.S. Secretary of State George C. Marshall, with a promise of financial support, persuaded Europeans to create a common plan for their economic recovery. Marshall offered the same assistance to the Soviet Union and its allies, but the Soviets refused. The Marshall Plan gave \$12.5 billion to 16 European countries. Within a few years, Europe's economy was booming and the Communist parties were losing ground. Access to Oil in the Middle East was key to the European economic stimulus programme and the health of the American economy. Despite the threat posed by Arab nations to cut off oil supplies, President Truman officially recognized the state of Israel on May 14, 1948. America is beginning to re-arm the Cold War, the struggle to curb Soviet communism, there was no war, but it was not peace. In 1947, Congress passed the National Security Act, creating the Department of Defense. The ministry was led by a new cabinet officer, the Defence Minister. The chiefs of staff of every branch of the military. The National Security set up the National Security Council (NSC) to advise the President on security issues and set up the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) (CIA) coordinating the government's collection of facts abroad. In 1948, the United States acceded to the European Pact, the so-called North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). The pact pledged to see each nation as an attack on one. The pact also meant a departure from the US diplomatic convention, a boost to European unification and a significant step in militarising the Cold War. The Japanese people cooperated with his plans; they saw that good behaviour and acceptance of democracy would speed up the end of the occupation. In 1946, the Constitution dictated by MacArthur was adopted. He renounced militarism and introduced a Western-style democratic government. From 1946 to 1948, war criminals were tried in Tokyo. In late 1949, the Chinese nationalist government generalissimo Jiang Jieshi was forced to leave the country to the island of Formosa (Taiwan) when the Communists, led by Mao Zedong, took over the country. The collapse of nationalist China was a depressing loss for America and its allies in the Cold War, as 1/4 of the world's population fell to communism. In September 1949, the Soviet Union detonated its first atomic bomb, three years before experts thought it was possible. To move one step ahead, Truman ordered the development of the H-bomb. The first H-bomb was detonated in 1952. The Soviets detonated their first H-bomb in 1953, and the nuclear arms race entered dangerous competition. The Korean volcano erupted when Japan collapsed in 1945, Korea was divided into two parts: the Soviets controlled the North over the 38th parallel and the United States controlled south of this line. All countries have formed opposition governments in Korea. National Security Council Memo 68 (NSC-68) was a document prepared by the National Security Council outlining America's national security strategy. He called for the quadrupling of military spending and the use of containment policy for the Soviet Union. The NSC-68 was a key document in the Cold War because it was a significant step in militarizing U.S. foreign policy. On June 25, 1950, the North Korean army invaded South Korea. In response, Truman ordered a massive military buildup, well beyond the need for the Korean War. Without congressional approval, Truman ordered U.S. air and naval units to be sent to support South Korea. The United Nations was responsible for sending troops against the North Koreans, but the fight was led by General MacArthur, and most of the soldiers were American. On September 15, 1950, General MacArthur pushed the North Koreans beyond his 38th birthday. article38 shall be replaced by the following: Because of General MacArthur's disobedience and his dissension with the Joint Chiefs of Staff to increase the size of the war, President Truman was delayed by truce talks on the issue of prisoner exchange in July 1951. The Cold War front in 1947, President Truman, launched the Loyalty Review Commission to investigate the possibility of Communist spies in the government. In 1949, 11 communists were imprisoned for violating the Smith Act of 1940 (the first law against peacetime since 1798) in support of the overthrow of the U.S. government. The judgment was upheld in Dennis v. United States (1951). In 1938, the House of Representatives established the Committee on Anti-American Activities (HUAC) to investigate subversion (opposition to the government). In 1948, Congressman Richard M. Nixon led the condemnation of Alger Hiss, a prominent ex-new dealer. The Americans began to join the chase for communist spies believed to live in America. In 1950, Truman vetoed the McCarran Homeland Security Act, which authorized the president to arrest and arrest suspicious people during an internal security emergency. Congress overruled Truman's veto and passed the bill. In 1951, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were convicted and sentenced to death for stealing American nuclear bomb plans and selling them to the Soviet Union. They were the only ones in history to be sentenced to death for espionage. In February 1950, Republican Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy accused Secretary of State Dean Acheson of employed 205 Communist Party members. Despite the accusations later being false, McCarthy won public support. In the 1952 election, the Republican victory breast grew bolder as his accusations of communism grew. The practice of spreading McCarthyism, the causes of treason without evidence, flourished during the Cold War. Although McCarthy wasn't the first red hunter, he was the most ruthless. In 1954, McCarthy went too far and attacked the U.S. military. A few months later, he was convicted by the Senate of unworthy behavior. (Army-McCarthy hearings) The executive order of 9981 segregated the armed forces. Postwar economic concerns in the early years after the war, the economy struggled and consumer goods prices increased over time because wartime price regulation was lifted. In 1946, a series of strikes swept across the country. In 1947, the Republican Congress passed the Taft-Hartley Act because of President Truman's veto. It banned closed (all trade union) businesses, held trade unions responsible for damages resulting from jurisdictional disputes between them and required union leaders not to take communist oaths. Taft-Hartley was just one of several obstacles that increase in organised labour in the coming years in years The CIO Operation Dixie, tried to unite southern textile workers and steelworkers. In 1948, he failed because he couldn't overcome the fear of racial mixing. The Employment Act of 1946 created a three-member council of economic advisers to advise the president on policies related to employment, production and purchasing power. Under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 (GI Bill of Rights/GI Bill), money was made available to send former WwII soldiers to school. This bill raised the level of education and encouraged construction; This helped create the economic expansion that began in the late 1940s. After war hero Dwight D. Eisenhower decided not to run for president, democrats chose Truman. Truman's candidacy divided the Democratic Party. Southern Democrats opposed Truman because he supported the civil rights of black supremacists, so Governor J. Strom Thurmond was nominated. The new Progressive Party nominated Henry A. Wallace. Truman won and was re-elected president. Truman's victory came from the votes of farmers, workers and black supremacists. President Truman supported the plan to lend U.S. money to underdeveloped countries (bold new program or Four-Point Program). He wanted to help these countries develop before they surrendered to communism. Truman supported a Fair Deal program in 1949. He called for better housing, full employment, a higher minimum wage, better agricultural price support, new TVA's and the expansion of Social Security. Congress has only passed parts of the program: raising the minimum wage; the creation of public housing in the Housing Act 1949; in the Social Security Act of 1950, the extension of old-age insurance to many more beneficiaries. With a long economic recovery, from 1950 to 1970s to the 1970s, the U.S. economy grew rapidly. Incomes rose, the middle class expanded, and Americans accounted for 40% of the planet's wealth. Economic growth has changed the face of politics and society. He paved the way for the civil rights movement to succeed; funded new welfare programmes; and it gave the Americans the confidence to exercise international leadership in the cold war era. Most of the new jobs created after World War II went to women as the economy's services sector dramatically outgrew the old industrial and manufacturing sectors. The roots of postwar prosperity in World War II boosted the U.S. economy, but the big increase in military spending helped sustain economic growth. The increased military budget has helped launch high-tech industries such as aerospace, plastics and electronics. Low-cost crude oil in the Middle East (prices controlled Europe & America) has caused America to significantly increase energy consumption. Productivity was the key to prosperity in America. Increased productivity was and the increasing level of education in the workforce. Mechanisation and fertilisers have increased farm productivity. As a result, fewer people were needed to work on farms and the workforce moved away from agriculture. The Smiling Sunbelt Economic Prosperity caused by World War II allowed people to move around the country at a higher rate than in the past (population mobility). Sunbelt is an area of 15 states stretching from Virginia to California in the southern United States. The population of this region has grown nearly twice as fast as the Northeast (the Frostbelt). In the 1950s, only California made up 1/5 of the nation's population growth. In 1963, it became the most populous state. People moved to the sunbelt in search of jobs, a better climate, and lower taxes. The sunbelt states' economic prosperity was great due to the fact that this region received significantly more federal money to the north. The industrial region of the Ohio Valley (the Rustbelt) has been particularly hit hard as a result of the loss of federal funds and population. With Rush to the Suburbs across the country, home ownership is gaining popularity, and many white Americans have moved to the city from newly created suburbs. The Federal Housing Administration (FHA) and veterans administration (VA) have made home loan guarantees, making it more economical to own a home in the suburbs rather than rent an apartment in the city. The construction industry expanded in the 1950s and 1960s. From the south, black supremacists migrated into abandoned downtowns. The FHA has often denied blacks home loans to private home purchases, thus limiting black mobility out of inner cities. After 15 years of postwar Baby Boom in 1945, the birth rate in the United States exploded as the baby boomer took place. By the end of the 1950s, more than 50 million babies had been born. By 1973, the birth rate had fallen below the level needed to maintain existing population data. Page 15 of Chapter 36 of American Zenith 1952-1963 Abundance and its anxiety The invention of the transistor in 1948 sparked a revolution in electronics, especially computers. Computer giant International Business Machines (IBM) has grown tremendously. The aerospace industry grew in the 1950s, largely due to Eisenhower SAC and the growing airline business. In 1956, the number of white-collar (no manual work) workers exceeded the number of blue-collar (manual work) workers. As a result, union membership has declined. White-collar jobs have opened up opportunities for women. Most of the office and service jobs created after 1950 were filled by women. The new dual role of women as workers and homemakers has raised questions about family life and the traditional definition of gender roles. Betty Friedan appeared in 1963's Feminine Mystique, helping to launch the modern women's movement. The book discussed the widespread unhappiness of housewives. Consumer culture in the 1950s innovations in new forms of credit card, fast food and recreation highlighted the emerging lifestyle of leisure and abundance. In 1946, there were only six TV stations, but by 1956 there were 146. Televangelists like Baptist Billy Graham used the TV to spread Christianity. As the population moved west, sports teams moved west. Pop music was re-established in the 1950s. Elvis Presley has created a new style called rock and roll. Traditionalist critics criticized Presley and many social movements in the 1950s. In the absence of public support for Eisenhower, Democrats nominated Adlai Stevenson for the 1952 election, and Republicans nominated Dwight D. Eisenhower. Eisenhower was already liked by the audience. Richard M. Nixon was elected vice president to satisfy the anti-communist wing of the Republican Party. During the election, TV became a popular medium for the campaign. During the campaign, Nixon defended himself on TV against allegations of queen speech corruption. Eisenhower won the 1952 election by a large majority. President Eisenhower tried to end the Korean War. In July 1953, after Eisenhower threatened to use a nuclear weapon, a truce was signed that ended the Korean War. Despite the Korean War, Korea remained divided on the 38th U.S. Military War. Eisenhower's leadership style of honesty, fairness, and optimism helped comfort the nation after the war. Every aspect of south-south life was governed by Jim Crow law. Black supremacists were separated from white supremacists, economically inferior and politically powerless. Gunnar Myrdal revealed the contradiction between America's belief that all men were created equal and his terrible treatment of black citizens in his book An American Dilemma (1944). The sweat v. Painter (1950), the Supreme Court ruled that separate professional schools for blacks did not meet the test of equality. In December 1955, Rosa Parks refused to hand over her seat to a white man on a bus in Montgomery, Alabama. His arrest sparked a one-year black boycott of city buses (Montgomery bus boycott) and served as a notice across the South that blacks are no longer subject to segregation. Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr. came to prominence during the bus boom. Seeds of the Civil Rights Revolution During a hearing on the lynching of black war veterans in 1946, President Harry Truman ended segregation in the federal civil service and ordered equal treatment and opportunities for the armed forces in 1948. After Congress and new President Eisenhower ignored on racial issues, Supreme Court Chief Justice Warren stepped up to address the civil rights of African-Americans. Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas (1954), the Supreme Court ruled that segregation in public schools was unequal and thus unconstitutional. The decision revoked the earlier judgment in Plessy v Ferguson (1896). Southern states opposed the decision. Congressmen from these states signed the Declaration of Constitutional Principles in 1956, committing themselves to staunch resistance to desegregation. President Eisenhower did not support integration because he backed away from social issues. In September 1957, Orval Faubus, the governor of Arkansas, used the National Guard to prevent nine black students from enrolling at Little Rock's Central High School. Eisenhower, faced with a direct challenge from the federal authority, sent troops to escort the children to their classes. In 1957, Congress passed the first civil rights bill since reconstruction days. He set up a permanent Civil Rights Commission to investigate civil rights violations and authorized federal orders to protect voting rights. Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. founded the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) in 1957. He sought to mobilize the power of black churches in the name of black rights. On February 1, 1960, 4 black college students in Greensboro, North Carolina demanded service from a whites-only lunch counter. Within a week, the sit-in reached 1,000 students, spreading a wave of wade-ins, lie-ins, and praying across the South demanding equal rights. In April 1960, the Southern Black Students formed the Student Nonviolent Coordination Committee (SNCC) to give greater prominence to their efforts. Eisenhower, a Republican at home when he was dealing with the people, President Eisenhower was a liberal, but when he dealt with the economy and the government, he was conservative. He sought to strike a balance between the federal budget and protect America from socialism. In 1954, settling to the Mexican government's concern that illegal Mexican immigration to the United States would undermine the program of legally imported farm workers, President Eisenhower deported one million illegal immigrants in Operation Wetback. Eisenhower tried to return to the policy of assimilating Native American tribes into American culture, but his plan was abandoned in 1961 after most tribes refused to comply. Eisenhower wanted to resal the New Deal programs, but he didn't have public support. He supported the 1956 Federal Highways Act, which created thousands of miles of federally funded highways. Eisenhower was only able to balance the budget three times during his tenure (8 years). In 1959, the largest peacetime in U.S. history Was. In a New Look to Foreign Policy in 1954, Secretary of State John Foster Dulles proposed a policy of boldness in which a fleet of superbombers would be built and equipped equipped (strategic air command or SAC). This would allow the United States to threaten countries such as the Soviet Union and China with nuclear weapons. At the Geneva Summit in 1955, President Eisenhower tried to make peace with the soviet union's new dictator, Nikita Khrushchev, following Stalin's death. Peace talks were rejected. The Vietnam nightmare In the early 1950s, nationalist movements tried to throw the French out of Vietnam. Vietnam's leader Ho Si Minh is increasingly communist, while America is increasingly anti-communist. After the Nationalists won at the Battle of Dien Bien Phu in 1954, they called for peace. Vietnam was in its 17th year. Ho Si Minh got to the north, while the pro-Western government, led by Ngo Dinh Diem, got to the south. Vietnamese nationalists were promised a nationwide election two years after the peace accords, but that didn't happen because it looked like the Communists were going to win. Cold War crises in Europe and the Middle East allowed West Germany into NATO in 1955. Also in 1955, eastern European countries and the Soviets signed the Warsaw Treaty. It was a Communist military union that countered NATO. In May 1955, the Soviets ended the occupation of Austria. In 1956, Hungary rebelled against the Soviets, who were trying to gain independence. When aid from the United States was rejected, soviet forces massacred them. America's nuclear weapon was too big a weapon to be used in such a relatively small crisis. In 1953, in order to secure Iranian oil from Western countries, the CIA created a coup that deployed Mohammed Reza Pahlavi as the dictator of Iran. Egyptian President Nasser asked the West and soviet for money to build a dam on the Nile. After the Americans learned of Egypt's relationship with the Soviets, the Americans withdrew their financial offer. As a result, Nasser nationalized the Suez Canal, which was owned by the French and British. In October 1956, the French and The British attacked Egypt, instigating the Suez crisis. The two countries were forced to retreat after America refused to provide them with oil. Eisenhower doctrine: the promise of US military and economic aid in 1957 to Middle Eastern nations threatened by communist aggression. In 1960, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Iraq, Iran and Venezuela joined forces to form the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). President Eisenhower lke's second round definitely beat his Democratic opponent, Adlai Stevenson, and he was re-elected in the 1956 election. Fraud and corruption in U.S. unions are due to the president being interested in adopting labor laws. In 1959, President Eisenhower passed the Landrum-Griffin Act. It takes labour leaders to be held accountable for financial lawlessness. On 4 October 1957, the launched the Sputnik I satellite into space. The Sputnik II satellite was launched in November, carrying a dog. The two satellites gave credence to Soviet claims that excellent industrial production can be achieved through communism. In response, President Eisenhower founded the National Aeronautical and Space Administration (NASA). The technological advances in the Soviet Union made Americans think that the education system of the Soviet Union was better than the United States system. In 1958, the Defense and Education Act (NDEA) gave \$887 million in loans to college students and grants to improve education in sciences and languages. Due to continuing Cold War environmental concerns, the Soviet Union and the United States suspended nuclear tests in March and October 1958 respectively. In July 1958, Lebanon requested aid under the Eisenhower doctrine, as communism threatened to take over the country. In 1959, Soviet dictator Khrushchev appeared before the United Nations General Assembly and demanded complete disarmament. In 1960, an American U-2 spy plane was shot down in Russia, ending the possibility of a swift peaceful solution. Cuba's castroism spells communism as Latin Americans began to show dissent towards America as the United States seemed to neglect Latin America's economic needs for the benefit of Europe. They also desied constant U.S. intervention. In 1954, for example, the CIA staged a coup that toppled a leftist government in Guatemala. Fidel Castro led a coup that overthrew Cuba's U.S.-backing government in 1959. Castro became a military and economic ally with the Soviet Union; it became a military satellite of the Soviet Union. In August 1960, Congress authorized \$500 million to prevent communism from spreading in Latin America. Kennedy challenges Nixon for the presidency as Republicans appointed Richard Nixon to run for president and Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. as vice president in elections in 1960. Democrats nominated John F. Kennedy for president and Lyndon B. Johnson as vice president. John F. Kennedy's Catholicism irritated Protestant people in the southern Bible Belt. Kennedy said the Soviets, with their atomic bombs and sput, had gained America's prestige and power. Nixon has been forced to defend the current administration (Republican) and claim that America's prestige has not slipped. Television played a key role in the presidential election, as Kennedy's personal appeal attracted many. Kennedy won the 1961 election and received support from workers, Catholics and African Americans. America was economically prosperous during the Eisenhower years. Alaska and Hawaii became states in 1959. As a Republican president, Eisenhower helped integrate reforms of the Democratic New Deal and Fair Deal programs into the Life. Cultural cultural New York became the world's artistic capital after World War II. Jackson Pollock helped develop abstract expressionism in the 1940s and 1950s. American architecture also evolved after World War II. Many skyscrapers have created a modernist or international style. The pre-war realist Ernest Hemingway wrote The Old Man and the Sea (1952). John Steinbeck, another pre-war writer, has written graphic depictions of American society. Joseph Heller's Catch-22 (1961) discussed the antics and anguish of American airmen in the wartime Mediterranean. The problems caused by the new mobility and wealth of American life were discovered by John Updike and John Cheever. Louis Auchincloss wrote about upper-class New Yorkers. Gore Vidal has written a series of historical novels. Poetry and playwrights also flourished in the postwar period. New Culture Voices Books by black authors made bestseller lists. Led by William Faulkner, they lived the literary renaissance of the South. Kennedy's New Frontier Spirit President Kennedy was the youngest president to take office. He was built together by one of the youngest cabinets, which included the older brother of Robert Kennedy, the attorney general, who planned to reform the priorities of the FBI. Kennedy's pushed the New Frontier plans, which included trying to fix unemployment and inflation and wages high for workers. This plan inspired patriotism. Kennedy proposed the Peace Corps, an army of idealistic and mostly young volunteers, to bring American skills to underdeveloped countries. Southern Democrats and Republicans desiculed the president's New Frontier plan. Kennedy campaigned on the theme of revitaling the economy after the recessions of the Eisenhower years. To do so, the president tried to curb inflation. In 1962, it concluded a non-inflationary wage agreement with the steel industry. When the steel industry announced a significant price increase, promoting inflation, President Kennedy condemned steel industry leaders. This has led the industry to lower its prices. Kennedy encouraged the economy by cutting taxes and putting more money directly into private hands (rather than spending more government money). Kennedy also proposed a multibillion-dollar plan to land an American on the moon (Apollo program). In August 1961, the Soviets began building the Berlin Wall, which was designed to prevent the draining of large populations from East Germany to West Germany via Berlin. Western Europe has flourished after aid from the Marshall Plan and the growth of the European Economic Community (EEC) (also known as the common market). The EEC was a free trade area developed into the European Union. Kennedy secured passage of the Trade Expansion Act in 1962 and allowed tariff reductions of up to 50% between america and the common market trade between member states. Secretary of Defense Robert Robert strategy for a flexible response. This was the idea that America would use military options around the world that meet the needs of the crisis. President Kennedy has increased spending on special forces. The flexibility of response has reduced the level at which diplomacy gives way to troops. This has put in place a way to use gradual and increasing violence (e.g. Vietnam). Cuban clashes in 1961, President Kennedy signed the Alliance for Progress, which was essentially Latin America's Marshall Plan. Its primary goal was to help Latin American countries close the gap between rich and poor, thereby quieting communist politicians. The results were disappointing, as America's money did not affect Latin America's social problems. On April 17, 1961, 1,200 U.S.-aided Cuban exiles landed in the Bay of Pigs, Cuba. This was america's attempt to overthrow the Castro regime. President Kennedy opposed direct interference in overthrowing Castro, so he did not provide enough support to the exiles. Therefore, the invasion failed after the exiles were forced to surrender. Because of the U.S. attempt to overthrow Castro, Castro continued to support the Soviets. In October 1962, it was revealed that the Soviets had secretly deployed nuclear missiles to Cuba. Kennedy ordered Cuba's naval quarantine and demanded the immediate removal of the weapons. For a week, the Americans waited while Soviet ships approached the patrol line set up by the U.S. Navy off the island of Cuba. On October 28, Khrushchev agreed on a compromise to withdraw the missiles from Cuba. The Americans have agreed to end the quarantine and not attack the island. This ended the Cuban missile crisis. In late 1963, a pact was signed to ban nuclear explosions in the atmosphere. In June 1963, President Kennedy gave a speech that encouraged Americans to abandon the negative views of the Soviet Union. He tried to lay the foundations for a realistic policy of peaceful co-living with the Soviet Union. In the fight for civil rights during his campaign, JFK earned the black vote by saying that he would pass civil rights legislation, but he was slowly pass legislation during his presidency (he didn't want to lose support from Southern congressmen). In 1960, southern groups of Freedom Riders tried to stop segregation in facilities serving interstate bus passengers. When Southern officials did nothing to stop the violence that erupted during these protests, federal marshals were sent to protect freedom riders. At first, the Kennedy family and the King family (Martin Luther King, Jr.) had a good relationship. The Voting Education Project for Southerners has historically black people. In the spring of 1963, Martin Luther King, Jr. launched launched the anti-discrimination campaign in Birmingham, Alabama, America's most segregated metropolis. Civil rights protesters were repelled by police with attack dogs and high-pressure water hoses. On June 11, 1963, President Kennedy addressed the nation, dedicating himself to solving racial problems. In August 1963, Martin Luther King, Jr. led 200,000 black-and-white protesters on a peaceful March on Washington in support of proposed new civil rights legislation. Kennedy's murder was on June 15, 1963. The alleged gunman was Lee Harvey Oswald. Oswald was shot by the self-proclaimed avenger, Jack Ruby. Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson was sworn into office, keeping most of Kennedy's cabinet. Kennedy was praised more for his ideas than for what he actually achieved. Chapter 16 of Chapter 37 of the turbulent Sixties from 1963 to 1973 by LBJ Brand for the presidency President Nixon persuaded Congress to pass the Civil Rights Act in 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 set up the federal Equality Commission (EEOC) to eliminate discrimination against recruitment (race, nationality, gender). In 1965, President Johnson issued an executive order obliging all federal contractors to take affirmative action against discrimination. Johnson started the War on Poverty. The domestic program, called the Great Society, had a series of New Dealish economic and welfare measures being tried to reduce poverty and racial discrimination. Johnson Battles Goldwater in 1964 The Democrats nominated Lyndon Johnson to run for president in 1964. Republicans chose Senator Barry Goldwater. Goldwater challenged federal income taxes, the Social Security system, the Tennessee Valley Authority, civil rights legislation, the nuclear test ban treaty and the Great Society. Two U.S. ships were reportedly fired on August 2 and August 4. Johnson called the attack unjustified and moved politically from the incident. He used the event to get Congress to vote on the Tonkin Bay resolution. This basically allows the president to use unrestricted violence (at his discretion) in Southeast Asia. Lyndon Johnson won the 1964 election by an overwhelming majority. The Congress of the Great Society has passed a number of bills in support of the Great Society's plan. In the war on poverty, Congress gave more money to the Office of Economic Opportunities and created two new cabinet offices: the Department of Transportation and the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). National Foundations for the Arts and Humanities the standard of American cultural life. In regards to the Grand Society plan, LBJ's big four legislative achievements were: support for education, medical care for the elderly and poor, immigration reform, and a new voting rights bill. Johnson provided educational assistance to students, not schools. In 1965, Congress created Medicare for the elderly and Medicaid for the poor. The Immigration and Citizenship Act of 1965 abolished the quota system that has been in place since 1921. It also doubled the number of immigrants allowed into the country each year. The sources of immigration have been pushed from Europe to Latin America and Asia. The Conservatives said poverty could not be recorded with the Great Society's programs, but the poverty rate fell over the next decade. The Fight for Black Rights The Civil Rights Act of 1964 gave the federal government greater power to implement regulations to end school segregation, as well as to prohibit racial discrimination in public accommodation and employment. President Johnson recognized the problem that few black people were registered to vote. Article 24, adopted in 1964, provides for the implementation of the provisions of the 24th EDA. In response to racial violence across the South, Congress passed the Voting Rights Act of 1965, which sought to prohibit minorities from being disenfranchised (by polling taxes, literacy tests, etc.). After Black Power Days, the Voting Rights Act was passed in 1965, a bloody riot erupted in Watts, a black ghetto in Los Angeles. The Watts explosion marked a growing militant confrontation with the black fight. Malcolm X was an African-American Muslim minister who gathered black separatism. In 1965, he was shot dead by a rival Nation of Islam. Racially motivated violence continued to spread as the militant Black Panther party was formed. He was openly carrying guns on the streets of Oakland, California. Stokely Carmichael preached the Black Power's dot, which emphasized racial pride and the creation of black political and cultural parties. Martin Luther King Jr. was shot and killed by a sniper in Memphis, Tennessee, on April 4, 1968. Registration of black voters eventually increased, and by the end of the 1960s, hundreds of black elected positions were held in the South. Vietnam Vexations By mid-March 1965, Operation Rolling Thunder began. This meant regular bombings against North Vietnam. LBJ believed that an orderly escalation of U.S. forces in Vietnam would defeat the enemy. The conflict in Vietnam has become very American. Pro-war hawks argued that if the United States left Vietnam, other nations would doubt America's word and yield to communism. By 1968, Johnson had sent more than 500,000 troops to Southeast Asia, and the annual cost of the war was more than \$30 billion. In June 2011, Israel launched a preemptive attack on the Egyptian air force, starting the six-day war. After the war, after, the Golan Heights, Gaza strip and the West Bank. Anti-war protests have increased significantly as more American soldiers have died in the Vietnam War. When Defense Secretary McNamara was uncomfortable with the war, he was quietly removed from office. By early 1968, the Vietnam War had become the longest and most unpopular foreign war in the country's history. The government didn't justify the war. The number of casualties exceeded 100,000 and more bombs were dropped in Vietnam than in World War II. In 1967, Johnson ordered the CIA to spy on anti-war domestic activists. He also encouraged the FBI to use cointelpro's codenamed counterintelligence program to investigate members of the peace movement. Vietnam's Topples Johnson in January 1968, the Viet Cong (VC) attacked 27 key South Vietnamese cities, including Saigon. The Tet Offensive ended in a military defeat for VC, but it prompted 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 attended for the 1968 Democratic presidential nomination. On March 31, 1968, President Johnson declared that he would freeze the number of U.S. troops and gradually move more responsibility to South Vietnamese. The bombings would also be reduced. He also stated that there would be no candidate for the presidency in 1968. In presidential sweepstakes on June 5, 1968, Robert Kennedy was shot and killed by an Arab immigrant resenting his pro-Kennedy pro-Israel views. Hubert H. Humphrey, Johnson's vice president, won the Democratic nomination. Humphrey supported increased violence in Vietnam. Republicans nominated Richard Nixon as president and Spiro T. Agnew as vice president. The Republican platform claimed victory in Vietnam and strong anti-islam policies. The American Independent party, headed by George C. Wallace, called for segregation of blacks. Republican and Democratic candidates supported the Vietnam War in the 1968 election. Despite winning most major cities and about 95% of the black vote, Democrats lost the election; Richard Nixon won the 1968 election. There is no president because Lincoln has done more for civil rights than LBJ. The Vietnam War sucked tax dollars away from LBJ's Great Society programs, though. LBJ convinced his advisers that an easy victory in Vietnam could be achieved through massive aerial bombardment and big trot commitments. He didn't want to continue to intensify the fighting, though, and it violated the war hawks.. His unwillingness to end the war also offended the pigeons. Cultural upheaval in the 1960s in 1960s America, a negative attitude to all kinds of authority held. The Free Speech Movement was one of the first organized protests against established authority. It took place in 1964 at the University of California, Berkeley. Driver Mario Savio condemned the personless university machine.. From the 1950s to the 1970s, educated people became more se worldly and uneducated. Protests against the government have also been staged around the world, including France, China and Czechoslovakia. He also witnessed the sexual revolution in the 1960s. The introduction of the pill has made unwanted pregnancies easy to avoid. By the 1960s, gay men and lesbians were increasingly appearing and demanding sexual tolerance. The Stonewall riot was a series of riots that erupted when off-duty police attacked gay men. In the 1980s, concerns about AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases slowed down the sexual revolution. By the late 1960s, students from the Democratic Society (SDS) had set up an underground terrorist group, the Weathermen. The upheavals of the 1960s can be attributed to the three P's: the bulge of a youthful population, protests against racism and the Vietnam War, and the apparent permanence of prosperity. Nixon's Vietnamese president Nixon brought foreign affairs knowledge and expertise to the presidency. Nixon launched a policy called Vietnamization that will take 540,000 U.S. troops back from South Vietnam. South Vietnamese, with American money, weapons, training and advice, are gradually taking over the war. Nixon didn't want to end the war; he wanted to win it in a different way. Nixon doctrine: the United States would respect its existing defense commitments, but in the future, Asians and other countries would have to fight their own wars without the support of large numbers of U.S. troops. On November 3, 1969, Nixon gave a televised address to the silent majority, who presumably supported the war; he hoped to get supporters. Cambodian Cambodian Vietnam War Cambodia, which is officially neutral in the war, borders South Vietnam. The North Vietnamese used Cambodia as a stepping stone 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, where the National Guard shot 4 students. Nixon adopted the 26th Amendment in 1970. Pentagon Papers: a leaked,

top-secret Pentagon study that documented the deception of the previous presidential administration, in regards to the Vietnam War. Nixon's D tente with Beijing (Beijing) and Moscow The Two Great Communists the Soviet Union and China disagreed with the interpretation of Marxism. Nixon and his national security adviser, Dr. Henry A. Kissinger, used Sn chinese-Soviet tensions to play one country against another. Nixon and Kissinger wanted the Soviet Union and China to paralyze North Vietnam for peace. In 1972, Nixon visited China and paved the way for improving relations between the United States and Beijing. In May 1972, Nixon traveled to Moscow and discussed easing tensions between the Soviet Union and China. The United States has agreed to sell the Soviets at least \$750 million worth of wheat, corn and other cereals. Two agreements also slowed the arms race between America and the Soviets: 1) An anti-ballistic missile (AMB) treaty limited the U.S. and Soviet Union to two clusters of defense missiles. 2) SALT (Strategic Arms Restriction Talks) has frozen the number of long-range nuclear missiles for 5 years. In 1953, earl warren's new team of supreme benches was appointed to the Supreme Court and made a number of controversial decisions: Griswold v. Connecticut (1965) struck down a state law that banned contraceptives, even for married couples, leading to the right to privacy. Gideon v. Wainwright (1963) ruled that all criminals are entitled to legal counsel, even if they cannot afford it. Escobedo (1964) and Miranda (1966) decided that those arrested had the right to remain silent. (Miranda warning) Engel v. Vitale (1962) and the School District of Abington Township vs. Schempp (1963) decided that public schools should not require prayer or Bible reading. Reynolds vs. Sims (1964) decided that state legislatures would require it to be re-divided, according to the population. In 1969, President Nixon put warren e. burger in place of retiring Earl Warren. By the end of 1971, the Supreme Court had four new Nixon-appointed members. Nixon of the Home Front Nixon expanded the Great Society programs by increasing funding for Medicare, Medicaid, and aid for families with dependent children (AFDC). He also created the Additional Security Income (SSI), which benefits the poor elderly, blind, and disabled. Nixon's 1969 philadelphia plan required construction unions to set quotas for hiring black employees. This plan changed the concept of affirmative measure to include more favourable treatment for groups, not individuals; The Supreme Court ruling in Griggs v. Duke Power Co. (1971) upheld this. White supremacists objected to the decision, calling it reverse discrimination. Nixon set up the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the Office for Health and Safety at Work (OHSa) and the Product Safety Committee (CPSC). These agencies have given the federal government more control over businesses. Book by Rachel Carson in 1962 Spring revealed the harmful effects of pesticides. Both the Clean Air Act of 1970 and the Endangered Species Act of 1973 were aimed at protecting and preserving the environment. Concerned about inflation, Nixon introduced a 90-day lease freeze and then took the nation off the gold standard (devaluing the dollar). This put an end to the Bretton Woods system of international currency stabilization, which is an agreement that all countries are bound by the monetary exchange rate of gold. Nixon's southern strategy helped him win the Southern vote. This strategy is contrary to the civil rights of African-Americans. In the spring of the 1972 Nixon landslide, North Vietnamese broke through the demilitarized zone separating the two Vietnamese. Nixon ordered massive bombing sprees against strategic centers, setting off an offensive in North Vietnam. Senator George McGovern won the 1972 Democratic nomination. He based his campaign on withdrawing from Vietnam in 90 days. President Nixon, however, won the 1972 election in a landslide. Nixon ordered a two-week bombing of North Vietnam to force North Vietnamese to the peace table. On January 23, 1973, North Vietnamese negotiators reached a ceasefire agreement. This agreement was, in fact, just a disguised American retreat. Cambodia's secret bombing and the War Powers Act, despite the American public's assured that Cambodia's neutrality was respected, revealed that since March 1969 secret bombings had taken place against North Vietnamese forces in Cambodia; this has led the public to question the government's trust. Nixon ended the bombings in June 1973. Cambodia was taken over by the ruthless dictator Pol Pot, who later committed the genocide of more than 2 million people in a few years. In November 1973, Congress passed the Force Act. Within 48 hours, the president had to inform Congress of u.s. troop commitments to foreign conflicts. A new feeling of New Isolationism that discouraged U.S. troops from being used in other countries was began to hold. The Arab oil embargo and energy crisis during the Yom Kippur War in 1973, Syria and Egypt tried to reclaim territory they lost to Israel during the Six-Day War. U.S. support helped Israel win the war, but it prompted Arab nations (OPEC) to impose an oil embargo on the United States. In order to preserve oil, a speed limit of 55 MPH has been introduced. An Alaskan oil pipeline was approved in 1974 and other forms of energy were researched. The embargo caused an economic recession in America and many other countries. OPEC (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries) lifted the embargo in 1974, but quadrupled it oil price. Page 17, page 38. The committee for re-election to the president was caught breaking into the Watergate Hotel and bugting the Democrats' room. After the Watergate scandal, it was revealed that the Nixon administration was involved in many other corruption cases and dirty tricks. Many prominent members of the president's office have resigned. Vice President Spiro Agnew was also forced to resign for taking bribes. Congress replaced Agnew with Gerald Ford. A select Senate committee, led by Senator Sam Erving, led the investigation into corruption. Nixon claimed he was unaware of the illegal activities, but John Dean III, a former White House lawyer, testified that Nixon tried to cover up the Watergate scandal. On October 20, 1973, Nixon fired Archibald Cox, the prosecutor in the Watergate scandal case, who subpoenaed the tapes. The Attorney General and the Deputy Attorney General resigned because they didn't want to fire Cox. When conversations about the Watergate scandal were recorded on tape, President Nixon refused to hand them over to Congress, despite denying any part in the scandal. On July 24, 1974, the Supreme Court ruled that President Nixon must submit all tapes to Congress. On August 5, 1974, Nixon released the three tapes that provided the most damaging information. One of the recordings (smoking gun tape) proved that Nixon was actively involved in the attempt to cover up the Watergate scandal. On August 8, 1974, Nixon resigned under pressure from his own party. Sources of stagnation Growth in the U.S. economy slowed in the 1970s. Several women and teens entered the workforce; these groups tend to make less money than men. Deteriorating machinery and new regulations have also hampered growth. The Vietnam War and the Great Society program have also contributed to inflation. Countries like Japan and Germany began to dominate industries that have traditionally been led by Americans (steel, cars, and consumer electronics). The first un elected president, Gerald Ford, became the first un elected president. President Ford's popularity and respect sank when Nixon issued a full pardon, triggering accusations of buddy business. In July 1975, Ford signed the Helsinki Conventions, which recognized Soviet borders and helped ease tensions between the two nations. Defeat in Vietnam in early 1975, the North Vietnamese invaded South Vietnam. President Ford is asking South Vietnam for help, but Congress has rejected it. South Vietnam fell quickly. The last Americans were 1975. The estimated cost in America was \$188 billion, 56,000 dead and 300,000 wounded. America has lost its face in the eyes of foreigners, lost its own self-esteem, lost confidence in its military power, and lost most of its economic power, which global leadership after World War II. Feminist victories and defeats in 1972, Congress passed World No. 19. Congress approved the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA) amendment to the Constitution, though it never ratified enough states. This amendment would have prohibited laws that discriminate against them on grounds of gender. Roe vs. In Wade(1973), the Supreme Court invalidated laws prohibiting abortion. In the seventies in black and white in 1974, the Supreme Court ruled on Milliken v. Bradley, that desegregation plans can't require students to cross school district lines. This confirmed the white flight. In 1978, the Supreme Court ruled against the University of California. Bakke to Allan Bakke that universities cannot favor applicants based on their racial quality. The Supreme Court's only black justice, Thurgood Marshall, warned that denying racial preferences could erase progress made by the civil rights movement. U.S. vs. Wheeler (1978), the Supreme Court ruled that Native American tribes have limited sovereignty. In the 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 Washington politics. Carter humanitarian diplomacy President Carter brokered peace talks between Israel and Egypt. On September 17, 1978, Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin signed peace agreements at Camp David. Israel has agreed to withdraw from its territory acquired in the 1967 war, as long as Egypt respects the territories of Israel. President Carter pledged to return the Panama Canal to Panama by 2000 and resume full diplomatic relations with China in 1979. Economic and energy problems The rate of inflation has steadily increased to 13% by 1979. The Americans learned that they were no longer economically far removed from the world. In an bid to reduce America's costly dependence on foreign oil, Carter called for legislation to improve energy conservation. The legislature didn't get much public support. In 1979, Iran's Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlevi, who had been deployed to America in 1953 and ruled Iran as a dictator, toppled and succeeded the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. Iran's fundamentalists were very opposed to Western customs, and as a result Iran has abandoned oil exports. OPEC has also raised oil prices and caused another oil crisis. In July 1979, Carter retired to Camp David and met with hundreds of advisers to find solutions to America's problems. On July 15, 1979, Carter chastised the people because of their obsession with material possessions, dousing the nation. A few days later, he fired four. out. Secretaries. The Turn Towards the Market neoconservatives increased in numbers as a result of the economic downturn. They fought for free-market capitalism and traditional family roles. Foreign Affairs and Iran's Imbroglgio In 1979, Carter signed the SALT II agreements with Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev, but the U.S. Senate refused to ratify it. On December 27, 1979, the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan, eventually becoming the Vietnamese version of the Soviet Union. Because Afghanistan borders Iran, the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan posed a threat to America's oil reserves. President Carter has ordered an embargo on the Soviet Union and boycotted the Olympic Games in Moscow. He also suggested a rapid deployment force that responds quickly to crises anywhere in the world. On November 4, 1979, a group of anti-American Muslim militants stormed the U.S. Embassy in Tehran and took hostages, demanding that the U.S. return the exiled Shah, who had arrived in the U.S. two weeks earlier for cancer treatments. In order to resolve iran's hostage crisis, Carter first tried economic sanctions on Iran; it does not work. After that, he tried a swat rescue mission, but it had to be interrupted. The hostage drama dragged on for much of Carter's term, and the hostages were only aged by the American population in the 1980s and more people lived in the South and West. That led to the emergence of a new politically conservative movement. The election of Ronald Reagan, 1980 Ronald Reagan was neoconservative, opposed to big government, supported the rights of the commoner, and opposed minorities. He tried to spin Democrats as a party that supported big government and supported only minorities. Like neoconservatives, he supported free-market capitalism, supported anti-Soviet policies, opposed liberal welfare programs and affirmative measures, and called for the re-affirmation of the traditional values of individualism and the core values of the family. Ronald Reagan won the 1980 election by an overwhelming majority, defeating Democratic President Jimmy Carter. The Reagan Revolution The Iranians took host hostages on Reagan's inauguration day, June 15, 1981. Reagan put together a conservative cabinet when he took office. One of Reagan's main goals was to reduce the size of the government by cutting the federal budget and cutting taxes. He proposed a new federal budget that called for \$35 billion in cuts, mostly in social programs, including food tickets and federally funded work training centers. On March 6, 1981, Reagan was shot. 12 days later, Reagan recovered and returned to work. The Reagan budget battle demanded a major tax cut, and in 1981 it approved a series of tax reforms that lowered individual tax rates, cut federal estate taxes, and created a new tax-free savings plan for small investors. Reagan supported supply-side economics: cutting taxes allows businesses to produce more products, which lowers prices, increases consumer spending, and creates more jobs. Reagan believed it would stimulate new investment, boost productivity, promote dramatic economic growth, and reduce the federal deficit. In 1981-1982, the economy sank into recession as unemployment rose and banks closed. The anti-inflation laws that caused the 1982 recession were created by the Federal Reserve Board in 1979 during Carter's presidency. In the 1980s, income disparities between rich and poor grew. By the mid-1980s, the economy had recovered. Economists believed the economy was recovering because of Reagan's massive military spending. Reagan gave the Pentagon nearly \$2 trillion in the 1980s. This huge expense led to an unbalanced federal budget and significantly increased public debt. Reagan is renewing cold war Reagan's strategy of ingrating the Soviet Union to launch a new arms race and overspend the Soviets. He expected the U.S. economy to be more supportive of an expensive arms race than the economy of the Soviet Union. In March 1983, Reagan announced a missile defense system called the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), also known as Star Wars. According to the plan, combat satellites orbiting space could fire laser beams to shoot down intercontinental rockets. In 1981, the Soviet Union declared martial law in Poland. In 1983, a Korean airliner was shot down when it flew into Soviet airspace. By the end of 1983, all arms control negotiations had been disrupted and the Cold War had intensified. Troubles abroad In June 1982, Israel invaded Lebanon, seeking to destroy the guerrilla bases from which Palestinian fighters attacked Israel. Reagan sent peacekeeping troops, but after a suicide bomber killed 200 Marines, he withdrew the police. In 1979, Reagan sent military advisers 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 the Marxists to power. Reagan Ronald Reagan's second round won the 1984 election by an overwhelming majority, defeating Democrat Walter Mondale and his female vice presidential nominee Geraldine Ferraro. Foreign policy issues dominated Reagan's second term. Mikhail Gorbachev became leader of the Soviet Union in 1985. He is committed to reforming the country with two policies: it sought to allow freedom of expression and political freedom, and Perestroika sought to adopt capitalist economic policies. These two policies obliged the Soviet Union to reduce the aid and aid to citizens. This necessitated an end to the Cold War. In December 1985, Reagan and Gorbachev signed the Treaty on Medium-Range Nuclear Forces (INF), which banned all medium-range nuclear missiles from Europe. Iran-Contra Imbroglgio Reagan is plagued by two problems: American hostages have been held captive by Muslim extremists in Lebanon, and Nicaragua is led by a leftist Sandinist government. To circumvent Congress' ban on sending weapons to Nicaraguan rebels who fought the Sandinista, the Reagan administration secretly traded weapons to Iran (who helped free the hostages) and then directed the money from the sales to the rebels. In November 1986, news of the secret transactions broke and sparked controversy. Reagan claimed he had no idea about the illicit activities. Charges have been filed against Oliver North, Admiral John Poindexter and Defense Minister Caspar Weinberger. The Iran versus case cast a shadow over Reagan's foreign policy record. Reagan's economic legacy was reagan's tax cuts and a massive increase in military spending that caused a \$200 billion annual deficit, increasing the national debt by \$2 trillion during Reagan's administration. However, Reagan's large budget deficit has helped make future social welfare programs seem economically impractical. So Reagan achieved his goal of limiting the expansion of welfare programs. In the early 1990s, the median household income declined. Under religious law in 1979, The Rev. Jerry Falwell founded a political organization called the Moral Majority. He preached against sexual leniency, abortion, feminism and the spread of gay rights. The organization has become an aggressive political advocate for conservative causes. Conservatism in the courts by the time he left office, Reagan had appointed three conservative-minded justices, including Sandra Day O'Connor, the first woman to become a Supreme Court justice. Reagan wanted to use the Supreme Court to fight affirmative measures and abortion. Affirmative Action - In two cases in 1989 (Ward's Cove Packing v Antonia and Martin v Wilks), the Court made it difficult to prove that the employer had racially discriminated at the time of recruitment. Abortion - Roe v. Wade (1973), the Court of Justice prohibited states from having laws that impede women's right to have abortions in the early months of pregnancy. In Webster v. Reproductive Health Service (1989), the Supreme Court upheld a Missouri law that introduced certain restrictions on abortion, indicating that a state could legislate in an area where Roe had previously prohibited them from legislating. Planned Parenthood v. Casey (1992), the court ruled that the restrict access to abortion until an undue burden is put on the woman. Referendum on Reaganism in 1988 corruption in government gave Democrats Democrats Options. On Black Monday, October 19, 1987, the stock market fell 508 points, making it the largest one-day decline in history. Republicans nominated George H.W. Bush for the 1988 election. Democrats chose Michael Dukakis. Despite Reagan's problems in 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 demonstrators protested in China's Tiananmen Square. In June 1989, China's autocrate rulers brutally crushed the movement. In 1989, several communist regimes collapsed in Europe, including Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, East Germany and Romania. In December 1989, the Berlin Wall fell, and the two Germans reunited in October 1990. In August 1991, a military coup attempted to preserve the communist regime and try to overthrow Gorbachev. In December 1991, Gorbachev resigned as president of the Soviet Union as the Soviet Union disbanded its components, 15 republics were loosely confederate in the Community of Independent States (CIS), with Russia the most powerful state. Boris Jelstin, president of the Russian Republic, was the dominant leader of the CIS. The fall of the Soviet Union ended the Cold War. In 1991, the Chechen minority tried to declare independence from Russia, but Jelstin sent Russian troops. The fall in post-Cold War defense spending has caused America's economy to suffer. In 1990, south Africa's white regime liberated African leader Nelson Mandela, who served 27 years in prison for plotting to overthrow the government. Four years later, he was elected president of South Africa. In 1990, free elections removed left-wing sandinists in Nicaragua from power. In 1992, the civil war ended in El Salvador. In the Persian Gulf crisis on August 2, 1990, Iraqi leader Saddam Hussein invaded Kuwait, seeking oil. The UN Security Council condemned the invasion and demanded the immediate withdrawal of Iraqi troops on August 3. After Hussein launched a 37-day air war against Iraq on January 16, 1991. The Allied commander, U.S. General Norman Schwarzkopf, planned to bomb the Iraqis and then send ground troops and armor. On February 23rd, the land war, Operation Desert Storm, began. It only lasted four days, and Saddam Hussein was forced to sign the ceasefire on February 27. With allies only agreeing to liberate Kuwait, Bush decided not to attack Baghdad to overthrow Saddam. So Saddam remained in power. Bush on the Home Front on Bush signed by Americans In 1990, on the prohibition of discrimination against citizens with physical or mental disabilities. In 1992, he signed a major water project law that reformed the distribution of subsidized federal water in the West. In 1990, Bush's Department of Education challenged the legality of college scholarships targeting racial minorities. In 1991, Bush nominated conservative African-American Clarence Thomas to the Supreme Court. He opposed the affirmative measures. Thomas' candidacy was approved by the Senate, even though Anita Hill accused him of sexually harassing her. By 1992, the unemployment rate was above 7%, and the federal budget deficit continued to grow. Bush was forced to increase taxes to generate revenue for the federal government. Page 19 of Chapter 40 of America confronts the post-Cold War era 1992-2000 Bill Clinton: The first Baby-Boomer president of the election in 1992, with Democrats choosing Bill Clinton as their nominee (despite accusations of womanizing and drafting tax evasion) and Albert Gore, Jr. as their running mates. Democrats have tried a new approach that has promoted growth, strong protections and anti-crime policies while campaigning to stimulate the economy. Republicans lived on family values and appointed George H.W. Bush to the presidency and J. Danforth Quayle to the presidency. Third-party candidate Ross Perot entered the race and eventually won 19,237,247 votes, though he did not win electoral votes. Clinton won the 1992 election. Democrats have also taken control of the House and Senate. Clinton's presidency has imitated minorities and several women in Congress and her presidential cabinet. This included the first female attorney general, Janet Reno, Health Secretary and Human Services, Donna Shalala, and Ruth Bader Ginsburg of the Supreme Court for False Start Reform Clinton asked to accept homosexuals from the armed forces, but had to be fed up with the don't ask, don't tell policy that is not officially adopted by gays and lesbians. Clinton appointed his wife, Hillary Rodham Clinton, to refurbish the nation's health and health care system. When the plan came to light in October 1993, critics called it cumbersome, confusing and stupid. The previous image of Hillary as an equal political partner for her husband changed responsibility. 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 the World Trade Center in New York, killing six people. On April 19, 1993, a fire between the government and the Davidian congregation in Waco, Texas, ended in a fire that killed 82 people. On April 19, 1995, Timothy McVeigh bombed a federal building in Oklahoma. 169 deaths. Politics of mistrust in 1994 Newt Gingrich led Republicans to Clinton's liberal liberal a conservative treaty with America. That year, Republicans won eight more seats in the Senate and 53 in the House, where Gingrich became the new Speaker. The conservative Congress passed a welfare reform bill that reduced welfare programs. In 1995, the government shut down when Congress failed to agree on a budget. In the 1996 election, Clinton defeated Republican Bob Dole. Ross Perot, the third-party candidate, finished third again. Clinton comes back during her second term, Clinton is more of a political moderate. Racial progress and the dangers of affirmative action struck down by a court ruling in California. In 1992, riots broke out in Los Angeles when white police officers were rescued for beating up a black suspect. Globalization and dissatisfaction The economy flourished in the late 1990s due to the Federal Reserve Board's low interest rates and the growth of its Internet business. The North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) was adopted in 1993 and established a free trade zone between Mexico, Canda and the United States. (Abolished tariffs between countries). The World Trade Organisation (WTO) was established in 1994 and supported trade between participating countries. Clinton supported it. Clinton fought for two domestic issues during her second term: the fight against tobacco companies and the fight for gun control. In the feminist revolution of the 1990s, half the work force consisted of women. Congress passed the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993, which provided workplace protection for men and women who had to take off work for family reasons. Looking for post-Cold War foreign policy Clinton has struggled to come up with a U.S. foreign policy that is not centered around fighting communism. Clinton sent troops to Somalia, but eventually withdrew them. Clinton initially criticized China for violating human rights, but eventually endorsed China when she realized how important trade with China is to America. Clinton sent U.S. troops to NATO to maintain peace in the former Yugoslavia. Clinton led the 1993 reconciliation meeting between Yitzhak Rabin of Israel and Yasir Arafat of Palestine at the White House. Two years later, however, Rabin was assassinated, ending peace in the Middle East. Scandal and impeachment revealed in 1998 that President Clinton was having an affair with White House intern Monica Lewinsky (Lewinsky case). Clinton lied under oath about the affair. Republicans have accepted two charges against Clinton: perjury before a grand jury and obstruction of justice. In 1999, the Senate voted to remove Clinton from office, but Republicans didn't get the necessary 2/3 Clinton Legacy and the 2000 Election The U.S. economy flourished during Clinton's era in large part global economic expansion. The Democrats nominal Albert Gore as president and Joseph Lieberman as vice president in the 2000 election. Republicans nominated George W. Bush as president and Dick Cheney as vice president. Bush won the nomination largely because he was the son of former President George H.W. Bush. Bush has backed back the federal budget surplus back for people with tax cuts and gives money to private institutions who help the poor. Gore supported smaller tax cuts and strengthening Social Security. The election was very close, and the Florida electoral votes will decide who won. For five weeks, it was uncertain who won Florida ballots, some of which were flawed or illegible. The Supreme Court ultimately 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 Bush.) E Pluribus Plures In the 20th year, the President of the European As racial barriers decomposed, Americans became more interraceable. The Postmodern Mind More Americans have received college degrees, and this expanding population of qualified people has increased interest in liberal arts (reading, museums, music, etc.). The American West became a popular literary focal point as more Americans moved west. Authors such as Larry McMurtry, Raymond Carver and Annie Dillard have written Western-themed novels. The number of popular authors and artists (African-American, Asian-American and female) has also increased. New York became the world's artistic capital after World War II. The Ford Foundation and the Federal Government (National Endowment for the Arts in 1965) supported the arts. After World War II, artists such as Jackson Pollock, Willem de Kooning, Andy Warhol, Robert Rauschenberg and Georgia O'Keeffe attended. Film continued to grow as generations of younger filmmakers emerged (George Lucas, Spike Lee, Steven Spielberg, etc.). Interest in architecture also increased after World War II due to the building boom. Chapter 20 Of 41 The American People Face the New Century 2001-2014 Bush falsely claimed that Iraq had weapons of mass destruction. That's the reasoning he used to invade Iraq. Bush begins though he entered office promising to be a uniter among Democrats and Republicans, President Bush was a very divisive president. He strongly opposed welfare programs that opposed environmental policy. It rejected the Kyoto Treaty, which was an international treaty aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions. He has taken big tax cuts that, along with impending wars, turned the federal budget surplus into a huge budget deficit. Terrorism comes to America on September 11, 2001, terrorists hijacked four aircraft and crashed them at the World Trade Center 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 allow immigrants suspected of terrorism to be deported. In 2002, Congress created the Department of Homeland Security, which sought to protect the country's borders. Hundreds of immigrants have been jailed without official charges. The Guant nomo reconnaissance camp was set up at the U.S. military base in Cuba to hold captured Taliban fighters in Afghanistan. The 9/11 attacks coincided with the start of the economic recession. Bush takes the offensive against Iraq in January 2002, Bush created an axis of evil that included Iraq, North Korea, and Iran. Hussein harassed and stalked U.N. arms inspectors for years. (Inspectors should have been allowed into the country after the Persian Gulf War of 1991.) Bush was determined to invade Iraq and overthrow the dictator, Saddam Hussein (to finish the job that his father began). Bush made a number of false claims about the war on Iraq: Iraq had weapons of mass destruction; Iraq could be a democratic beacon in the Middle East; Iraq supported Al Qaeda. The United States invaded Iraq on March 19, 2003. Britain was America's only major ally in the invasion. Hussein was quickly defeated. On May 1, 2003, Bush gave a speech in which he claimed that major operations in Iraq had been completed. Owing Iraq sectarian violence spread throughout Iraq as violence erupted between Sunni and Shiite Muslims. The Sunnis were the minority in Iraq, which had power under Saddam. It was taken over by the Shiite majority after Saddam's overthrow. In retaliation for the displaced causes, he turned to many Sunni bombings and political assassinations. In April 2004, it was revealed that Iraqi prisoners had been tortured in Baghdad's Abu Ghraib prison. George W. Bush's re-election in the 2004 election was re-nominated by Republicans, and Democrats elected John F. Kerry. Bush supported the No Child Left Behind Act of 2002, which ordered sanctions against schools that did not meet federal performance standards. Bush supported a constitutional amendment to ban gay marriage and opposed stem cell research. Bush won the 2004 election. Bush's Bruiising 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 in which he leaked the name of a secret CIA agent to retaliate against her anti-war husband. Also in 2005, it was revealed that the government was illegally eavesdropping on U.S. citizens' communications. A Disaster Management Agency (FEMA) reacts badly to help New Orleans after hurricane hurricane In 2005. In the 2006 midterm elections, Democrats won a majority in the House and Senate. By 2005, much of the American public was opposed to the Iraq war. By 2008, Bush's approval rating was below 30%. In the 2008 presidential election Barack Obama defeated Hillary Clinton to win the Democratic presidential nomination in the 2008 election. Republicans nominated John McCain for president and Vice President Sarah Palin. McCain had extensive experience in government, while Palin had no experience and was not politically smart. Another recession hit the U.S. economy in 2008. This was caused by a bursting housing bubble and weak lending practices in the private banking system. Real estate prices and the stock market have plummeted. The federal government responded by taking over two of the nation's largest mortgage companies, Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, and taking over the world's largest insurance company, American International Group (AIG). Congress has also passed the Troubled Assets Relief Program (TARP) to keep the nation's banks and businesses afloat. Obama won the election by 2008 by a large margin. Obama in the White House is jumpingstart the economy, Obama has supported the passage of the U.S. Relief and Recovery Act. It was an economic stimulus bill that consisted of tax cuts, spending on jobs programs, and funding from state and local governments. The economy began to recover from the Great Recession until 2009. Obama sponsored a health care reform bill in 2010 called the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. Most of all, it's necessary for all Americans to buy health insurance and prohibit health insurers from denying coverage to people with pre-existing conditions. In 2010, Obama signed the Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act. This has overhauled the country's financial regulatory system. Back in the Backlash The Tea Party emerged in 2009 as a right-wing, ultra-Republican party. They vehemently opposed most of Obama's policies. In 2010, Obama helped repeal the Army's Don't Ask Don't Tell policy and renewed a treaty on nuclear weapons reduction with Russia. President Obama won the Nobel Peace Prize in 2009. By 2011, Obama had withdrawn all U.S. combat troops from Iraq. Afghan insurgents have made Afghanistan very unstable and made it difficult for U.S. troops to leave. U.S. troops began leaving Afghanistan in 2011. Osama bin Laden was killed by U.S. forces in Pakistan in 2011. Occupy Wall Street's Occupy Wall Street inequality policy began in 2011, when young people outraged by income inequality staged small protests. Income inequalities increased between 1968 and 2012. This was probably caused by: increasing global competition; the well reducing manufacturing jobs; growth in the financial sector; increase in part-time work; inflows into low-skilled In the 2012 presidential election, Mitt Romney was in the 2012 presidential race for the White House. He promised to repeal the Affordable Care Act and the Wall Street Reform Act. The Supreme Court ruled in 2010 in Citizens United v. Federal Election Commission that companies, unions and advocacy groups could not be limited in how much money was spent on political campaigns. This decision significantly increased the money spent on campaigns. Obama won the 2012 election. Despite the loss of the 2012 presidential election, there was a standoff in his second term, with congressional Republicans continuing to oppose Obama's policies. The government forced a government shutdown in 2013 when it was prevented from doing the budget by Congress. Citizenship and civil rights Obama tried to pass the DREAM Act in 2010, but was blocked by congressional Republicans. The bill would have given undocued youth a path to citizenship if they had graduated from college or served in the U.S. Armed Forces. Anti-immigration sentiment swept through America as people worried that the U.S. would not be able to absorb an influx of immigrants. Studies have shown that immigrants actually took jobs that Americans didn't want. Immigrants also paid more dollars in taxes than they received on welfare. In 2013, the Supreme Court ruled that the Marriage Protection Act of 1996 was unconstitutional. The law denied federal benefits to same-sex couples. In 2013, government leaks said the National Security Agency (NSA) was spying on Americans. In the 2014 midterm elections, Republicans extended their majority in the House of Representatives and took control of the Senate. Republicans' gains are likely due to dissatisfaction with the Democratic party. Party.

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