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Chapter 28 Progressivism and Republican Roosevelt 1901-1912 The Progressive Movement began in the early 20th century. It sought to use the government to improve human well-being, and they fought monopolies, corruption, inefficiency and social injustice. Henry Demarest Lloyd's progressive roots were critical of the Standard Oil Company in 1894. Jacob A. Riis shocked middle-class Americans in 1890. Socialists and feminists were at the social justice front. Muckack with Muckrakers muckrakers were reform-minded journalists who wrote articles in magazines exposing corruption and scandals. President Roosevelt coined this term. These reporters went after foundations and politicians. In 1902, a New York journalist, Lincoln Steffens wrote The Shame of Cities that exposed a corrupt alliance between big business and the municipal government. Ida M. Tarbell has released a devastating account of the Standard Oil Company. David G. Phillips published the Senate Betrayal series at Cosmopolitan that accused 75 of the 90 senators of not representing the people but representing railroads and foundations. Some of the most effective attacks by muckrakers were aimed at social evils. Suppression of American Blacks is featured in Ray Stannard's Following the Color Line (1908). John Spargo wrote about child labour abuses in Bitter Cry of Children (1906). Political progressivism Progressive reformers were mostly middle-class men and women. Progressives sought 2 goals: 1) To use state power to control trusts; 2) Improve the living and working conditions of a common person. The progressives wanted to restore the power that had shifted from the hands of the people into those interests. Progressives supported the initiative so voters could propose legislation directly. They also backed the referendum and impeachment, which allowed voters to vote directly on laws to remove corrupt elected officials. Progressive reformers persuaded Congress to pass the 17th Congress. It established direct elections by US senators. Progressivism in cities and states has been used by utility commissions to regulate railroads and foundations. Robert M. La Follette was the governor of Wisconsin who took control of corrupt corporations and gave it back to the people. California's governor, Hiram W. Johnson helped break the Southern Pacific Railroad's grip on California politics in 1910. Progressive Women Women founded clubs where they discussed and proposed solutions to social problems (club movement). Some of them included the Women's Union League and the National Consumer League. Florence Kelley takes control of national consumers 1899 and mobilised female consumers to pressure laws protecting women and children in the workplace. In Muller v. Oregon (1908), the Supreme Court ruled that it was constitutional to pass laws that specifically protected women factory workers. Lochner v. New York (1905) overturned a New York law that limited the workday to 10 a.m. for bakers. The law was eventually passed in 1917. After a series of factory accidents, several states have passed stronger laws regulating working conditions in factories. The Union's Women's Christian Moderation (WCTU) was a large women's anti-alcohol group. TR's square deal for Labour president Roosevelt believed in progressive reform. He brought a Square Deal program consisting of 3 parts: corporate control, consumer protection and natural resource conservation. In 1902, Pennsylvania coal miners went on strike and demanded a 20 percent pay increase and a reduction in the working day from 10 a.m. to 9 a.m. When a spokesman for the mine, George F. Baer, refused to negotiate, President Roosevelt stepped in and threatened to operate mines with federal troops. An agreement was reached in which miners received a 10% pay raise and a 9-hour workday. Growing hostilities between capital and labor forced Congress in 1903 to end the conflict. This department provided oversight of interstate trade companies. TR Corral's Corporations Although the Interstate Commerce Commission was established in 1887, railroads were able to delay the commission's decisions by appealing to federal courts. Railway companies have historically offered incentives, in the form of rebates, to persuade companies to use their train lines. In 1903, Congress passed a new government in The Hague. Congress passed the Hepburn Act of 1906. (Free passes: rewards offered to businesses, in the form of free shipments; given to companies to encourage future business.) In 1902, President Roosevelt challenged the Northern Securities Company, a railroad company that sought to achieve a monopoly on railroads in the Northwest. The Supreme Court upheld the president and the trust was forced to be dissolved. Consumer concern After botulism was found in US meat, foreign governments threatened to ban all US meat imports. President Roosevelt passed the Meat Inspection Act of 1906. The act stated that the preparation of meat delivered across state lines was subjected to federal inspection. The Clean Food and Medicines Act of 1906. Earth Control The first step towards conservation came with the Desert Land Act of 1887, in which the federal government sold dry land provided that the buyer irrigates the soil within 3 years. A more successful step was the Forest Reserves Act of 1891. He authorized the president to put aside public forests as national parks and other reservations. The Carey Act of 1894 distributed federal land to states provided it was irrigated and settled. President Roosevelt, a naturalist and rancher, persuaded Congress to enact the Newlands Act of 1902. In 1900, Roosevelt, trying to preserve the nation's smaller forests, allocated 125 million acres of land in the Federal Reserve. Under President Roosevelt, professional foresters and engineers developed a multi-use resource management policy. This policy sought to use federal lands sustainably for recreation, logging, catchment protection and livestock grazing. Roosevelt's 1907 panic. President Roosevelt gave the impression that he would not run for a third term. The panic of 1907. In 1908, Congress passed a new government in The Hague. Rough Rider Thunders Out For the 1908 election, the Republican Party elected William Howard Taft, Theodore Roosevelt's secretary of war. The Democratic Party elected William Jennings Bryan. William Howard Taft won the 1908 election. During Roosevelt's presidency, Roosevelt greatly increased the power of the presidential office and helped shape the progressive movement. He also opened Americans' eyes to the fact that they share the world with other nations. The round peg in the square hole President Taft was not a skilled political leader, such as Roosevelt. He generally adopted a passivity attitude toward Congress. The dollar goes abroad as diplomat Taft encouraged Wall Street bankers to invest in foreign areas of strategic interest to the United States (dollar diplomacy). American bankers have thus strengthened American defense and foreign policy while bringing prosperity to America. Japan and Russia controlled the railways in China's Manchuria. President Taft feared that this monopoly would eventually hurt American traders. In 1909, Secretary of State Philander C. Knox proposed that Americans buy Manchurian railways and then hand them over to China. Both Japan and Russia refused to sell their railways. Taft trustbuster Taft filed 90 lawsuits against the foundations during its 4 years in office, as opposed to Roosevelt's 44 lawsuits in 7 years. In 1911, the Supreme Court ruled that the 1912-1995 trial of The Hague. In 1911, the Supreme Court laid out its doctrine of the rule of reason. This stated that trust was only illegal if it unreasonably restrained trade. Taft shares Republican Party chairman Taft signed a law in 1909 that would have made him the first woman to win the nomination. That angered many Republicans because, before he was elected, Taft said he would lower the tariff. Taft was a strong conservationist, but his conservation record was tarnished in 1910. (Ballinger-Pinchot feud) Pinchot was loved by conservationists. By the spring of 1910. Ruptured Taft-Roosevelt in 1911, the National Progressive Republican League was formed with La Follette as the leading contender for the Republican presidential nomination. La Follette was elected because it was assumed that Roosevelt would not run for election again. 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 taft rejected many of Roosevelt's policies. Taft won the Republican nomination after Roosevelt's Republicans refused to vote at the 1912 Republican convention, claiming fraud. Roosevelt continued as a third-party candidate. Page 2 Of Chapter 29 Wilsonian Progressivism at Home and Abroad 1912-1916 Woodrow Wilson became governor of New Jersey by campaigning against foundations and promising to return the state government to the people. The Bull Moose campaign of 1912 Democrats chose Woodrow Wilson as their presidential candidate for the 1912 election. Democrats saw Wilson as a reformist leader who could defeat the Republican Party's nominee, Taft. Democrats had a strong progressive platform that called for stronger antitrust legislation, banking reform and tariff reduction (the New Freedom Program). They favored small businesses, entrepreneurship and the free functioning of unregulated and unmonopolized markets, but did not support the welfare programs Roosevelt supported. Theodore Roosevelt is running again in the election as the third-party candidate for the Progressive Republican Party. Roosevelt ran with the New Nationalism agenda, which supported stronger foundation control, women's voting rights and welfare programs. Both candidates favoured a more active government role in economic and social issues, but disagreed on concrete strategies. Roosevelt was shot during the campaign, recovered after a few weeks. Woodrow Wilson: Minority President Taft and Roosevelt split the Republican vote, giving Woodrow Wilson the presidency. Roosevelt Progressive Party dies because it did not have elected officials in state and local offices. An idealist in politics, Wilson relied on honesty and moral appeal to attract the public. He was smart, but he didn't have human skills. Wilson's idealism and sense of moral correctness made him incredibly stubborn in negotiations. Wilson is dealing with a tariff President Wilson was determined to attack the triple wall of privilege: tariff, banks and trusts. Wilson called a special meeting of Congress in 1913. He persuaded Congress to pass the Underwood Tariffs Act, which significantly lowered the tariff. The 16th Amendment was ratified in 1913. This allowed Congress to collect an income tax graduate. Wilson battles the Bankers The most serious problem of the National Banking Act (enacted during the Civil War) was the inelasticity of money. At a time of financial stress, the banking reserves, located in New York and other major cities, were unable to distribute money quickly enough into areas of need. In 1913, Congress passed the Federal Reserve Act. The new Federal Reserve Board, appointed by the president, oversaw the federal reserve's national system of 12 regional banks. Each Reserve Bank was a central bank for its region. The final authority of the Federal Reserve Board guaranteed a significant level of public control. The committee could also issue paper money, called Federal Reserve Notes (US dollar). As a result, the amount of money in circulation could increase as needed for business requirements. The president of the Tame Congress of Foundations passed the Federal Trade Commission Act of 1914. This bill was created by the Federal Trade Commission (FTC), which oversaw industries engaged in interstate commerce. This organization could issue cease-and-break orders to companies engaged in unfair business tactics. The Clayton Antitrust Act of 1914 extended the Sherman Act's list of business practices that were deemed undesirable. It also sought to exempt labour and agricultural organisations from antitrust persecution, while legalising strikes and calm picketing. Union leader Samuel Gompers supported the act. Wilsonian Progressivism at High Tide Federal Farm Payer Act of 1916. The Warehouse Act of 1916 allowed farmers to take out loans in relation to the value of their crop varieties, which were stored in state warehouses. La Follette Seamen's Act of 1915 benefited sailors by demanding decent treatment and a living wage on U.S. ships. President Wilson assisted workers in the Workers Compensation Act of 1916, providing assistance to federal civil service employees during periods of disability. Also in 1916, the president approved an act restricting child labor on products that flow into interstate commerce. The Adamson Act of 1916. 8-hour workday for all employees on trains in interstate commerce. Wilson nominated Louis D. Brandeis to the Supreme Court. He was a progressive reformer and was the first Jew to be a Supreme Court justice. President Wilson was an anti-imperialist and opposed aggressive foreign policy. He persuaded Congress in 1914. He also signed the Jones Act in 1916, which granted the Philippines territorial status and promised independence as soon as a stable government was established. When political turmoil erupted in Haiti in 1915, Wilson sent Marines to protect American lives and property. In 1916, he signed a contract with Haiti that envisioned U.S. oversight of finance and law enforcement. Wilson bought the Virgin Islands from Denmark in 1917. Moralistic diplomacy in Mexico in 1913 saw the Mexican revolution and the Mexican president was killed and replaced by General Victoriano Huerta. He was a brutal dictator. Because of the chaos in Mexico, millions of Spanish-speaking immigrants have come to America. President Wilson initially refused to intervene directly in the war in Mexico; He wanted Mexican citizens to overthrow their own government. After the Mexicans accidentally captured a small party of American sailors (Tampico Incident), Wilson ordered the Navy to take over the Mexican port of Vera Cruz. Just as war seemed imminent with Mexico, Argentina, Brazil and Chile, he intervened and pressured Huerta to step down. Venustiano Carranza became president of Mexico. Francisco Villa, a rival to President Carranza, tried to provoke a war between Mexico and the United States by killing Americans. Wilson ordered General John J. Pershing to break up Villa's outlaw group. The invading U.S. army was withdrawn from Mexico in 1917. Lightning across the sea World War I erupted in 1914 when the heir to the Austro-Hungarian empire was killed by a Serbian patriot. The embittered Vienna government (backed by Germany) presented a series of demands to Serbia. Serbia (backed by Russia) refused to agree. Russia mobilized its army, which is why Germany also mobilized its army. France initially indicated it would be neutral in the Germany-Russia conflict. But as Germany was bordered on both sides by potential enemies, it decided to defeat France first so it could focus on fighting Russia. The central powers were Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria. The Allies consisted of France, Britain, Russia, Japan and Italy. President of Uncertain Neutrality Wilson issued a proclamation of neutrality at the outbreak of World War II. Most Americans have been anti-German since the beginning of the war. The Americans watched Kaiser Wilhelm II. Germany, as the embodiment of arrogant autocracy. Most Americans opposed the war. America makes blood money American industry has prospered from trade with allies. Central powers protested U.S. trade with allies, but America did not violate international neutrality laws. Germany was free to trade with the US, but Britain prevented this trade from being controlled by the Atlantic Ocean, over which Germany had to cross to trade with the US. In 1915, a few months after Germany began using submarines in the war (submarines), one of the German submarines sank the British ship Lusitania, killing 128 Americans. The Americans demanded war, but President Wilson was adamantly opposed to the war. When Germany sank another British ship in 1915, the Arabic one, Berlin agreed not to sink unarmed passenger ships without warning. After Germany sank a French passenger steamer, the Sussex, Germany agreed to the promise of Sussex, which again said Germany would not sink unarmed ships without warning. Germany's warning to that promise was that the U.S. would have to persuade its allies to stop their trade blockade. This was not possible, so war with Germany became imminent. Wilson wins reelection in 1916. Although nominated by progressives, Theodore Roosevelt refused to run for president because he did not want to split the party again. Republicans have elected Supreme Court Justice Charles Evans Hughes. The Republican platform denounced the Democratic tariff, attacks on foundations and Wilson's dealings with Mexico and Germany. The Democrats elected Wilson and ran an antiwar campaign. Woodrow Wilson won the 1916 election. Page 3 Chapter 30 War to end the war 1917-1918 On January 31, 1917, Germany announced its decision to wage unlimited submarine warfare on all ships, including U.S. ships, in a war zone. Germany had hoped this act would pull Britain out of the war before the Americans joined. A war under German law German Foreign Minister Arthur Zimmermann secretly proposed a German-Mexican alliance with Zimmermann's note. News of Zimmermann's mail leaked, infuriating Americans. On April 2, 1917, President Wilson requested a declaration of war from Congress after four more unarmed merchant ships were sunk. 3 Main causes of war: Zimmermann note, Germany declares indefinite submarine warfare, Bolshevik revolution. Wilson's idealism Unsoned President Wilson persuaded the American public to support the war by declaring that America would fight for war to end the war and make the world safe for democracy. Wilson's fourteen potent points Wilson delivered his address to Congress on March 8, 2015. The message declared that World War II was being waged for a moral cause and called for peace in Europe. The message gave Wilson a position of moral leadership for the Allies. The first 5 points and their effects were: 1) The proposal to abolish secret treaties satisfied the liberals of all countries. 2) Freedom of the Sea appealed to Germans as well as Americans distrustful of British sea power. 3) The removal of economic barriers between nations has comforted Germany, which feared post-war retaliation. 4) Reducing the burden on armaments was satisfactory for taxpayers. 5) The adaptation of colonial claims in the interest of both natives and colonizers has been encouraging to anti-imperialists. The biggest point, #14, foreshadowed the League of Nations - an international organization Wilson dreamed of providing a system of collective security. Creel manipulated the minds of the Public Information Committee was established to rally public support for the war. It was run by George Creel whose job it was to sell America at war and sell the world on Wilsonian war aims. Enforcing loyalty and stifling dissent There were more than 8 million German-Americans in America, and rumors began to spread about spying and sabotage. Hysterical hatred of the Germans and things associated with Germany have swept the nation. The Espionage Act of 1917 sought to prevent the support of America's enemies during the war. The Sedition Act of 1918. Socialist Eugene V. Debs and Industrial Workers of the World (IWW) leader William D. Haywood were convicted under the Espionage Act. At this point, any criticism of the government could be censored and punished. The Supreme Court upheld these laws in Schenck v. United States (1919); argued that freedom of speech can be abolished when such speech poses a danger to the nation. National factories go to war before the war, President Wilson founded the Civilian National Defense Council to study the problems of economic mobilization. It also increased the size of the military and created a shipbuilding program. Fears of a major government have limited efforts to co-ordinate the economy from Washington. In 1918, Wilson appointed Bernard Baruch to head the War Industry Committee to create order around economic confusion. The committee 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. Workers in war workers were discouraged by a 1918 strike by the War Ministry decree. The National Labor War Committee tried to resolve labor disputes before they violated the war effort. The IWW (industrial workers of the world) had some of the worst working conditions in the country.

Af (American Federation of Labor) supported the war and therefore membership more than doubled by the end of the war. War inflation has reduced wage gains; this has led to thousands of strikes/Countries. In 1919, the biggest coup in American history hit the steel industry. More than 250,000 steelworkers went on strike demanding the right to organise and bargain collectively. Steel companies refused to negotiate, and brought in 30,000 African-Americans to continue working in factories. The strike eventually failed, crippling the union movement. Thousands of black men have moved north in search of employment in the war industry. Deadly disputes broke out between whites and blacks. Suffering Until Suffrage The National Woman's party, led by Alice Paul, protested the war. Much of the voting rights movement, represented by the National American Voting Rights Association, supported the war. After the men left the country to fight in the war, the women took over factory and field jobs. Impressed by this work, President Wilson supported the adoption of the 19th Amendment. Congress passed the 1921 Sheppard-Towner Maternity Act. Forging the war economy, Herbert C. Hoover led the Food Agency. Unlike Europe, Hoover did not want to use meal cards to preserve food for export. Instead, he initiated Wheat-Free Wednesdays and meat-free Tuesdays. Like other war administrators, this was voluntary. Congress has restricted the use of food for the production of alcoholic beverages. This helped accelerate the move to a ban. In 1919, he was voted 18th. Turning the Plowboys into Doughboys Although President Wilson initially opposed the draft, he eventually realized that a blueprint was needed to raise a large army that was to be sent to France. Congress passed the bill in 1917. This required registration of all men aged between 18 and 45, and did not allow the man to buy his exemption from the draft. For the first time, women were allowed into the armed forces. Fighting in France-Belatedly In 1917, the Bolshevik Revolution (Communist) in Russia overthrew the imperial regime. The new regime decided to pull Russia out of 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 American troops arrived in France. They were used as a substitute in the Allied army and were generally deployed in peaceful sectors with the British and French. Boat shortages have plagued the Allies. US troops have also been sent to Belgium, Italy and Russia. The Americas were sent to Russia because they hoped to prevent Russian munitions from falling into the hands of the Germans. America assisted Hammer Hun In the spring of 1918, the Allies, for the first time, united under the Commander-in-Chief, French Marshal Foch to fight German expansion on Front. To prevent Germany from taking Paris and France, 30,000 American troops were sent to the French front lines. It was the first significant engagement of American soldiers in the European war. By July 1918, the German expansion had been halted and Foch had made a counteroffensive in the Second Battle of Marne. This engagement marked the beginning of the German withdrawal. The Americans, dissatisfied with the simple support of the French and the British, demanded a separate army; General John J. Pershing has been assigned a 80-mile front. Pershing's army has undertaken the Meuse-Argonne offensive since 26 October. One of the goals was to cut the German railway lines that fed the Western Front. Inadequate training has left 10% of Americans involved in the battle injured or killed. As German supplies ran out and their allies began to abandon them, defeat was in sight for Germany. Fourteen points disarmed Germany Germany surrendered on November 11, 1918, after the German Kaiser fled to the Netherlands. The United States' main contribution to the victory was food, ammunition, credit, oil and manpower. The Americans fought only two great battles, in St. Michael and Meuse-Argonne. The prospect of endless American troops rather than actual U.S. military performance eventually demoralized the Germans. Wilson stepped down from President Olympus Wilson who received a lot of support around the world because he was considered a moral leader of the war. In the run-up to the November 1918 congressional elections, Wilson asked the public to re-elect a Democratic majority in Congress. He thought it would help him negotiate and make an agreement. That angered much of the public, with voters instead electing a Republican majority to Congress. Wilson's decision to go to Paris in person to negotiate the deal infuriated Republicans because no president has ever traveled to Europe. An idealist in the midst of the Imperialists of the Paris Conference was dominated by the Big Four: the United States, Italy, Britain, France. President Wilson (led the conference) was joined by Italian Prime Minister Vittorio Orlando, British Prime Minister David Lloyd George and French Prime Minister Georges Clemenceau. Wilson's ultimate goal was to create a League of Nations. It would contain an assembly with seats for all nations and a council that would control the great powers. Wilson envisioned it as a way to prevent future world wars. In February 1919, Reaching an agreement Some Republicans in America hated the League of Nations and refused to approve the agreement. These difficulties helped Wilson's Allied opponents in Paris by gaining a stronger negotiating position; Wilson should be able to make changes to the treaty that would protect the Monroe Doctrine and others. Interests. France has dropped its application for the Saar Valley (part of Germany); it would remain separated from France for 15 years, and then a popular vote would determine its fate. In exchange, Britain and America agreed to the Security Treaty: America and Britain will defend France if Germany strikes again. Italy demanded Fiume, a valuable seaport where both Italians and Yugoslavs live. Wilson wanted it to go to the Yugoslavs, but that's what the Italians opposed. Ownership of the area was ultimately not established. Japan demanded China's Shandong Peninsula and the German Pacific Islands, which it seized during the war. After Japan threatened to exit, Wilson accepted a compromise in which Japan retained Germany's economic stakes in Shandong and vowed to return the peninsula to China later. A peace treaty that bred a new war The Treaty of Versailles was imposed on the Germans in June 1919. The Germans were outraged by the agreement, which spoke more about revenge than reconciliation. Most of the fourteen points were omitted from the agreement. Wilson compromised some of his fourteen points in his attempts to save the League of Nations. The domestic parade of prejudices by League of Nations critics came from many different political groups in America. Wilson's Tour and Collapse (1919) Congressional Republicans had no real hope of defeating the Treaty of Versailles; they hoped to republicanize it so republicans could seek political credit for the changes. In an effort to speed up passage of the deal in the Senate, President Wilson decided to make speeches across the country to appear public. The speeches had mixed reactions. During the tour, Wilson suffered a stroke. Defeat through stalemate Senator Lodge, a critic of the president, came up with fourteen reserves under the Treaty of Versailles. He wanted to give the U.S. more control over how he interacted with other nations and how those nations interacted with him. Wilson vehemently opposed the reservation, and after the Senate twice rejected the Treaty, the Treaty of Versailles was defeated. A solemn referendum from 1920, if voters elect a Democrat, would mean they support the deal. Republicans elected Senator Warren G. Harding as their presidential candidate for election in 1920. Their vice presidential nominee was Governor Calvin Coolidge. The Republican platform appealed to both pro-League and anti-League sentiment in the party. Democrats nominated League Governor James. M. Cox as president and elected Franklin D. Roosevelt vice president. Warren Harding won the 1920 election. Harding's victory led to the death of the League of Nations. A betrayal of great expectations after World War II. America became isolationist and has not accepted the role of global leader. In the interest of its own security, the United States should have used its immense strength to shape the world. It instead allowed the world to stray towards another war. Page 4 Chapter 31 American life in the Roaring Twenties of 1919-1929 Seeing red fear of Russia gripped the country in the years after the communist Bolshevik revolution of 1917. The red panic of 1919-1920 resulted in a nationwide campaign against people whose Americanism was suspect. U.S. Attorney A. Mitchell Palmer picked up the people in question. In 1919-1920, some states passed trade union crime laws that made it illegal to advocate the use of violence to obtain social change. Traditional American ideals of free speech were limited. The employees of the strike were considered un-American. Some jobs supported the U.S. plan, in which employees were not required to join unions. Anti-lieism and antiforeignism reflected in the criminal case of Nicole Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti. In 1921, the two were killed in a 1922 attack on a police officer's life. Although they won the trial, the jury and the judge were prejudiced against the men because they were Italians, atheists, anarchists and draft-breakers. Despite criticism from liberals and radicals around the world, men were electrocuted in 1927. Hoodlums hooded by the KKK Ku Klux Klan (Knights of the Invisible Empire) grew in the early 1920s from the growing intolerance and prejudice of the American public. It was the most popular in the Midwest and South. The Klan was antiforeign, anti-Catholic, anti-black, anti-Jewish, anti-Pacific, anti-communist, anti-internationalist, anti-revolutionary, antiobtegger, anti-gambling, antiadultery, and anti-birth control. He was pro-Anglo-Saxon, pro-Native American and pro-Protestant. It disintegrated in the late 1920s after it was discovered that a Klan official had embezzled money. Stopping foreign blood isolationists of Americans in the 1920s felt they had no use for immigrants. The Extraordinary Quotas Act of 1921 was set at 3% of people of their nationality living in the UNITED States in 1910. A 1924 immigration law replaced the Quota Act of 1921, lowering quotas for foreigners from 3 percent to 2 percent. The Japanese have been banned from coming to America. Canadians and Hispanics were exempt from the act, as their proximity easily attracted them when they were needed and were easy to send home when they were not needed. The quota system has significantly reduced immigration. The Immigration Act of 1924. Prohibition Experiment 18th Amendment, passed in 1919, banned alcohol. He was carrying it out. Volstead Law. Prohibition was popular in the South, where white Southerners wanted to keep stimulants out of the hands of blacks, and in the West, where alcohol was linked to crime and corruption. Prohibitionists were naïve in believing that the law could be enforced; the federal government underperformed in enforcing laws that controlled personal lives. Prohibition might have started better if there had been a greater number of law enforcement officials. Speakeasies witched salons. Prohibition has caused banks to increase savings and reduce absenteeism in the industry. The Golden Age of Gangsterism Violent Wars erupted in major cities between rival gangs, seeking control of the illegal booze market. In Chicago, Scarface Al Capone, a murderous booze distributor, began six years of gang warfare that generated millions of dollars. Capone was eventually tried and convicted of income tax evasion and sent to prison for 11 years. Gangsters began moving into other profitable and illicit activities: prostitution, gambling, narcotics and kidnapping for ransom. After Charles A. Lindbergh's son was kidnapped for ransom and then killed, In 1932, Congress passed a letter to The New York Times. Monkey Business in Tennessee In the 1920s, states began to put more focus on education. Professor John Dewey outlined the principles of learning by making up the foundation of so-called progressive education. He felt that education for life should be the primary goal of teachers. Science and health also improved during the 1920s. Fundamentalists, old religiousists, argued that learning the evolution of Darwinism destroys faith in God and the Bible while contributing to the moral breakdown of youth. In 1925, John T. Scopes was indicted in Tennessee for teaching evolution. At scopes' monkey trial, Clarence Darrow defended him, while former presidential candidate William Jennings Bryan prosecuted him. Scopes was found guilty and fined \$100. Mass spending tax policy in The First World War and Finance Minister Andrew Mellon brought prosperity in the mid-1920s. Bruce Barton founded advertising. Sport became a big business in the consumer economy in the 1920s. Loan purchases were another new feature of the postwar economy. Welfare has thus led to an increase in personal debt, and the economy has become increasingly vulnerable to disruptions to the credit structure. Putting America on rubber tires The automotive industry began the industrial revolution of the 1920s. He created a new industrial system based on assembly line methods and mass production techniques. Detroit has become the car capital of the world. Henry Ford, the father of the Mobile Assembly Line (Fordism), created the Model T. By 1930, more than 20 Model Ts was driving in the country. The advent of the gasoline era The automotive industry has exploded, creating millions of jobs and related support industries. American living standards have risen. The oil business grew, while the rail industry was hit hard by car competition. The car freed the women from their dependence on men, and allowed the suburbs to secede. He was responsible for millions of deaths, but brought more practicality, pleasure and excitement to people's lives. Humans develop wings Gasoline engines led to the invention of the plane. On December 17, 1903, Orville and Wilbur Wright took off for the first time, lasting 12 seconds and 120 feet. After the plane's success in World War II, private companies began operating passenger airlines with air mail contracts. Charles A. Lindbergh became the first man to fly solo across the Atlantic Ocean in 1927. His flight energized the new aviation industry. Radio revolution Guglielmo Marconi invented wireless telegraphy (telegraph) in 1890. In the 1920s, the first voice-streaming radio broadcasts were broadcast. Cars dragged the Americans away from home, but the radio brought them back. Radio has made significant educational and cultural contributions. The Hollywood film Filmand Fantasies Motion, partly developed by Thomas A. Edison, began in the 1890s. The film's real birth came in 1903. Hollywood has become the film capital of the world. The film was widely used in World War II as anti-German propaganda. The film's expansion has led to increased assimilation of immigrants. In the dynamic decade to the 1920s, most Americans moved from rural areas to urban (metropolitan) areas. Margaret Sanger led the birth control movement. Alice Paul founded the National Women's Party in 1923. Fundamentalists lost ground at their feet to modernists who believed God was a good guy and the universe was a friendly place. Sex appeal in America grew in the 1920s. Flappers: young women who have expressed their contempt for the traditional behavior of women by wearing short skirts, drinking, driving cars and smoking. Dr. Sigmund Freud argued that sexual repression was responsible for various emotional problems. Jazz thrived in the 1920s. Racial pride grew in northern black communities. Marcus Garvey founded the United Black Advancement Association (UNIA) to promote the resettlement of blacks in Africa. In the United States, the UNIA has also sponsored stores and other businesses to keep black dollars in black pockets. Cultural liberation In the decade after World War II, a new generation of writers appeared. They gave American literature a new life, imagination and artistic quality, philosophical movement during the 1920s; a key component 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 among the writers most affected by the war. He responded to propaganda and an overblown appeal to patriotism. He wrote about disillusioned, spiritually numb American expatriates in Europe in The Sun Also Rises (1926). Sinclair Lewis wrote Main Street (1920) and Babbitt (1922). Sherwood Anderson wrote 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 national debt after World War II. In 1921, the Republican Congress established a Budget Office to help the president submit his annual budget to Congress. It is designed to prevent accidental extravagant appropriations. Finance Minister Andrew Mellon's belief was that taxes forced the wealthy to invest in tax-exempt securities rather than factories; This hurt the business. Mellon helped create a series of tax cuts from 1921-1926 to help rich people. Congress also repealed the gift tax, lowered excise duties, surtax, income tax and real estate taxes. Mellon's policies have shifted the tax burden from the wealthy to middle-income groups. Mellon reduced the national debt by \$10 billion. Page 5 Chapter 32 Boom-bust politics 1920-1932 Republican Old Guard returns Warren G. Harding was inaugurated in 1921. He failed to uncover corruption on his own staff. He was a very soft guy in that he hated saying no, hurting people's feelings. Charles Evans Hughes was secretary of state. Andrew W. Mellon, Pittsburgh's multimillion-dollar king of aluminum, was secretary of the Treasury Department. Herbert Hoover was secretary of commerce. Harding's smartest and most capable officials (above) were neutralized by two of the worst: Senator Albert B. Fall, an anti-conservationist who was interior secretary, and Harry M. Daugherty, a fraudster who was attorney general. The GOP reaction to Throttle Industrialists wanted the government to stop legisling for business and actually help companies make money. In the early years of the 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 on October 19th, 1945, Corporations under President Harding could expand without worrying about antitrust laws. The Interstate Trade Commission was led by people sympathetic to rail managers. The aftermath of the war convinced the government to unleash the control it placed on the economy during World War II. The Esch-Cummins Transportation Act of 1920 returned the railroad to private management. The Interstate Trade Commission has pledged to guarantee their profitability. The Merchant Navy Act of 1920 authorized the government to sell its war fleet of 1,500 vessels at extremely low prices. La Follette Seaman's Act of 1915 improved working conditions for sailors, but hurt the U.S. shipping industry economically because they now had a hard time competing with foreigners, who did not treat their crews well. Labour fought without friendly government support; There were a lot of strikes and pay cuts. In 1921, Congress established the Office of Veterans Affairs to manage hospitals and provide vocational rehabilitation for people with disabilities. In 1919, the American Legion was awarded the 1920 World Cup. It was a support/community group for veterans. The Legion convinced Congress in 1924. America claims no-burden benefits Because the Treaty of Versailles was rejected, the United States was technically at war with Germany, Austria and Hungary three years after the truce. Congress passed a joint resolution in July 1921. Isolationism was prominent in Washington. President Harding hated the League of Nations and at first refused to support the League's world health program. Secretary Hughes secured the rights of U.S. oil companies to share oil lands in the Middle East with Britain. Several world powers met at the Conference on Disarmament in Washington 1921-1922 to discuss the disarmament of their navies. Secretary Hughes led the American delegation. The 1922 Five-Force Naval Treaty limited the construction of certain types of large naval vessels, and applied ratio limits to the number of ships a country could build (ex: Japan could build 3/5 as many ships as America). Submarines and destroyers were not limited. It also stated that britons and Americans would refrain from consolidating their Far Eastern assets, including the Philippines. The Japanese were not subjected to such restrictions in their possessions. The four-power agreement between Britain, Japan, France and the United States replaced the 20-year-old Anglo-Japanese Treaty and preserved the status quo in the Pacific. In the late 1920s, the Americans called for an outlaw of war. Calvin Coolidge Secretary of State Frank. Mr Kellogg signed with the French Foreign Minister in 1928. Known as the Paris Pact, it was ratified by 62 he tried to ban the war, but he had a big exception: defensive wars were still allowed. Hiking at tariffs more Because businessmen didn't want Europe to flood U.S. markets with cheap goods after the war, Congress passed the Fordney-McCumber Tariffs Act in 1922, topping the tariff from 27 percent to 35 percent. Presidents Harding and Coolidge were much more likely to raise tariffs than to reduce them; This posed a problem: Europe needed to sell goods to the US to get money to pay off its war debts. Europeans also responded by increasing tariffs. The stench of the 1923 scandal, Col. Charles R. Forbes, head of the Department of Veterans Affairs, was caught stealing \$200 million from the government, mostly in connection with the construction of veterans' hospitals. In the Teapot Dome scandal (1921), Interior Secretary Albert B. Fall persuaded the Secretary of the Navy to transfer valuable oil-laden land to the Interior Ministry (the land was owned by the Navy). Fall was then set up with \$100,000 to lease land to oilers Harry F. Sinclair and Edward L. Doheny. U.S. Attorney Daugherty is charged with illegally selling pardons and liquor licenses. President Harding died in San Francisco on August 2, 1923 of pneumonia and thrombosis. Silent Cal Coolidge Vice President Calvin Coolidge assumed the presidency after Harding's death. He was extremely shy and gave very boring speeches. Coolidge hasn't changed the business-friendly policy Harding created. Frustrated farmers After the end of World War II, farms struggled as the federal government stopped guaranteeing high prices and other nations began growing more crops. The machines also allowed farmers to grow more crops, but this created surplus crops, which reduced prices. Capper-Volstead's law exempted farmers' marketing cooperatives from prosecuting the trust. The McNary-Haugen Bill sought to keep prices high in agriculture by authorizing the government to buy surplus crops and sell them abroad. President Coolidge vetoed the bill because the bill would have cost the government money. A three-way race for the White House in 1924. In the end, they elected John W. Davis as president to compete against Calvin Coolidge (Republican) and La Follette (Progressive). Senator La Follette of Wisconsin led the new liberal Progressive Party. He was endorsed by the American Federation of Labor and Farmers. Progressives have called for government ownership of railroads and relief for farmers, opposed monopolies and anti-choice bans and backed a constitutional amendment that would limit the Supreme Court's power to overturn laws passed by Congress. Calvin Coolidge won the 1924 election. Foreign policy flossing isolationism continued into Coolidge's second term. Exception to From 1999 to 1993, they were in the Caribbean and Central America, where the Americans participated in several armed conflicts in Haiti and Nicaragua. In 1926, the Mexican government declared control of its oil resources. Despite U.S. oil companies' support for the war, Coolidge handled the situation diplomatically. After World War II, America became a creditor to the world, lending money to various countries. The United States demanded that it be returned to them for the \$10 billion it lent to the Allies in World War II. The Allies protested the debt, noting that they had lost many troops and that America should only write off the loans as wartime expenses. US post-war tariffs have also made it harder for European allies to make money to pay their debts. The untangling of America's debt repayment claims from France and Britain caused those countries to seek war reparations from Germany. The Allies had hoped to pay their American debts with money received from Germany. Agreed upon by Charles Dawes, Dawes' 1924 plan to end the 1930s was a great deal of work. It established German reparations and allowed Americans to make private loans to Germany. The Germans used those loans to pay reparations, which the Allies used to pay war debts to the Americans. The downturn in the global economy has disrupted the flow of money, and as a result the United States has never fully received its war repayments from Europe. Herbert Hoover's triumph, in 1928 When Calvin Coolidge decided not to run for re-election in 1928, Republicans elected Herbert Hoover. Hoover supported isolationism, individualism, free enterprise and small government. He was a good leader. Other advantages were his integrity, humanitarianism, passion for composing facts, efficiency, talents for administration and ability to encourage loyalty in close associates. Democrats nominated Alfred E. Smith. He was Roman Catholic in predominantly Protestant countries. For the first time, radio was widely used in election campaigns. That mostly helped Hoover's campaign. Smith failed to conquer the South because of a combination of his Catholicism, his opposition to Prohibition and liberal ideals. Herbert Hoover won the 1928 election convincingly, becoming the first Republican candidate in 52 years (except for Harding's victory in Tennessee), which won a breakthrough state. President Hoover's first moves Disorganized workers and disorganized farmers have not been rich in a growing economy. The Agricultural Marketing Act, passed in 1929, is designed to help farmers by establishing a Federal Farm Board. The board bought agricultural surpluses, hoping to stabilise agricultural prices. The board created the Grain Stabilization Corporation and Cotton Stabilization Corporation, which also bought surpluses. Corporations collapsed after farmers excessive excess, exceeding the Board. Hawley-Smootov tariff of 1930. It was the highest protection tariff in the country at peacetime. The tariff deepened a depression that had already begun in America and other countries, and increased international financial chaos. The great collision ends in the golden twenties the Stock Exchange collapsed in October 1929. It was partly initiated by the British, who raised their interest rates in an effort to return capital lured abroad by US investment. The British needed money, and because of high tariffs, they couldn't trade with the U.S. On Black Tuesday, October 29, 1929, millions of shares were sold in a panic. By the end of 1929, two months after the initial downturn, shareholders had lost \$40 billion. As a result of the crash, millions lost their jobs and thousands of banks closed. The U.S. has been the hardest-hit nation in the world. This crash led to the Great Depression. Hooked on the Horn of Plenty One of the main causes of the Great Depression was the overproduction of farms and factories. The nation's ability to produce goods has overtaken its ability to spend or pay for them. All the money was invested in factories and other manufacturing agencies; there wasn't enough money for wages and salaries. Excessive expansion of credit also contributed to depression. The Great Depression has exacerbated the economic situation in Europe, which has not yet fully recovered from World War II. In the 1930s, drought burned down the Mississippi Valley, causing thousands of farms to sell. Hoovervilles: nickname for tin and paper shantytowns. Robust times for robust individuals At the beginning of the Great Depression, President Hoover believed that industry and self-reliance made America great again and that government should play no role in the well-being of the people. However, he soon realised that the welfare of people in disaster across the country was a direct concern for the government. Hoover has developed a plan in which the government will help railroads, banks and rural credit corporations in the hope that if financial health is restored at the top of the economic pyramid, then unemployment will be eased as prosperity diminishes. Hoover's efforts were widely criticised for gave government money to big bankers who allegedly started the depression. Hoover battles The Great Depression President Hoover convinced Congress to allocate \$2.25 billion for useful public works. (ex: Hoover Dam) Hoover opposed all the projects he considered socialist. Ex: He vetoed the Muscle Shoals Bill, which was designed for the Tennessee River Dam and government-generated electricity sales in competition with citizens in private companies. 1932. In 2014, the Commission established the Reconstruction Finance Corporation (RFC), which lent money to insurance companies, banks, agricultural organisations, railways and state and local authorities. In 1932, Congress passed a new government in The Hague. Directing bonus armies in Washington World War II veterans have been hit hard by the Great Depression. Bonus Expeditionary Force (BEF) conveyed to the Capitol in the summer of 1932. They demanded that Congress fully pay out a deferred bonus passed by Congress in 1924 (the payment was supposed to be paid in 1945). After the BEF refused to leave the Capitol, President Hoover sent an army to evacuate the group. The riots and subsequent incidents brought additional public scorn towards Hoover. Japanese militarists invade China In September 1931, Japanese imperialists, seeing that the West was mired in the Great Depression, invaded the Chinese province of Manchuria. While a direct violation of the League of Nations, the League has been unable to do anything because it lacked America's support. In 1932, Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson decided only to attack the Japanese diplomatically. He betrayed Stimson Doctrine, which stated that the United States would not recognize any territory gained by force. Japan ignored the doctrine and moved to Shanghai in 1932. The violence continued without the intervention of the League of Nations. Hoover pioneers policy president good neighbor Hoover have sought to improve relations with Latin America. He withdrew U.S. troops from Haiti and Nicaragua. Hoover's actions laid the groundwork for future President Roosevelt's good neighbor policy. Page 6 Chapter 33 The Great Depression and the New Deal of 1933-1939 Republicans nominated Herbert Hoover to run for president in the 1932 election. Democrats elected Franklin Delano Roosevelt (FDR). He was born into a wealthy New York family and was governor of New York. Wheelchair politician Eleanor Roosevelt was very active in her husband's political career. She was loved by liberals and hated by conservatives. FDR was a very good public speaker. In the 1932 elections, The New York Times Presidential hopefuls from 1932 during the election, FDR attacked the Republican Old Deal and supported the New Deal for the forgotten man. Many Americans did not trust the Republican Party because of the difficult economic situation in the country (the Great Depression). Herbert Hoover believed the worst of depression was over. Hoover reaffirmed his faith in American free enterprise and individualism. Hoover's humiliation in 1932 Franklin Roosevelt won the 1932 election. The Electoral College. Starting with the 1932 elections, blacks became a vital part of the Democratic Party, especially in the urban centers of the North. FDR and Three R's: Relief, Recovery, Reform 6-10. The 100th Congress/Congress for Emergencies (March 9-June 16, 1933) passed a series of laws to help improve the situation in the country. Congress also passed some of FDR's New Deal programs, which focused on: relief, recovery, reform. The short-range objectives were relief and immediate recovery, and the long-range goals were ongoing recovery and reform. Some of the 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 these powers have been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. Congress gave President Roosevelt extraordinary powers to verify: Some of the bills gave legislative authority to the president. The New Deal legislation embraced progressive ideas such as unemployment insurance, old-age insurance, minimum wage regulations, the conservation and development of natural resources, and restrictions on child labor. Roosevelt administers the Money Congress passed the Emergency Banking Assistance Act of 1933. President Roosevelt held talks by the fire over the radio in which public confidence in the banks was gained. Congress established the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) with the Glass-Steagall Banking Reform Act. The FDIC has secured individual bank deposits of up to \$5,000. This ended the epidemic of bank failure in the country. President Roosevelt took the nation off the gold standard by having the Treasury buy gold from citizens. From that moment on, only paper money transactions were accepted. One of FDR's goals was to generate modest inflation. This would relieve debtors and stimulate new production. Inflation has been achieved by buying gold at increasing prices over time. This policy has increased the amount of dollars in circulation. Jobless job creation for FDR has created jobs with federal money to get the economy going. The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) employed about 3 million people in government camps. Their work included adhesion, firefighting, flood control and drainage of wetlands. The federal emergency aid law was Congress' first major attempt to deal with high unemployment. The Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA) was established, which gave states direct aid payments or wage money on work projects. The Civil Works Directorate (CWA), a subsidiary of FERA, is designed to provide temporary jobs during the winter emergency. Thousands unemployed employed on the raking list and other manual labour jobs. Farmers were given relief by the Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA), which brought farmers millions of dollars to help farmers meet their mortgages. Home Owners' Loan Corporation (HOLC) has helped many households that have had trouble paying mortgages. A day for every demagog Despite the new deal's efforts, unemployment continued to plague the nation. Opponents of FDR's policies included Father Charles Coughlin, who preached anti-New Deal speeches over the radio. Senator Huey P. Long announced his Share Our Wealth program in which every family in the United States would receive \$5,000. Dr. Francis E. Townsend attracted millions of senior citizens with his plan to have every citizen over the age of 60 receive \$200 a month. In 1935, congress passed the Works Progress Directorate (WPA), with the aim of providing employment for useful projects (i.e. building construction, roads, etc.). Taxpayers criticized the agency for paying people to do useless jobs like painting murals. New visibility for women has begun to break down gender barriers by holding positions in the federal government, including the president's cabinet. Ruth Benedict: made strides in the field of anthropology Pearl Buck: wrote about Chinese peasant society; Nobel Prize in Literature in 1938 Helping industry and labor The foundation of the 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 to businesses and workers). Opening hours have been cut so more people can be hired; set minimum wage; workers are given the right to organise. The NRA was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court in 1935 (Schechter v. United States), because the NRA gave legislative authority to the president, and allowed Congress to control individual business, not just interstate commerce. The Public Works Authority (PWA) was to ensure a long-term recovery. Led by Harold L. Ickes, the agency has spent more than \$4 billion on thousands of projects, including public buildings, highways and dams. Congress in late 1933 repealed the 21st Amendment ban to increase federal revenues and provide employment, paying farmers not to farm the Agricultural Adjustment Authority (AAA) tried to reduce crop surpluses, leading to lower crop prices. AAA has established standard parity prices for basic goods. The agency also paid farmers not to grow (to reduce crop harvesting). The Supreme Court declared AAA unconstitutional in 1936. In another attempt to breed farmers less, Congress passed the Soil Conservation and Domestic Production Act of 1936. Under the guise of conservation, it reduced the crop area by paying farmers crops that preserve the soil. Another Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, if farmers complied with restrictions on hectares of certain goods, they would be entitled to payments. Dust Bowls and Black Blizzards In late 1933, the Dust Bowl hit many states in the trans-Mississippi Great Plains. This is caused by the country's drea, wind and excessive agriculture. The Frazier-Lemke Farm Bankruptcy Act, passed in 1934, prohibits the use of 100,000 people. He knocked it down in 1935. In 1935, the Resettlement Authority moved farmers near farming farms to better lands. India's reorganization law of 1934 encouraged Native American tribes to establish self-government and preserve their genetic artisanal and traditions. 77 tribes refused to organize under the law, while hundreds organized. By battling bankers and large companies to protect the public from investment fraud, Congress passed the Securities Truth Act (Federal Securities Act). This required people selling investments to inform their investors of the risks of investing. The Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) was established in 1934. He was supervising the stock market. TVA uses Tennessee New Dealers accused the electricity industry of charging the public too much money for electricity. In 1933, One Hundred Days Congress created the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA). It was designed to build dams on the Tennessee River. In addition to providing employment and long-term recovery, these projects would provide the government with information on exactly how much money is needed to generate and distribute electricity. That would be a metric the government could use to estimate the rates charged by private companies. TVA has turned the poverty-stricken area into one of the most challenging regions in the United States. Conservatives viewed the New Deal programs as socialist, and ultimately helped limit TVA's management style to the Tennessee Valley. Housing and Social Security The Federal Housing Administration (FHA), enacted in 1934, has tried to improve the housingbuilding industry. She made small loans to homeowners for the purpose of improving their homes and buying new ones. The U.S. Housing Administration (USHA) was adopted in 1937. It is designed to lend states or communities money for low-budget housing developments. The Social Security Act of 1935. To ensure safety for old age, these categories of retired workers were to receive regular payments from Washington. Social security is inspired by the example of some of Europe's highly industrialised countries. The purpose of Social Security was to support urbanized Americans who couldn't support their farm. In the past, Americans could support oneself, food on their farm. They relied solely on money from their business. 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's Act) to help labor unions. This bill created a powerful National Labor Relations Board for administrative purposes and reaffirmed labor rights to engage in samoo organization and collectively negotiate through representatives of their choice. Unskilled workers began organizing under John L. Lewis, head of the United Mining Workers. He established the Committee on Industrial Organisation (CIO) in 1935. The CIO led a series of strikes, including a strike at the General Motors car plant in 1936. In 1938, Congress passed a new government in The Hague. Industries involved in interstate commerce were supposed to set a minimum wage and a maximum hourly level. The work of children under the age of 16 was prohibited. In 1938, the CIO joined AF L and the name Of the Committee on Industrial Organization was changed to the Congress of Industrial Organizations. The CIO was led by John Lewis. Until 1940. Landon Challenges champion Republicans elected Alfred M. Landon to run against President Roosevelt in the 1936 election. Republicans denounced the New Deal for radicalism, experimentation, confusion and terrible waste. Democrats have had significant support from millions of people who have benefited from the New Deal program. President Roosevelt was re-elected president in reckless victories. FDR won primarily because it appealed to a forgotten man (South, blacks, urban planners, the poor). Nine old men on the bench ratified in 1933, 20. Roosevelt saw his reelection as a mandate to continue reforming the New Deal. The Supreme Court was dominated by older ultraconservatives who tried to stop many socialist New Deal programs. With the continuing victories of Democrats in Congress and the presidency, Roosevelt felt the American people wanted a New Deal. He argued that the supreme court should be in line with public opinion. Roosevelt in 1937. The plan has received a lot of negative feedback. The plan was called the court's packing plan. The court is changing course The public criticized Roosevelt for trying to tamper with the Supreme Court. It was an insult to the system of checks and balances. Probably because of public pressure, the Supreme Court has begun upholding New Deal laws. This included Judge Owen J. Roberts, who was previously regarded as A series of deaths and resignations by judges allowed Roosevelt to appoint nine judges to the Court. Supreme Court controversies in 1937. As a result, several New Deal reforms were adopted after 1937. The twilight of the New Deal in Roosevelt's first term, from 1933-1937, unemployment remained high and recovery slow. In 1937, the economy fell another downturn. This is caused by reduced consumption. Consumer spending has been cut as social security taxes have been reduced on wages. The Roosevelt administration has also cut spending in an effort to keep a balanced budget. (The New Deal ran deficits for several years, but they were all somewhat small and none intended.) The fall prompted FDR to accept recommendations from British economist John Maynard Keynes. Keynesianism Economics: state money is used to prime pump the economy and boost consumer spending; this policy deliberately creates a budget deficit. Congress passed the Hatch Act of 1939. That prevented federal administration officials from actively campaigning and seeking. It also banned the use of state funds for political purposes, as well as the collection of campaign contributions from people receiving aid payments. New Deal or Raw Deal? Opponents of the New Deal have accused the president of spending too much money on his programs, significantly increasing the national debt. From 1932 to 1939, the national debt increased from \$19 trillion to \$40 trillion. The federal government has become much more powerful under FDR. The New Deal did not end the depression; this only gave temporary relief to citizens. Many economists eventually argued that not enough deficit spending was used. Despite the efforts of the New Deal program, manufacturing still outpaced consumption. It wasn't until World War II that the problem of unemployment was solved. Supporters of FDR's New Deal balance sheet argued that relief, not the economy, was the primary goal of their war on depression. Roosevelt believed that the government was morally bound to prevent mass hunger and hunger by managing the economy. FDR has potentially saved capitalism by eliminating some of its worst flaws (ex: poor working conditions). Had his programs not been implemented, socialism could have had a greater impact in the nation. FDR was Hamiltonian in that he supported big government, but he was Jeffersonian in that he supported a forgotten man. New Job Acronym Acronym Definition AAA Agricultural Adjustment Directorate CCC Civil Conservation Corps CWA Civil Works Directorate FERA Federal Emergency Management FHA Federal Housing Administration FSA Farm Support Directorate HOLC Homeowners Credit Corporation NRA National Recovery Directorate NYA National Youth Directorate PWA Public Works Directorate REA Rural Administration SSA Social Security Administration TVA Tennessee Valley Authority WPA Work Projects (Progress) Administration Page 7 Chapter 34 Franklin D. Roosevelt and Shadow of war 1933-1941 London Conference In the summer of 1933. Delegates hoped to coordinate an international response to the global depression. They wanted to stabilise the currencies and the rates at which they could be exchanged. President Roosevelt opposed the conference because he didn't want any interference in his own plans to fix the U.S. economy. Without us support, the London Economic Conference fell apart. The collapse reinforced the global trend towards nationalism, and made international cooperation increasingly difficult. Freedom for Filipinos and recognition of the Russians Continuing the nation's isolationist policies, President Roosevelt withdrew from Asia. Congress passed the Tydings-CudDuffe Act in 1934. The nation would not support the Philippines if Japan attacked it. Roosevelt officially recognized the Soviet Union in 1933, opening up trade and cultivating friendship to counter the threat of German power in Europe and Japanese power in Asia. Becoming a good neighbor, FDR began a Good Neighbor policy, in which America would not intervene or interfere in Latin American countries. All the Marines left Haiti in 1934. America also unleashed control of Cuba and Panama. When the Mexican government seized U.S. oil properties in 1938, the country's oil sector was in the middle of a crisis. In 1934, the Hull Secretary's Congress of Reciprocal Trade Agreements adopted a new policy on the issue. The act allowed the president to lower tariffs with the country if the country also lowered its tariffs. Hull Secretary of State managed to negotiate agreements with 21 states by the end of 1939. Trade agreements have dramatically boosted U.S. foreign trade. The act has made way for america's international economic free trade system, which took shape after World War II. The isolationism of the Storm and the basement after the Great Depression totalitarianism spread through Europe. Joseph Stalin took control of the communist USSR and killed hundreds of thousands of political opponents. Benito Mussolini took control of Italy in 1922. Adolf Hitler took control of Germany in 1933. Hitler was the most dangerous of all dictators because he had tremendous power and was impulsive. In 1936, Nazi Hitler and fascist Mussolini joined forces in the Roman-Berlin wax. In 1934, Japan was the first japanese city to be awarded the 2008 World Cup. Mussolini power and glory in Africa, invaded Ethiopia in 1935. The Americans maintained an isolationist stance because they thought the oceans surrounding the earth would protect them. In 1934, Congress passed a new government in The Hague. Congress legislation Neutrality Congress sought to keep America out of the war by passing the Neutrality Act of 1935, 1936, and 1937. These acts state that when the President declares the existence of a foreign war, certain restrictions will automatically enter into force. As for the countries involved in the war (victim or aggressor), no American could legally sail on one of their ships, sell them or transport ammunition or lend them. Because America didn't help its democratic friends, America actually helped provoke the aggressors (for not dissuading them). America dooms Loyalist Spain The Spanish Civil War of 1936-1939 began when Spanish rebels, led by fascist General Francisco Franco, rose up against the left-wing Republican government in Madrid. With the help of Mussolini and Hitler, Franco brought down a loyalist regime, which supported the Soviet Union. This war was a dress rehearsal for World War II because it involved many of the same countries. A small group of American volunteers (Abraham Lincoln Brigade) fought for loyalists. The U.S. wanted to stay out of the war, so Congress amended the neutrality law to enforce the arms embargo on both loyalists and rebels. By siddling up Japan and Germany in 1937, the Japanese invaded China. President Roosevelt refused to call this invasion a war, so the neutrality law didn't go into effect. If he called it war, he'd stop selling munitions to the Chinese. As a result, the Japanese could still buy war supplies from the United States. FDR delivered its quarantine speech in 1937, in which it proposed an economic embargo against aggressive dictators. The public opposed it, so FDR didn't follow its plan. In 1937, Japanese planes sank an American ship, the Panay. Tokyo quickly apologized and the U.S. accepted. Hitler violated the Treaty of Versailles in 1935 when he introduced compulsory military service in Germany. In 1936, he again violated the treaty when he took over the demilitarized German Porajine. In March 1938, Hitler invaded Austria. (Have for example: Austria actually voted for the occupation, fully aware that if Germany resisted, it would forcibly take over Austria.) At a conference in Munich, Germany, in September 1938, Western European democracies allowed Germany to retain sudetenland (part of Czechoslovakia). They hoped it would prevent Hitler from falling behind other countries. Not. In March 1939, Hitler took over all of Czechoslovakia. (See Austria notes.) On August 23, 1939, the Soviet Union signed a nonaggression treaty with Hitler. The Hitler-Stalin pact meant that Germany could make war on Poland and Western democracies without fear of reprisals from the Soviet Union. Hitler invaded Poland on 1 January 1945. Britain and France, respecting their obligations to Poland, declared war on Germany; World War II began. Although the Americans were strongly anti-Nazi, they wanted to stay out of the war. Britain and France needed war materials from America, so Congress passed the Neutrality Act of 1939. (Previous Neutrality Acts have prohibited trade with them.) This new act allows European democracies to buy American war materials as long as they transport goods on their own ships and pay in cash. This allowed America to avoid loans, war debts and the sinking of American ships. Demand for wartime goods helped end the 1937-1938 recession, and solved a decade-long unemployment crisis. The fall of France Months after the fall of Poland was known as a false war because France and the UK were not yet paramilitary involved in the war. The Soviet Union took over Finland despite Congress lending \$30 million to Finland. The fake war ended in April and May

1940. France fell in June 1940. When France surrendered, the Americans realized that England was all that stood in the way of Hitler controlling all of Europe. FDR and Congress moved quickly to build large air fleets and a navy with two oceans. On September 6, 1940, Congress passed a recruitment law: according to this measure, the first peacetime draft of America was launched. At the Havana Conference in 1940, the United States agreed to protect Latin America from German aggression (extension of the Monroe Doctrine). Holocaust refugees on November 9, 1938, a mob of Germans attacked German Jews (Kristallnacht, night of broken glass). After these attacks, thousands of Jews were sent to concentration camps. FDR established the War Refugees Committee 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, over 6 million Jews had been killed in the Holocaust. Strengthening Britain After France fell to Germany, Hitler launched air strikes against Britain in August 1940. During the Battle of Britain, radio broadcasts brought drama from air strikes in London directly to the homes of America. Sympathy for Britain grew, but it wasn't yet enough to push the United States into war. The most powerful group of those who supported aid to Britain was the Committee to Defend America by helping allies. Isolationists organized America's First Committee, arguing that America should concentrate the strength it has to defend its own shores. September 2nd, 1940. Roosevelt transferred 50 World War II destroyers to Britain. In return, Britain gave the U.S. eight valuable defensive bases in the Western Hemisphere. This transfer of warships was a flagrant violation of U.S. neutrality obligations. Breaking traditions in two terms Republicans elected Wendell L. Willkie to run in the 1940 election. Republicans denounced FDR's alleged dictatorship and opposed the ineffectiveness of the New Deal. Roosevelt decided to run for a third term, arguing that in times of war the country needed his experience. At this point, the two-term limit for president existed only in tradition. FDR won the 1940 elections. A landmark loan lease bill fearful of Britain's demise, Congress passed a loan lease law in 1941. This allowed America to lease weapons to the democracies of the world that needed them. (Europeans did not have the money to buy weapons; cash was required by the Neutrality Act of 1939) When the war was over, weapons and tanks could be returned. Opponents of the bill, like Senator Taft, criticized it, saying the weapons would be destroyed and would not be able to be returned after the war. It was set up as a program that would allow democracies to win the war and keep it away from America. The law marked the abandonment of any pretence of neutrality. Hitler saw the lease law as an unofficial declaration of war. Until then, Germany avoided attacks on American ships, but on May 21, 1941, unarmed American merchant Robin Moor was destroyed by a German submarine in the South Atlantic, outside a war zone. Charting the new world Before the attack on Pearl Harbor, 2 events marked the course of World War II: the fall of France in June 1940, and Hitler's invasion of the Soviet Union in June 1941. Hitler decided to break the Soviet Union on June 22, 1941, Hitler invaded the Soviet Union. He hoped to take the oil and other resources of the Soviet Union and then concentrate on Britain. President Roosevelt sent military supplies to the U.S. Army. In August 1941. The objectives of war were discussed. Among other things, she promised that there would be no territorial changes contrary to the wishes of residents; reaffirmed the right of the people to choose their own form of government; and pleaded to disarm the aggressor. The conflict between american destroyers and Hitler submarines Because Germany kept dreaming arms shipments, FDR decided that American warships were escorting supplies to Britain (July 1941). After German U-ships sank a series of American ships, Congress in November 1941 launched a series of ships. This is enabled ships that will be legally armed and enter combat zones with ammunition for Britain. A surprise attack on Pearl Harbor since September 1940, Japan was allied with Germany. Japan's war effort depended on trade with America. In late 1940, however, the U.S. offered to lift the embargo if Japan ended its war with China. Japan did not agree to U.S. terms, and it continued to fight. On Black Sunday, December 7, 1941, Japanese bombers attacked Pearl Harbor, killing 2,348 people. (Death list) Most U.S. battleships were significantly damaged, but its 3 Pacific Fleet aircraft carriers were spared because they were outside the port. On December 8th, the U.S. declared war on Japan. On December 11, 1941. Germany and Italy declared war on the United States, and the U.S. followed suit by declaring war on them. America's transformation from observer to belligerent Pearl Harbor has united Americans in their desire to go to war. Before the attack, however, most Americans supported only policies that could lead to war. They didn't want Britain to fall to Germany, and they wanted to stop Japan's expansion. Page 8 Chapter 35 America in World War II 1941-1945 Before the bombing at Pearl Harbor, the U.S. agreed to an ABC-1 agreement with the British. It states that if the U.S. enters the war, it will focus its efforts first on Germany. Once Germany is defeated, the Allies will focus on Japan. The allies' trade space during the time for the United States, World War II was far more complicated than World War II. He had to feed, put on and pass on his forces all over the world. The shock of wartime national unity during World War II accelerated the assimilation of immigrants into American society. Unlike World War II, in World War II there was almost no government witch hunt by minority groups. An exception to this was when 110,000 Japanese-Americans on the Pacific Coast were forced into concentration camps. This was approved by Executive Order No. In 9066, Washington feared they might act as saboteurs for Japan in the event of an invasion. The Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of concentration camps in *Korematsu v. U.S.* (1944). The conservative Congress has canceled many New Deal programs. In 1943, President Roosevelt was killed in a 1944 presidential election. The construction of the Great Depression war machine was completely completed with inrush military orders. Under the War Production Committee (WPB), which oversaw American war production, American factories produced an enormous amount of weapons, such as weapons and aircraft. WPB has stopped the production of non-essential items, such as passenger cars. The government has imposed a national speed limit and petrol rationing after the US supply of natural rubber from Britain's Malaysia and the Dutch East Indies was cut off. Shortages of consumer goods led to sharp inflation in 1942. The Office of Price Administration (OPA) eventually knocked prices and curbed inflation. The War Workers Committee (WLB) imposed salary caps. Dissatisfied with wage caps, some labor unions have urged their members to go on strike. In June 1943. He authorized the federal government to manage striking industries such as coal mines and railways. Manpower and female strength Even with the exception of industrial and agricultural workers from the draft, the draft left national farms and factories without staff. In 1942, thousands of Mexican agricultural workers, called *braceros*, were brought to America to pick up western farms. The armed services hired nearly 216,000 women in World War II. The most famous were WAACs (Army), WAVES (Navy) and SPAS (Coast Guard). Although millions of women have taken jobs in factories, most women have continued with their traditional household roles. War migration The war has caused Americans to move around the country. Many blacks left the South to work in the north, and this led to racial tensions in the north. In response to requests for equal opportunities for blacks, Roosevelt established the Fair Employment Practices Commission (FEPC) to monitor compliance with his executive order that prohibited discrimination in defense industries. During World War II, FDR gave the South a disproportionate share of defense contracts to help it become more economically developed. In 1944, the invention of a mechanical cotton picker made Cotton South's need for cheap labor disappear. As a result, millions of blacks have moved north. Thousands of Indians served in the armed forces. The Comantics in Europe and the Navajos in the Pacific made valuable contributions as code speakers, in which they transmitted radio messages in their native languages (incomprehensible to the Axis forces). Keeping the Home Front of America wasn't as badly affected by war as the rest of the world. The war had significantly helped the U.S. economy, and by the end of the war, the nation's GNP and disposable incomes of citizens had grown significantly. The federal government became much more involved in the lives of individual citizens during World War II, and this set the stage for the future role of government. National debt rose from \$49 billion to \$259 billion from 1941-45. Most of the war expenses are borrowed. Rising sun in the Pacific Simultaneously with the attack on Pearl Harbor, the Japanese launched attacks on various Far Eastern strongholds, including the U.S. outposts of Guam, Wake and the Philippines. In the Philippines, U.S. forces, led by General MacArthur, held out against Japanese forces that had been attacking for five months. U.S. troops eventually surrendered on October 9, 1945. They were treated with vicious cruelty in the 80-mile Bataan death march to Camps. Corregidor Island Fort held out until it surrendered on May 6, 1942, giving the Japanese full control of the Philippines. Japanese tide at Midway in May 1942. Although it suffered losses, the U.S. halted Japan's advance. This was the first battle in which all the fighting was done by aircraft on an aircraft carrier. On June 3-6, 1942, a naval battle was fought near Midway. If the Japanese take Midway, they'll be able to launch attacks on Pearl Harbor directly. Admiral Chester W. Nimitz directed smaller aircraft carriers, under Admiral Raymond A. Spruance, against Japan's powerful fleet. The Japanese withdrew after losing four aircraft carriers. Midway was a turning point in the Pacific War. Combined with the Battle of the Coral Sea, the U.S. success on Midway stopped the Japanese. American Leapfrogging toward Tokyo From August 1942 to February 1943, the Americans fought for control of Guadalcanal Island in an attempt to protect shipping lanes from America to Australia across the southwest Pacific. Japanese troops evacuated Guadalcanal in February 1943. The casualty ratio was greater than 10:1 (Japanese:American). The U.S. Navy has jumped several islands in the Pacific held by the Japanese. Japanese soldiers used to fight until every man was dead. So instead of fighting for each island, the strategy was to take nearby islands and then lay siege to besieged islands. Admiral Chester Nimitz has successfully coordinated naval, air and ground strikes in the Pacific. Saipan Island, Tinian Island and the main marianas islands fell to the American attackers in July and August 1944. Since Marianas, the new B-29 superbombers of the United States have managed to carry out return bombings on Japan's home islands. Allied stoppage hitler The battle in the Atlantic was fought between Germany's modern fleet of U-Boats submarines and Allied shipping, protected by allied navies. The introduction of air patrols and radar eventually helped the Allies win the Battle of the Atlantic. The turning point in the ground-air war against Hitler took place in late 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 repelled Hitler's attack on Stalingrad, capturing thousands of German soldiers. (This was a turning point in the war in the Soviet Union.) Another 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, unable to endure forever against Germany, could conclude a separate peace treaty as they had in and leave the Western allies to face Germany on their own. British military planners preferred to attack Hitler through the soft underworld of the Mediterranean. The Americans eventually agreed. An American general, Dwight D. Eisenhower led a French-held attack on North Africa in November 1942. The invasion was the most recent war effort to that time in history. The German-Italian army surrendered in Tunisia in May 1943. In Casablanca, President Roosevelt met with 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 unconditional surrender of the enemy. Allied forces captured Sicily in August 1943, and in September 1943, the Allied forces captured Sicily. Although Italy surrendered, the Germans continued to fight for control of Italy. Rome was filmed on June 4, 1944. On May 2, 1945 (five days before Germany surrendered), thousands of Axis soldiers in Italy surrendered and became prisoners of war. Allied battles in Italy diverted some 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 territory in Eastern Europe. D-Day: On June 6, 1944, President Roosevelt, Winston Churchill and Stalin met in Tehran, Iran, from November 28th to December 1st to coordinate a second front. One of the most important achievements of the meeting was an agreement on broad plans, especially those to launch Soviet attacks on Germany from the east simultaneously with an Allied attack from the west. With the United States securing the most Allied troops to invade Europe, U.S. General Eisenhower was given command. French Normandy was chosen as the point of invasion because it was less defended than other parts of the European coast. On D-Day, June 6, 1944, there was an invasion. The Allies breached German defenses on the beach, and General George S. Patton led armored divisions across France. Paris was liberated in August 1944. The first important German city to fall to the Allies was Aachen in October 1944, the fourth term of 1944, for the election in 1944, republicans nominated Thomas E. Dewey as president and isolationist senator, John W. Bricker as vice president. Democrats nominated Roosevelt as president and Senator Harry S Truman as vice president. Roosevelt defeated Dewey Roosevelt won the vast majority of electoral college votes and was re-elected. He won primarily because the war was going well. Foreign policy was a determining factor in many voters, who concluded that Roosevelt's experience was necessary to create a future organization for world peace. Hitler's last days on December 16, 1944, Hitler threw all his forces away thinly held American lines in the Ardennes Forest. His goal was to take the Belgian port of Antwerp, which was crucial to the Allied supply operation. At the Battle of the Bulge, the Allies were driven back, creating a deep bulge on the Allied front. The 10-day German push was halted by the 101st Air Force Division led by Brigadier General A.C McAuliffe. In April 1945, General Eisenhower's troops continued to Germany and discovered concentration camps where the Nazis killed over 6 million Jews. Not all Holocaust atrocities were discovered until the end of the war. The Soviets captured Berlin in April 1945. Hitler committed suicide on April 30, 1945, and President Roosevelt died suddenly of a brain hemorrhage. Harry S Truman has taken over the presidency. On May 7, 1945, the German government surrendered unconditionally. On May 8, V-E (Victory in Europe) Day was declared. Japan dies Hard submarines and bombers have caused great damage to Japan. The Allied fires of Tokyo killed over 83,000 people, comparable to the number of people killed by each atomic bomb. General MacArthur returned to the Philippines with 600 ships and 250,000 troops. In Leyte Bay, Japan lost a three-battle streak since October 23-26, 1944; it marked the end of Japanese sea power. MacArthur then landed on the main Philippine island of Luzon in January 1945, capturing Manila in March 1945. Iwo Jima, needed as an airport for damaged American bombers returning from Japan, was captured in March 1945. The Americans captured the island of Okinawa after fighting from April to June 1945. The US Navy has suffered heavy losses from kamikaze (suicide) japanese pilots. Atomic bombs until mid-1945, Japan still wouldn't surrender unconditionally. At a conference in Potsdam in July 1945, President Truman met with Stalin and the British leader. They've put up an ultimatum to Japan: surrender or be destroyed. The American Manhattan Project developed an atomic bomb. Germany was the initial target of the atomic bomb as it developed. July 16th, 1945. With the Japanese still refusing to surrender, an atomic bomb was dropped on Hiroshima on August 6, 1945, killing 180,000 people. On August 8th, Stalin attacked Japan's defenses of Manchuria and Korea. After the Japanese refused to surrender after all, a second atomic bomb was dropped on Nagasaki on August 9th, killing 80,000 people. By August 19th, the U.S. would have a third atomic bomb ready and a fourth bomb ready by September 1945. Tokyo surrendered on August 10, 1945 on condition that Emperor Hirohito be allowed to retain the title of emperor. The Allies accepted this condition on 14 October 2015. The formal end of the war came on 2 September 1945, which was declared V-J (Victory in Japan) Day. Allied Triumphant American forces suffered a million casualties in World War II, while the Soviet Union suffered nearly 25 million. After the war, much of the world was destroyed while America remained virtually untouched. The nation was better prepared for war than any other nation as it began preparing about a year and a half before the official start of the war (for America). Page 9 Chapter 36 The Cold War begins in 1945-1952 Postwar economic anxiety In the initial postwar years, the economy struggled and consumer goods prices increased as war price controls were removed. A series of strikes swept the country in 1946, 1947, the Republican Congress passed President Truman's Taft-Hartley Veto Act. It banned closed (all-communist) companies, held unions responsible for damages resulting from inter-sect jurisdictional disputes, and required union leaders to take a non-communist oath. Taft-Hartley was just one of several obstacles that slowed the growth of organized labor in the years after World War II. Dixie CIO's operation attempted to unionize southern textile workers and steelworkers. It collapsed in 1948. Employment Act of 1946. The Soldiers' Readjustment Act of 1944 (GI Bill of Rights/GI Bill), made the money available to send former World War II soldiers to school. This law raised education levels and stimulated the construction industry; this helped create an economic expansion that began in the late 1940s. The long economic boom, 1950-1970 From the 1950s 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. This paved the way for the civil rights movement; funded new social welfare programmes; and it gave Americans confidence for international leadership in the Cold War era. Most of the new jobs created after World War II went to women, as the service sector of the economy dramatically outgrew the old industrial and manufacturing sectors. The roots of postwar World War II prosperity boosted the U.S. economy, but large increases in military spending helped sustain economic growth. The increased military budget has helped launch high-tech industries such as aerospace, plastics and electronics. Cheap oil from the Middle East (prices were controlled by Europe & America) caused America to significantly increase its energy consumption. Productivity was the key to America's prosperity. Increased productivity is caused by improved technology and rising levels of workforce education. Mechanization and increase farm productivity. As a result, fewer people were needed to work on farms, and the workforce shifted 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 that stretches along the southern part of the U.S. from Virginia to California. The population in this region grew almost twice as fast as in the Northeast (Frostbelt). In the 1950s, Only California accounted for 1/5 of the nation's population growth. It became the most polyhuman state in 1963. People moved to sunflowerers in search of jobs, a better climate and lower taxes. The economic prosperity of sunshine belt states was great due to the fact that this region received significantly more federal money than the North. The Ohio Valley Industrial Region (Rustbelt) has been hit particularly hard by losses in federal funds and the population. The rush to suburbs across the country, home ownership has become increasingly popular and many white Americans have moved from the city to newly created suburbs. The Federal Housing Administration (FHA) and the Veterans Administration (VA) have provided housing loan guarantees, which is more economical to own a suburban home rather than rent an apartment in the city. The construction industry expanded in the 1950s and 1960s. Migrating blacks from the south moved to abandoned inner cities. The FHA often refused black mortgages to buy private homes, limiting black mobility from inner cities. Postwar baby boom In the 15 years after 1945, the birth rate in the United States exploded the moment the baby boom occurred. More than 50 million babies were born by the end of the 1950s. In 1973, the birth rate fell below the point needed to maintain existing population data. Truman: Gutter The Missouri man President Harry S. Truman was the first president, in several years, not to have a college degree. He was known as the average man. He had the ability to face difficulties with courage. Yalta: Cheap or treason? In February 1945. Plans have been made to occupy Germany. It was agreed that Poland, Bulgaria and Romania should have free elections. Stalin ended up violating this treaty. The Big Three also announced plans for the fashion of a new international peace organisation (United Nations). The most controversial decision concerns the Far East. American casualties were expected to be high in the war against Japan, so Stalin agreed to attack Japan after germany's collapse. In return, the Soviets got the South. the island of Sakhanin, which Russia lost to Japan in 1905, and Japan's Kuril Islands. The Soviet Union also gained control of China's Manchuria railways and special privileges at the area's two key seaports, Dairen and Port Arthur. These concessions gave Stalin control over China's vital industrial hubs. The agreements at the Jalt Conference were not actually binding. The conference was more of a way for the Big Three to discuss general postwar plans. In 1945, the United States and the Soviet Union ended the 1950s. It also ignored Moscow's plea for a \$6 billion reconstruction loan, while granting a similar \$3.75 billion loan to Britain in 1946. The USSR sought to guarantee its own security by creating a sphere of influence around it (the surrounding set of friendly countries). These spheres of influence contradicted the FDR president's Wilson dream of an open world, decolonized, demilitarized and democratized. Each country believed in a universal expanse of its own form of government. The Soviet Union and the United States provoked each other into a tense, 40-year standoff known as the Cold War. Shaping the postwar world in 1944, western allies met at Bretton Woods in New Hampshire (Bretton Woods Conference) and established the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to boost world trade by regulating currency rates. They also set up the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank) to promote economic growth in underdeveloped areas. Unlike World War II, the United States took the lead in creating important international bodies and provided most of its funding after World War II. The Soviets refused to participate. The United Nations Conference opened on April 25, 1945. Representatives of 50 countries adopted the United Nations Charter. It included the Security Council, dominated by the powers of the Big Five countries (the United States, Britain, the USSR, France and China), each with veto power, and the General Assembly, which could be controlled by smaller countries. The Senate overwhelmingly adopted the document on 28 October 2015, assisting people around the world through organisations such as UNESCO (United Organisation for Education, Scientific and Cultural Organisation), FAO (Food and Agriculture Organisation) and WHO (World Health Organisation). Bernard Baruch in 1946. The plan fell apart because neither the U.S. nor the Soviet Union would give up their nuclear weapons. Germany's problem in Nuremberg, Germany from 1945-1946. Nazi leaders were tried and punished for war crimes. Sentences included hangings and long prison sentences. Americans realized that German was flourishing necessary for Europe's recovery. The Soviets refused to support Germany's development because they feared another German-initiated war. At the end of the war, Austria and Germany were divided into 4 zones of military occupation, each assigned to one of the big four powers (France, Britain, America and the USSR). Denied post-war economic support from America, the USSR wanted to take war reparations from Germany. As the USSR spread communism to its eastern zone in Germany and western allies promoted the idea of a reunited Germany, Germany was divided into 2 zones. West Germany became an independent country, and East Germany became attached to the Soviet Union as an independent satellite state, excluded from the Western world by the Iron Curtain of the Soviet Union. Berlin, still occupied by four great powers, was completely surrounded by Soviet occupation. In 1948, the Soviet Union tried to starve the Allies of Berlin by cutting off all rail and road access to the city. In May 1949, after America flew in many supplies, the blockade was lifted. In 1949, the governments of East and West Germany were established. In 1946, in 1946, seeking concessions on oil, Stalin violated an agreement to remove his soldiers from Iran's northernmost province. He used the troops to enable the rebel movement. When Truman protested, Stalin gave up. In 1947, George F. Kennan came to the doctrine of containment, which attempted to explain the behavior of the USSR. This concept stated that the USSR is relentlessly expansive and that the USSR can be contained with a solid and cautious one. This doctrine was embraced by President Truman in 1947. This gave financial support to Greece to resist communist pressures. Truman stated that it must be U.S. policy to help any country that resists communist aggression. After World War II, France, Italy and Germany suffered from famine and economic chaos caused by the war. They were in danger of being taken over by the Communist Parties within those countries. Pledging financial assistance, US Secretary of State George C. Marshall persuaded Europeans to create a common plan for their economic recovery. Marshall offered the same help to the Soviet Union and its allies, but the Soviets refused. Marshall's plan gave \$12.5 billion to 16 European countries. Within a few years, the European economy was booming, and the Communist Parties had lost ground at their feet. Access to Middle Eastern oil has been key to Europe's recovery programme and the health of the US economy. Despite threats from Arab countries to cut off oil supplies, President Truman officially recognised the state of Israel on May 14, 1948. America is beginning to arm the Cold War, the struggle to contain Soviet communism, it wasn't war, it was also not peace. In 1947, Congress passed the National Security Act, creating the Department of Defense. The department was led by a new government officer, the secretary of defense. The heads of every branch of the military have gathered as joint chiefs of staff. The National Security Act was also established by the National Security Council (NSC) to advise the president on security issues, and set up the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) to coordinate the government's collection of foreign facts. In 1948, the United States joined forces with The Hague- The pact promised each nation to consider attacking one as an attack on all. The pact also marked a departure from the US diplomatic convention, a boost to European unification and a significant step in the militarization of the Cold War. The Japanese people cooperated with his plans; they saw that good behaviour and the adoption of democracy would hasten the end of the occupation. In 1946, a constitution dictated by MacArthur was adopted. She renounced militarism and introduced a Western-style democratic government. From 1946 to 1948, top Japanese war criminals were on trial in Tokyo. In late 1949, China's nationalist government of Generalissima Jiang Jieshi was forced to flee the country to Formosa Island (Taiwan) when the Communists, led by Mao Zedong, took over the country. The disintegration of nationalist China was a depressing loss for America and its Cold War allies, as 1/4 of the world's population fell to communism. In September 1949. To stay one step ahead, Truman ordered the development of an H-bomb (Hydrogen Bomb). The first H-bomb went off in 1952. In 1953, the Soviets were killed in a 1954-1955 world cup. In 1947, President Truman launched the Loyalty Review Board to explore the possibility of communist spies in government. In 1949, 11 Communists were sent to prison for violating the Smith Act of 1940 (the first peacetime anti-insurgency law since 1798) in support of overthrowing the U.S. government. The verdict was upheld in Dennis v. United States (1951); In 1938, the House of Representatives established the Committee on Non-American Activities (HUAC) to investigate subversion (opposition to the government). Congressman Richard M. Nixon in 1948. The Americans began to engage in a hunt for communist spies thought to be living in America. In 1950, Truman vetoed the McCarran Internal Security Act, which authorized the president to detain suspicious persons during an internal security emergency. Congress overstepped Truman's veto and passed the bill. Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were convicted and sentenced to death in 1951 for stealing American plans for an atomic bomb and selling them to the Soviet Union. They were the only people in history to be sentenced to death for espionage. Democratic divisions in 1948. After war hero Dwight D. Eisenhower decided not to run for president, the Democrats elected Truman. Truman's nomination divided the Democratic Party. Southern Democrats opposed Truman because he supported black civil rights, so they nominated Governor J. Strom Thurmond. 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 blacks. President Truman supported a plan to lend American money to underdeveloped countries (a bold new program or point four program). He wanted to help these countries develop before they succumbed to communism. Truman supported the Fair Deal program at home in 1949. He called for improved housing, full employment, a higher minimum wage, better support for agricultural lordst rates, new TVs and an expansion of social security. Congress passed only parts of the program: raises on the minimum wage; creation of public housing in the Housing Act of 1949; extending insurance for the elderly to many more beneficiaries in the Social Security Act of 1950. A Korean volcano erupts When Japan collapsed in 1945, Korea was divided in two: the Soviets controlled the North above the 38th parallel and the United States controlled south of that line. Each country has formed opposing governments in Korea. National Security Council Memorandum Number 68 (NSC-68) was a document produced by the National Security Council outlining the US national security strategy. He called for quadrupling military spending and using containment policies in relation to the Soviet Union. NSC-68 was a key Cold War document because it marked a major step in the militarization of U.S. foreign policy. On June 25, 1950, the North Korean military invaded South Korea. In response, Truman ordered a massive military build-up, far beyond what was needed for the Korean War. Without congressional approval, Truman ordered U.S. air and naval units sent in support of South Korea. The U.N. was responsible for sending troops to fight North Korea, but the fight was led by General MacArthur and most of the troops were Americans. On September 15, 1950, a military seasaw in Korea pushed the North Koreans beyond the 38th parallel, but in 1950 thousands of communist Chinese volunteers attacked UN forces, pushing them back to the 38th parallel. For MacArthur's disobedience and disagreement with the Joint Chiefs of Staff over increasing the size of the war, President Truman removed MacArthur from command on April 11, 1951. In July 1951. Page 10 Chapter 37 of the Eisenhower Era of 1952-1960 Wealth and its anxieties Invention transistors in 1948 sparked a revolution in electronics, especially in computers. Computer giant International Business Machines (IBM) grew tremendously. Airline industries grew in the 1950s, largely due to Eisenhower's SAC and the expansion of its travel airline business. In 1956, the number of white collar (no manual labor) workers exceeded the number of blue-collar (handmade) workers. As a result, union membership has declined. White-collar jobs have opened up opportunities for women. Most of the clerical and service jobs created after 1950 were created in 1960. The new dual role of women as workers and housewives has raised questions about family life and traditional definitions of gender roles. In 1963, feminist Betty Friedan published a 1964 film about the 1970s. The book discussed the widespread plight of women who were housewives. Consumer Culture in the Fifties Credit Card, Fast Food and New Forms of Recreation Innovations highlighted a new way of living leisure and wealth. In 1946, there were only 6 TV stations, but there were 146 by 1956. Televanglists like Baptist Billy Graham used TV to spread Christianity. As the population moved west, sports teams also moved westward. Popular music was transformed during the 1950s. Elvis Presley created a new style known as rock and roll. Traditionalists were critical of Presley and many social movements during the 1950s. With the emergence of Eisenhower Lacking public support for Truman, Democrats nominated Adlai Stevenson for election in 1952, and Republicans nominated Dwight D. Eisenhower. Eisenhower was already very fond of the public. Richard M. Nixon was elected vice president to please the anti-communist wing of the Republican Party. During their election, TV became a popular campaign medium. During the campaign, Nixon appeared on TV to defend himself against corruption allegations. Eisenhower won the 1952 election. President Eisenhower tried to end the Korean War. In July 1953, after Eisenhower threatened nuclear weapons, a truce was signed that ended the Korean War. Despite the Korean War, Korea remained divided into 38. Eisenhower's style of guiding sincerity, righteousness and optimism helped comfort the nation after the war. The Rise and Fall of Joseph McCarthy In February 1950, Republican Senator Joseph R. McCarthy indicted Secretary of State Dean Employos 205 members of the Communist Party. Although the allegations later turned out to be false, McCarthy received public support. With his Republican victory in the 1952 election, his rhetoric grew bolder as his accusations of communism grew. McCarthyism, the practice of spreading treasonous accusations without evidence, thrived during the Cold War. Although McCarthy wasn't the first red hunter, he was the cruelest. In 1954, McCarthy went too far and attacked the U.S. military. Just a few months later, the Senate convicted him of misconduct by an unseemly member. (Army-McCarthy hearings) Desegregation of the South All aspects of black life in the South were governed by the laws of Jim Crow. Blacks were separated from whites, economically inferior and politically powerless. Gunnar Myrdal exposed the contradiction between the American belief that all men were created equal and his horrific treatment of black citizens in his book, American Dilemma (1944). Sweatt versus. Painter (1950), the Supreme Court ruled that separate professional schools for blacks did not meet the equality test. In December 1955, Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat to a white person on a bus in Montgomery, Alabama. Her arrest sparked a year-long black boycott of city buses (Montgomery's bus boycott) and served notices across the South that blacks would no longer undergo segregation. The Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr. rose to prominence during the bus boycott. Seeds of the Civil Rights Revolution Hearing on the Lynching of Black War Veterans in 1946, President Harry Truman ended segregation in the federal civil service and ordered equality of treatment and opportunity in the armed forces in 1948. After Congress and new President Eisenhower ignored racial issues, Chief Justice Earl Warren stepped up to address the civil rights of African Americans. In Brown v. The Board of Education in Topeka, Kansas (1954), the Supreme Court ruled that segregation in public schools is unequal and therefore unconstitutional. The decision overturned a previous ruling in Plessy v. Ferguson (1896). Southern states opposed the ruling. In 1956, congressmen from those states signed a memorandum of understanding with The New York Times. President Eisenhower did not support integration because he distanced himself from social issues. In September 1957. Faced with a direct challenge to federal authorities, Eisenhower sent troops to escort the children to class. In 1957, Congress passed a new state of the Democratic Congress. It has set up a permanent Civil Rights Commission to investigate civil rights violations and authorize federal to protect voting rights. The Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. He 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, four black students in Greensboro, North Carolina, requested service at a whites-only lunch counter. Within a week, the sit-in had reached 1,000 students, spreading a wave of wade-ins, lies, and pray-ins across the South demanding equal rights. In April 1960. Eisenhower's Republicanism at home When dealing with people, President Eisenhower was liberal, but when dealing with the economy and government, he was conservative. He sought to balance the federal budget and keep America safe from socialism. In 1954, overstating mexican government concerns that illegal Mexican immigration to the United States would undermine the Bracero program of legally imported farm workers, President Eisenhower deported 1 million illegal immigrants in Operation Wetback. Eisenhower tried to return to the politics of the assimilated Native American tribe into American culture, but his plan was rejected in 1961. Eisenhower wanted to cancel the New Deal programs, but he lacked public support for it. He supported the 1956 Federal Highway Act. Eisenhower managed to balance the budget only 3 times while in office (8 years). In 1959, he had the largest peacetime deficit in U.S. history. A new look in foreign policy in 1954, Secretary of State John Foster Dulles proposed a boldness policy in which to build a fleet of superbombers and equip them with nuclear bombs (called strategic air command, or SAC). That would allow the U.S. to threaten countries like the Soviet Union and China with nuclear weapons. At a summit conference in Geneva in 1955, President Eisenhower tried to reconcile with the Soviet Union's new dictator Nikita Khrushchev after Stalin's death. Peace talks were rejected. Vietnam's nightmare in the early 1950s nationalist movements tried to push the French out of Vietnam. Vietnamese leader Ho Chi Minh became increasingly communist as America became increasingly anti-communist. After the Nationalists won the Battle of Dien Bien Phu in 1954, The New York Times Vietnam is divided into 17. Ho Chi Minh got the north, while the pro-Western government, led by Ngo Dinh Diem, got the south. Vietnamese nationalists were promised nationwide elections two years after the peace deal, but that never happened because it looked like the Communists were going to win. Cold War crises in Europe and the Middle East in 1955 Nato. Also in 1955, Eastern European countries and Soviets signed the Warsaw Pact. It was a communist military alliance to counter NATO. In May 1955, the Soviets ended their occupation of Austria. In 1956, Hungary led a member of the European Times. When their request for help from the United States was denied, they were slaughtered by Soviet forces. U.S. nuclear weapons were too big a weapon to use in such a relatively small crisis. In 1953, in an effort to secure Iranian oil for Western countries, the CIA created a coup d'etat that installed Mohammed Reza Pahlvi as dictator of Iran. Egyptian President Nasser sought funding from the West and the Soviets to build a dam on the Nile River. After the Americans learned of Egypt's involvement with the Soviets, the Americans withdrew their monetary offer. As a result, Nasser nationalized the Suez Canal, which was owned by the French and British. In October 1956. The two countries were forced to withdraw after America refused to provide them with oil. Eisenhower Doctrine: A Promise of U.S. Military and Economic Assistance to Middle Eastern Nations from 1957 In 1960, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Iraq, Iran and Venezuela joined forces to join forces with The Hague- The second round for President Ike Eisenhower decisively defeated his Democratic opponent, Adlai Stevenson, and he was re-elected in the 1956 election. Fraud and corruption in American labor unions have caused the president to take an interest in passing labor laws. In 1959, President Eisenhower passed the Landrum-Griffin Act. It is designed to make Labour leaders more accountable for financial illegalities. On October 4, 1957, the Soviets launched the Sputnik I satellite into space. In November, they launched the Sputnik II satellite, carrying a dog. The two satellites gave cred to Soviet claims that superior industrial production is achieved through communism. In response, President Eisenhower founded the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA). Technological advances in the Soviet Union made Americans think that the Soviet Union's education system was better than that of the United States. In 1958, the National Defense and Education Act (NDEA) provided \$887 million in loans to students and grants to improve teaching sciences and languages. Continuing the Cold War Due to environmental concerns, the Soviet Union and the United States suspended nuclear tests in March and October 1958, respectively. In July 1958, Lebanon signed a 10-year-old war with The Hague- Soviet dictator Khrushchev appeared before the UN General Assembly in 1959 and called for full disarmament. In A US U-2 spy plane has been shot down in Russia, ending the possibility of a quick peaceful solution. Cuban Castroism signifies communism Hispanics began to show disagreement with America because the United States seemed to be neglecting Latin America's economic needs in favor of European ones. They also despised continued American intervention. In 1954, for example, the CIA led a coup d'etat that toppled the leftist government in Guatemala. Fidel Castro led a coup d'etat that killed more than 100,000 people in 1959. Castro became militarily and economically associated with the Soviet Union; it became a military satellite for the Soviet Union. In August 1960, Congress approved \$500 million to prevent the spread of communism in Latin America. Kennedy challenges Nixon for president Republicans nominated Richard Nixon to run for president and Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. for vice president in the 1960 election. Democrats nominated John F. Kennedy to run for president and Lyndon B. Johnson as vice president. John F. Kennedy's Catholicism irritated the Protestant people in the Bible Belt south. Kennedy said the Soviets, with their nukes and Sputniks, gained american prestige and power, Nixon was forced to defend the existing administration (Republican) and argue that American prestige has not slipped. Television played a key role in the presidential election because Kennedy's personal appeal attracted many people. Kennedy won the 1961 election, winning the support of workers, Catholics and African-Americans. Old General Fades Away 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 New Deal and Fair Deal Democratic programs into American life. The Cultural Renaissance of New York became the artistic capital of the world after World War II. Jackson Pollock helped develop abstract expressionism in the 1940s and 1950s. American architecture also thrived after World War II. Many skyscrapers were created in a modernist or international style. A Pre-War Realist, Ernest Hemingway wrote *Star and More* (1952). John Steinbeck, another prewar writer, wrote graphic depictions of American society. Joseph Heller's *Catch-22* (1962) spoke of the antics and anxieties of American airman in the wartime Mediterranean. The problems created by the new mobility and wealth of American life were explored by John Updike and John Cheever. Louis Auchincloss wrote about upper-class New Yorkers. Gore Vidal has written a number of historical novels. Poetry and playwrights also flourished during the postwar period. Books by black authors have made best-seller lists. Led by William Faulkner, the South also had a literary renaissance. Page 11 Chapter 38 Of the Tumultuous Sixties 1960-1968 New Frontier Spirit President President From 1999 to 1993 he was the youngest president to take office. He assembled one of the youngest cabinets, which also contained his brother Robert Kennedy, the attorney general, who planned to reform the FBI's priorities. Kennedy pushed his New Frontier plans, which included trying to fix unemployment and inflation and maintaining high wages for workers. This plan inspired patriotism. Kennedy proposed the Peace Corps, an army of idealistic and mostly youthful volunteers to bring American skills to underdeveloped countries. A new frontier at home Southern Democrats and Republicans despised the president's New Frontier plan. Kennedy campaigned on the topic of revitalizing the economy after the recession of the Eisenhower years. To do so, the president tried to curb inflation. In 1962, he negotiated a non-inflationary wage agreement with the steel industry. When the steel industry announced significant price hikes, promoting inflation, President Kennedy embarrassed steel industry executives. This has caused prices in the industry to drop. Kennedy stimulated 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). Rumbling in Europe In August 1961, the Soviets began building the Berlin Wall, which was designed to stop a large drain of the population from East Germany to West Germany through Berlin. Western Europe prospered after the help of 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 that developed into the European Union. Kennedy secured passage of the Trade Expansion Act in 1962. American policymakers were committed to an economically and militarily unified Atlantic community with the United States' dominant partner. In 1963, the President of France, Charles de Gaulle, vetoed Britain's application for membership of the common market. He feared Britain's special relationship with the US would allow the US to indirectly control European affairs. By flare-ups and Flexible Response in 1954, Laos gained its independence from France and it erupted in violence. Kennedy avoided sending troops, and peace was ultimately achieved at the Geneva conference in 1962. Defence Secretary Robert McNamara has pushed a flexible response strategy. It was the idea that America would deploy military options around the world that could fit the needs of the crisis. President Kennedy has increased spending on special forces. Stepping into vietnam's quagmire The doctrine of flexible response has lowered the level at which diplomacy will give way to soldiers. This provided a way of progressive and increasing use of force (ex: Vietnam). Kennedy increased the number of military advisers in South Vietnam in 1961 to protect Diem (president of South Vietnam) from the Communists. In November 1963, after being fed up with diem's embezzlement of American economic aid, Kennedy initiated a successful coup d'etat and killed Diem. Modernization theory: the idea that traditional societies in Asia, Africa and Latin America can evolve into prosperous, democratic countries following America's lead. Cuban confrontations in 1961, President Kennedy signed the Alliance for Progress, which was in fact the Marshall Plan for Latin America. Her primary goal was to help Latin American countries close the gap between rich and poor, thus quieting communist politicians. The results were disappointing because American money did not affect Latin American social problems. April 17th, 1961. It was an attempt by America to overthrow the Castro regime. President Kennedy was against the direct intervention of overthrowing Castro, so he did not provide enough support for the exiles. Therefore, the invasion failed after the exiles were forced to surrender. A sustained U.S. attempt to overthrow Castro caused Castro to further support the Soviets. In October 1962, it was discovered that the Soviets had secretly planted nuclear missiles in Cuba. Kennedy ordered a naval quarantine of Cuba and requested the immediate removal of the weapons. For a week, the Americans waited as Soviet ships approached a patrol line established by the U.S. Navy off the island of Cuba. On October 28th, Khrushchev agreed to a compromise in which he would withdraw missiles from Cuba. The Americans also agreed to end the quarantine and not attack the island. That ended the Cuban missile crisis. At the end of 1963. In June 1963, President Kennedy gave a speech that encouraged Americans to abandon the negative attitudes of the Soviet Union. He tried to lay the groundwork for a realistic policy of peaceful coexistence with the Soviet Union. The civil rights struggle During his campaign, JFK won the black vote by stating that he would pass civil rights laws, but he was slow to legislating during his presidency (he did not want to lose the support of Southern congressmen). In 1960, freedom rider groups in the South tried to end segregation in facilities serving interstate bus passengers. When Southern officials did nothing to stop the violence that erupted at those protests, U.S. Marshals were sent to protect freedom riders. The Kennedy family and the King family (Martin Luther King Jr.) mostly had a good relationship. The Voter Education Project sought to register Souths

historically disenfranchised blacks. In the spring of 1963, Martin Luther King Jr. launched an anti-discrimination campaign in Birmingham, Alabama, America's most segregated big city. Civil rights marchers were turned away by police with attack dogs and high-pressure water hoses. In shock, President Kennedy gave a speech to the nation on June 11, 1963, in which he devoted himself to finding solutions to racial problems. In August 1963, The assassination of Kennedy on November 22, 1963, President Kennedy was killed while riding in an open limo in Dallas, Texas. The alleged assailant was Lee Harvey Oswald. Oswald was killed by a self-styled vigilante, Jack Ruby. Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson was sworn in, retaining most of Kennedy's cabinet. Kennedy was praised more for his ideals than for what he actually accomplished. LBJ Brand on the presidency President Johnson persuaded Congress to enact the Civil Rights Act of 1964, prohibiting racial discrimination in most private facilities open to the public. This strengthened the federal government's power to end segregation in schools and other public places. It also established the Federal Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) to eliminate employment discrimination (race, national origin, gender). In 1965, President Johnson issued an executive order requiring all federal contractors to take affirmative action against discrimination. Johnson started the War on Poverty. His domestic program, called the Great Society, was a set of new dealish economic and social measures that tried to reduce poverty and racial discrimination. Johnson battles Goldwater 1964 Democrats nominated Lyndon Johnson to run for president in 1964. Republicans elected Senator Barry Goldwater. Goldwater attacked the federal income tax, the Social Security system, the Tennessee Valley administration, civil rights laws, the nuclear test ban treaty and the Big Society. On August 2nd and 4th, two U.S. ships were reportedly shot at. Johnson called the attack nothing provoked and went to the political advantage of the incident. He used the event for Congress to pass the Tonkin Bay Resolution. This basically allowed the president to use unlimited force (at his discretion) in Southeast Asia. Lyndon Johnson won the 1964 election convincingly. The Great Society Congress passed many laws in support of the Big Society plan. In the war on poverty, Congress gave more money to the Bureau of Economic Opportunity and established two new cabinet offices: the Department of Transportation and the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). National for the arts and humanities is designed to raise the level of American cultural life. As for the Big Society plan, LBJ's big four legislative achievements were: education assistance, medical care for the elderly and poor, immigration reform and a new voting rights law. Johnson gave educational assistance to students, not schools. In 1965, Congress created Medicare for seniors and Medicaid for the poor. The Immigration and Nationality Act of 1965 He also doubled the number of immigrants allowed into the country annually. Immigration sources have shifted from Europe to Latin America and Asia. Conservatives have said poverty cannot be fixed by the Great Society's programs, but poverty rates have fallen over the next decade. The Fight for Black Rights Civil Rights Act of 1964 gave the federal government more power to enforce school desegregation orders and prohibit racial discrimination in public housing and employment. President Johnson realized the problem was that few black people were registered to vote. The 24th Amendment, passed in 1964, repealed the poll tax in federal elections. In response to racial violence across the South, Congress passed the Voting Rights Act of 1965, which sought to ban disenfranchisement of minorities (through poll taxes, literacy tests, etc.). Black Power Days after the Voting Rights Act of 1965 was passed, a bloody revolt erupted in Watts, a black ghetto in Los Angeles. The Watts explosion marked a growing clash of militants in black combat. Malcolm X was an African-American Muslim minister who brought together black separatism. In 1965, he was shot and killed by the rival people of Islam. Racially motivated violence continued to spread when the militant Black Panther party emerged. He openly carried a weapon on the streets of Oakland, California. Stokely Carmichael preached the doctrine of black power, which emphasized racial pride and the creation of black political and cultural parties. On April 4, 1968, Martin Luther King, Jr. was killed by a sniper in Memphis, Tennessee. Black voter registration eventually increased, and by the late 1960s, several hundred blacks were in elected positions in the South. The fight against communism in two hemispheres In April 1965, President Johnson sent 25,000 troops to the Dominican Republic to restore order after an insurgency against the military government began. Johnson claimed, with shaky evidence, that the Dominican Republic was the target of a Castro-like coup. He was judged for his actions. In February 1965, Viet Cong guerrillas attacked a U.S. air base in Pleiku, South Vietnam. By mid-March 1965, Operation Rolling Thunder was in full swing. This included regular bombings of North Vietnam. LBJ believed it was near U.S. powers in Vietnam would defeat the enemy. The conflict in Vietnam has become very Americanized. Pro-war hawks argued that if the United States left Vietnam, other nations would doubt the American word and succumb to communism. By 1968, Johnson had set up more than 500,000 troops in Southeast Asia, and the annual cost of the war was over \$30 billion. Vietnamese Vexations In June 1967, Israel launched a preemptive strike against the Egyptian air force, beginning the Six-Day War. After the war, Israel acquired territories of the Golan Heights, Gaza Strip and West Bank. Antiwar demonstrations have increased significantly as more American troops have died in the Vietnam War. Senator William Fulbright held a series of televised hearings in 1966 and 1967 in which he assured the public that she had been deceived about the causes and winnability of the war. When Defense Secretary McNamara expressed unease over 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 nation'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. Johnson in 1967 ordered the CIA to spy on domestic antiwar activists. He also encouraged the FBI to use its counterintelligence program, codenamed Cointelpro, to investigate members of the peace movement. Vietnam toppled 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 the VC, but caused the American public to demand an immediate end to the war. President Johnson began to question the wisdom of continuing to send troops to Vietnam. Eugene McCarthy and Robert F. Kennedy entered the race for the Democrats' 1968 presidential nomination on March 31, 1968, President Johnson declared that he would freeze U.S. troop levels and gradually shift more responsibility to South Vietnam. Bombings will also be reduced. He also pledged not to be a candidate for president in 1968. 1968 Presidential sweepstakes Hubert H. Humphrey, Vice President of Johnson, won the Democratic nomination. Humphrey supported increased use of force in Vietnam. Republicans nominated Richard Nixon as president and Spiro T. Agnew as vice president. The Republican platform called for victory in Vietnam and strong anticommunist policies. The American Independent Party, led by George C. Wallace, called for black segregation. The Republican and Democratic candidates supported the Vietnam War in the 1968 elections. Despite winning a majority of major cities and about 95% of the black vote, Democrats lost Richard Nixon won the 1968 election. Lyndon Johnson's obituary No president since Lincoln has done more for civil rights than LBJ. The Vietnam War sucked tax dollars out of the Big Society's LBJ programs. LBJ was convinced by its advisers that an easy victory in Vietnam could be achieved through massive aerial bombardment and heavy troop commitments. Admittedly, he didn't want to continue escalating the fighting, and that offended the war hawks. His refusal to end the war also offended the war doves. The cultural upheaval of the 1960s in 1960s America took a negative stance toward all kinds of authority. The free speech movement was one of the first organized protests against established power. It happened at the University of California, Berkeley, in 1964. Leader Mario Savio condemned the unselfish university machine. From the 1950s to the 1970s, educated people became more secular and uneducated people became more religious. Anti-government protests were held around the world, including in France, China and Czechoslovakia. The 1960s also witnessed the sexual revolution. The introduction of the contraceptive pill has made unwanted pregnancies easy to avoid. By the 1960s, gay men and lesbians were increasingly showing up and demanding sexual tolerance. The Stonewall riot was a series of riots that arose when off-duty police officers attacked gay men. Worries in the 1980s of AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases slowed the sexual revolution. By the late 1960s, students of the Democratic Society (SDS) had created an underground terrorist group called Meteors. The 1960s umslung could be attributed to three Ps: a youthful bulge of the population, a protest against racism and the Vietnam War, and the apparent persevering of prosperity. Page 12 Chapter 39 Stalemate of the Seventies 1968-1980 Sources of Stagnation Growth of the U.S. economy slowed in the 1970s. More women and teenagers are entering the workforce; these groups typically made less money than men. Increasingly poor machinery and new regulations have also hampered growth. The Vietnam War and the Great Society programme also contributed to inflation. Countries such as Japan and Germany have begun to dominate industries traditionally run by Americans (steel, cars and consumer electronics). Nixon Vietnamizes war President Nixon brought knowledge and expertise in foreign affairs to the presidency. Nixon began a policy called Vietnamization, which was to withdraw 540,000 American troops from South Vietnam. The South Koreans, with American money, weapons, training and advice, would then gradually take over the war. Nixon did not want to end the war; He wanted to win him over by other means. Nixon doctrine: The United States will honor its existing defense commitments, but in the future, Asians and countries should fight their own wars without the support of a large number of US troops. On November 3, 1969, Nixon gave a televised speech to the silent majority, which probably supported the war; he was hoping to get supporters. Cambodia's War Cambodia, which was officially neutral in the war, bordered South Vietnam. The North Vietnamese used Cambodia as a springboard for troops, weapons and supplies. On April 29, 1970, President Nixon ordered U.S. forces to attack the enemy in Cambodia. Protests broke out at Kent State University, in which the National Guard shot four students. Nixon withdrew troops from Cambodia on June 29, 1970, though the bitterness between hawks and doos increased. In 1971, it was adopted on 26 October 1973. Pentagon Papers: leaked, secret Pentagon study documenting deceptions of previous presidential administrations, regarding the Vietnam War. Nixon's Détente with Beijing (Beijing) and Moscow Two major communist powers, the Soviet Union and China, disagreed on their interpretations of Marxism. Nixon and his national security adviser, Dr. Henry A. Kissinger, used China-Soviet tension to play one country against another. Nixon and Kissinger wanted the Soviet Union and China to put pressure on North Vietnam in peacetime. Nixon in 1972. In May 1972, Nixon traveled to Moscow and negotiated the détente, namely easing tensions between the Soviet Union and China. The United States has agreed to sell at least \$750 million worth of wheat, corn and other grains to the Soviets. The two agreements have also slowed the arms race between America and the Soviets: 1) The Anti-Ballistic Missile Agreement (AMB) limited the US and the Soviet Union to two groups of defence missiles. 2) SALT (Strategic Arms Limitation Talks) has frozen the number of long-range nuclear missiles for 5 years. The new team on the top bench, Earl Warren, was appointed Supreme Court justice in 1953. Connecticut (1965) overturned a state law that prohibited the use of contraceptives, even married couples, creating the right to privacy. Gideon against. Wainwright (1963) ruled that all criminals were entitled to legal counsel, even if they could not afford it. Escobedo (1964) and Miranda (1966) ruled that those arrested had the right to remain silent. (Miranda alert) Engel against. Vitale (1962) and The Abington Township School District vs. Schempp (1963) ruled that public schools cannot require prayers or reading the Bible. Reynolds v. Sims (1964) ruled that state legislators would have to be re-registered to the population. In an effort to end liberal rulings, President Nixon Warren E. Burger will replace retiring Earl Warren in 1969. The Supreme Court had four new members appointed by Nixon by the end of 1971. Nixon on the Home Front Nixon expanded the Great Society's programs by increasing funding for Medicare, Medicaid and Aid to families with dependent children (AFDC). He also created the Supplemental Security Income (SSI), giving benefits to the poor, the blind and the disabled. Nixon's 1969 Philadelphia Plan required construction unions to establish quotas for hiring black employees. This plan changed the definition of affirmative action to include desirable treatment in groups rather than individuals; Supreme Court ruling on Griggs v. Duke Power Co. (1971) confirmed this. White people protested this decision, calling it reverse discrimination. Nixon founded the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the Health and Safety at Work Administration (OSHA) and the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC). Those agencies gave the federal government more control over the companies. In 1962, Rachel Carson's book Silent Spring exposed the harmful effects of pesticides. The Clean Air Act of 1970. Concerned about inflation, Nixon imposed a wage freeze on 90 days and then took the nation off the gold standard (devaluing the dollar). This ended Bretton Woods' international currency stabilisation system, which was an agreement that each country would tie its monetary exchange rate to gold. Nixon's Southern strategy helped him win the Southern election. This strategy consisted of opposing the civil rights of African Americans. Nixon landslide of 1972 In the spring of 1972, the North Vietnamese burst through demilitarized zones separating the two Vietnams. Nixon ordered major bombings on strategic centers, halting North Korean offensives. Senator George McGovern won the Democratic nomination in 1972. He based his campaign on withdrawing from Vietnam in 90 days. President Nixon, however, won the 1972 election convincingly. Nixon ordered a two-week bombardment of North Vietnam in an attempt to force North Vietnam to the peace table. On January 23, 1973, the North Soviets agreed to a ceasefire agreement. This deal was really just a closet American sanctuary. Cambodia's covert bombing and the War Powers Act Despite assurances to the American public that Cambodia's neutrality is being respected, it has been revealed that covert bombings against North Vietnamese forces in Cambodia have taken place since March 1969; as a result, the public questioned the government's trust. Nixon ended the bombings in June 1973. Cambodia was taken over by ruthless dictator Pol Pot, who later committed genocide against more than 2 million people over a period of several years. In November 1973, passed a law on war powers. That required the president to tell Congress within 48 hours about all U.S. troops' commitments to foreign conflicts. A new sense of New Isolationism that discouraged U.S. troops from being used in other countries' wars has begun to take place. 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 caused Arab nations (OPEC) to impose an oil embargo on the United States. To preserve oil, a speed limit of 55 MPH was introduced. The Alaskan pipeline was approved in 1974. The embargo triggered an economic recession in America and several other countries. OPEC (Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries) lifted the embargo in 1974, but has quadrupled the price of oil. Watergate and Unmaking President June 17, 1972, five men who worked for the Republican Committee for The President's reelection were caught breaking into a Watergate hotel and eavesdropping Democrats' rooms. 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 administration have resigned. Vice President Spiro Agnew was also forced to resign for taking bribes. Congress replaced Agnew with Gerald Ford. The Senate Select Committee, led by Senator Sam Erving, led the corruption investigation. Nixon did not claim knowledge of the illegal activities, but John Dean III, a former White House lawyer, testified about how Nixon tried to cover up the Watergate scandal. October 20th, 1973. The state's attorney general and deputy attorney general resigned because they wouldn't fire Cox. When conversations about the Watergate scandal were revealed in the tapes, President Nixon refused to turn them over to Congress, despite denying any involvement in the scandal. On July 24, 1974, the Supreme Court ruled that President Nixon must turn over all recordings to Congress. On August 5, 1974, Nixon released three recordings on which the most valuable information appeared. One of the recordings (tuxedo gun tape) proved that Nixon was actively involved in trying to cover up the Watergate scandal. Nixon resigned on August 8, 1974 amid pressure from his own party. The first unelected president, Gerald Ford, became the first unelected president. President Ford's popularity and respect sank when he issued a full pardon of Nixon, making accusations about a friend's deal. In July 1975, Ford signed the Helsinki Treaty, which recognized Soviet borders and helped ease tensions. Two nations. Defeat in Vietnam in early 1975, the North Vietnamese invaded South Vietnam. President Ford is asking for help for South Vietnam, but Congress has turned him down. South Vietnam fell fast. The last Americans were evacuated on April 29, 1975. The estimated cost to America was \$188 billion, with 56,000 dead and 300,000 wounded. America lost face in the eyes of foreigners, lost its own self-esteem, lost confidence in its military power and lost much of the economic strength that made its global leadership possible after World War II. Feminist victories and defeats in 1972, Congress passed Title IX educational amendments, prohibiting sex discrimination in any federally assisted education program. Congress approved the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA) to the Constitution, though it has never been ratified by enough states. This amendment would prohibit laws that discriminate on the basis of gender. In Roe vs. Wade (1973), Supreme Court overturned abortion ban laws. In the 1970s in black and white in 1974, the Supreme Court ruled in Milliker against Bradley that desegregation plans can't require students to move across school district lines. It strengthened the white flight. In 1978, the Supreme Court ruled in California against Bakke da Allen Bakke that universities could not favor candidates based on race quality. The Supreme Court's only black justice, Thurgood Marshall, warned that denying racial preferences could erase the progress made by the civil rights movement. In United States v. Wheeler (1978), the Supreme Court ruled that Native American tribes have limited sovereignty. Bicentennial campaign 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 dealing with Washington politics. Carter's humanitarian diplomacy president, Carter, broke peace talks between Israel and Egypt. On September 17, 1978, Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin signed a peace treaty at Camp David. Israel agreed to withdraw from territory it acquired in the 1967 war. President Carter has pledged to return the Panama Canal to Panama by 2000. Economic and energy woes The inflation rate has steadily grown, and by 1979 the rate of inflation had grown steadily. Americans have learned that they are no longer economically isolated from the world. To reduce America's expensive dependence on foreign oil, Carter called for legislation to improve energy conservation. The bill didn't get much public support. In 1979, the Shah of Iran, Mohammed Reza Pahlevi, who was installed by America in 1953. Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. Iranian fundamentalists were very opposed to Western customs and therefore Iran stopped exporting oil. OPEC has also raised oil prices and triggered another oil crisis. In July 1979, Carter retired to Camp David and met with hundreds of advisers to come up with a solution to America's problems. On July 15, 1979, Carter gave his U.S. speech on weakness in which he chastised the American people for their obsession with material goods, captivating the nation. A few days later, he fired four cabinet secretaries. In 1979, Foreign Affairs and Iran's Imbroiglio Carter signed 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, which eventually turned into a Soviet version of Vietnam. Because Afghanistan bordered Iran, the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan posed a threat to U.S. oil supplies. President Carter placed an embargo on the Soviet Union and boycotted the Moscow Olympics. He also proposed a Rapid Deployment Force that could respond 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 an exiled shah who had arrived in the United States two weeks earlier for cancer treatment. To resolve the Iranian hostage crisis, Carter first tried economic sanctions on Iran; that didn't work. He then attempted a commando rescue mission, but that had to be aborted. The hostage crisis dragged on for much of Carter's tenure, and the hostages were not released until January 20, 1981 - the day of Ronald Reagan's inauguration. Page 13 Chapter 40 Revival of Conservatism 1980-1992 Until the 1980s, the American population was old and more people lived in the South and West. This led to the emergence of a new politically conservative movement. The election of Ronald Reagan, Ronald Reagan in 1980 was a neoconservative who opposed big government, supported the rights of the common man and opposed minority favoritism. 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 programmes and affirmative action policies, and called for the restoration of traditional values of individualism and family centrality. Ronald Reagan won the 1980 election convincingly, defeating Democrat President Jimmy Carter. The Reagan Revolution The Iranians released the hostages on Reagan's inauguration day, January 20, 1981, after 444 days of captivity. Reagan assembled a conservative cabinet when he took office. Reagan's main goal was to reduce the size of the government by cutting the federal budget and cutting taxes. Tax. In 2015, the Commission proposed a new federal budget that called for a \$35 billion cut, mostly in social programs, including food stamps and federally funded worker training centers. March 6th, 1981. 12 days later, Reagan recovered and returned to work. The Reagan budget battle called for substantial tax cuts, and in August 1981, Congress approved a series of tax reforms that lowered individual tax rates, lowered federal real estate taxes and created new non-taxable savings plans for retail investors. Reagan supported a supply-side economy: Tax cuts will allow businesses to produce more goods, which will lower prices, increase consumer spending and create more jobs. Reagan believed it would boost new investment, increase productivity, promote dramatic economic growth and reduce the federal deficit. (Reaganomics) In 1981-1982, the economy slid into recession as unemployment rose and banks closed. The anti-inflation policies that caused the 1982 recession have been forced to rise. During the 1980s, the income gap widened between rich and poor. By the mid-1980s, the economy had recovered. Economists speculated that the economy had recovered due to Reagan's heavy military expenditures. Reagan gave the Pentagon nearly \$2 trillion in the 1980s. These huge expenditures have led to an unbalanced federal budget and significantly increased the national debt. Reagan's renewing Cold War Reagan strategy for dealing with the Soviet Union was to launch a new arms race and surpass the Soviets. He expected the U.S. economy could better support an expensive arms race than the Soviet Union economy. In March 1983, Reagan announced a missile-defense system called the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), also known as Star Wars. The plan called for orbiting combat satellites in space that could fire laser beams to shoot down intercontinental rockets. In 1981, the USSR declared a state of emergency in Poland. In 1983, a Korean passenger plane was shot down when it flew into Soviet airspace. By the end of 1983, Trouble abroad In June 1982, Israel invaded Lebanon, seeking to destroy the guerrilla bases from which Palestinian fighters attacked Israel. Reagan sent peacekeepers, but after a suicide bomber killed 200 Marines, he withdrew his forces. Reagan sent military advisers to El Salvador in 1979 to support the pro-American government. In October 1983, he sent forces to the island of Eradu, where a military coup killed the prime minister and brought the Marksis to power. The second round for Ronald Reagan's Reagan won the 1984 election convincingly, defeating Democrat Walter Mondale and his vice presidential nominee Geraldine Ferraro. Foreign policy issues Reagan's second term. Mikhail Gorbachev became leader of the Soviet Union in 1985. He was committed to reforming a country with two policies: Loudness sought to enable freedom of expression and political freedom, and Perestroika sought to adopt capitalist economic policies. The two policies required the Soviet Union to reduce the size of its military and concentrate aid on its citizens. It called for the end of the Cold War. In December 1985. Iran-Contra Imbroiglio Reagan was burdened with 2 problems: American hostages were held by Muslim extremists in Lebanon, and Nicaragua was led by the leftist Sandinista government. To circumvent Congress' ban on sending arms to Nicaraguan rebels fighting the Sandinista, the Reagan administration secretly sold arms to Iran (which was helping to free the hostages) and then redirected the money from the sale to the rebels. In November 1986. Reagan claimed he had no idea about illicit activity. Criminal charges have been filed against Oliver North, Admiral John Poindexter and Defence Minister Caspar Weinberger. The Iran-contra affair has cast a shadow over Reagan's foreign policy record. Reagan's economic legacy of Reagan's tax cuts and huge increases in military spending caused \$200 billion in annual deficits, adding \$2 trillion to the national debt during the Reagan administration. However, Reagan's large budget deficits have helped make future welfare programs economically unsecurable. So Reagan accomplished his goal of limiting the expansion of welfare programs. In the early 1990s, the median household income decreased. A religious right wing 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 mind judges, including Sandra Day O'Connor, the first woman to become a Supreme Court justice. Reagan sought to use the Supreme Court to fight affirmative action and abortion. Affirmative Action - In two cases in 1989 and 1990, the 1990s and 1990s were the first to be Abortion - In Roe against. Wade (1973), The Court prohibited states from enacting laws that interfere with a woman's right to an abortion during the early months of pregnancy. In Webster v. reproductive health services (1989), the Supreme Court approved a Missouri law that imposed certain restrictions on abortion, that the state can legislate in an area where Roe previously prohibited them from legislating. At Planned Parenthood against. Casey (1992), The Court ruled that states can restrict access to abortion until they place an unjustified burden on a woman. 1988 Reaganism referendum On Black Monday, October 19, 1987, the stock market dropped 508 points, the biggest one-day drop in history. Republicans nominated George H. W. Bush for election in 1988. The Democrats elected Michael Dukakis. Despite Reagan's recent problems in office, George H. W. Bush won the election. George H. W. Bush won the end of the Cold War in 1989, thousands of pro-democracy protesters demonstrated in Tiananmen Square, China. In June 1989. In 1989, several communist regimes in Europe collapsed, including Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, East Germany and Romania. In December 1989. In August 1991, he was awarded the 2008 World Cup. In December 1991, he was sentenced to 10 years in prison. Boris Yeltsin, president of the Russian Republic, was the dominant leader of the CIS. The collapse of the Soviet Union ended the Cold War. In 1991, the Chechen minority was killed in a 1992-1995 attack on a 15- As a result of reduced defense spending after the Cold War, the U.S. economy suffered. In 1990, the white regime in South Africa released African leader Nelson Mandela, who served 27 years in prison for conspiring to overthrow the government. Four years later, he was elected president of South Africa. In 1990, free elections were dismissed. In 1992, the civil war ended in El Salvador. Crisis in the Persian Gulf on August 2, 1990, Iraqi leader Saddam Hussein attacked Kuwait looking for oil. The United Nations Security Council condemned the invasion and on October 3rd 2007, the U.S. Military Council condemned the invasion. After Hussein refused to meet a mandatory date of January 15, 1991, the United States led a major international military deployment, sending 539,000 troops to the Persian Gulf region. On January 16, 1991, the U.S. and the U.N. launched a 37-day air war against Iraq. The allied commander, U.S. General Norman Schwarzkopf, planned to bomb the Iraqis and then send ground troops and armor. February 23 land Operation Desert Storm. It's begun. It lasted only 4 days, and Saddam Hussein was forced to sign a ceasefire on February 27th. With the Allies only agreeing to liberate Kuwait, Bush decided not to attack Baghdad to overthrow Saddam. Saddam stayed in power. Bush on the home front Was signed by President Bush in 1990. In 1992, he signed a major water projects law reforming the distribution of subsidized federal water in the West. In 1990, bush's Education Department challenged the legality of college scholarships targeting racial minorities. In 1991, Bush was 20 years old. He opposed affirmative action. Thomas' nomination was approved by the Senate despite Anita Hill's accusations that Thomas sexually harassed her. Until 1992, Bush was forced to raise taxes to generate revenue for the federal government. Bill Clinton: The first baby-boomer president for election in 1992, Democrats chose Bill Clinton as their nominee (despite accusations of femininity and draft evasion) and Albert Gore Jr. as their running mate. Democrats have tried a new approach, promoting growth, strong defense and anticriminary policies, while campaigning to boost the economy. Republicans dwelled on family values and elected Bush as president and J. Danforth Quayle as vice president. A third-party candidate, Ross Perot entered the race and eventually won 19,237,247 votes, though he did not win the electoral vote. Clinton won the 1992 election. Democrats have also taken control of both the House and the Senate. The Clinton presidency has hired minorities and more women in Congress and its presidential cabinet. That included the first attorney general, Janet Reno, the secretary of health and human services, Donna Shalala and Ruth Bader Ginsburg on the Supreme Court The false start of reform Clinton called for acceptance of gays in the armed forces, but had to settle for a no-ask, don't tell policy that unofficially embraced gays and lesbians. Clinton appointed his wife, Hillary Rodham Clinton, to restore the national health and medical system. When the plan was unveiled in October 1993, The New York Times Her husband's previous image of Hillary as an equal political partner has changed to accountability. In 1993, Clinton was 20 years old. Until 1998. February 26, A radical Muslim group bombed the World Trade Center in New York City, killing six people. On April 19, 1993, a standoff in Waco, Texas, between the government and the Branch Davidian cult ended in a fire that killed 82 people. On April 19, 1995, Timothy McVeigh bombed a federal building in Oklahoma City, killing 169 people. A policy of distrust in 1994, Newt Gingrich led Republicans in attacking Clinton's liberal failures with the conservative Treaty of America. That year, Republicans won eight more seats in the Senate and another 53 seats in the House, where Gingrich became the new Speaker of the House. The conservative Congress passed a welfare reform bill, which cut social programs. In 1995, the government shut down when Congress couldn't agree on a budget. In the 1996 election, Clinton defeated Republican Bob Dole. Ross Perot, a third-party candidate, finished third again. Clinton was again more of a political moderate during her second term. The economy boomed in the late 1990s due to low interest rates by the Federal Reserve Board and the growth of the internet business. The North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) was adopted in 1993. (It eliminated customs duties between countries). The World Trade Organisation (WTO) was established in 1994. He was endorsed by Clinton. During his second term, Clinton fought on two domestic issues: fighting tobacco companies and fighting for gun control. Problems abroad Clinton struggled to develop a U.S. foreign policy that was not focused on fighting communism. Clinton sent troops to Somalia, but eventually withdrew them. Clinton initially criticized China for human rights abuses, but ultimately endorsed China when he realized how important trade with China is to America. Clinton committed US troops to NATO to keep the peace in the former Yugoslavia. Clinton led a reconciliation meeting between Israel's Yitzhak Rabin and Palestinian Yasir Arafat at the White House in 1993. Two years later, Rabin was assassinated, ending hopes for peace in the Middle East. The scandal and impeachment in 1998 revealed that President Clinton had an affair with a White House intern, Monica Lewinsky (Lewinsky affair). Clinton lied about the affair under oath. Republicans in the House of Representatives passed two articles impeaching Clinton: grand jury perjury and obstruction of justice. In 1999, the Senate passed a bill that would have made it more than 100.0 Clinton's legacy and the 2000 election were the first in a long time. global economic expansion. Democrats nominally Albert Gore for president and Joseph Lieberman for vice president for the 2000 election. Republicans nominated George W. Bush for president and Dick Cheney as vice president. Bush won the nomination in large part because he was the son of former President George H. W. Bush. Bush supported returning the federal budget surplus to the people through tax cuts and giving money to private institutions that would help the poor. Gore supported smaller tax cuts and strengthening social security. The election was very tight and Florida's election vote will decide who won. For five weeks, it was uncertain who won the Florida ballot, some of which were defective or untested. The Supreme Court ultimately ruled (along party lines) that Bush won the presidency. Although Bush won more electoral votes, Bush lost the popular vote. (More people voted for Gore than bush.) Bush begins Even though he took office promising to be a uniter between Democrats and Republicans, President Bush was a very divisive president. He vehemently opposed welfare programs that opposed environmental policies. He rejected the Kyoto Agreement, which was an international treaty aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions. He enacted major tax cuts that, along with the coming wars, turned the federal budget surplus into a massive budget deficit. Terrorism comes to America on September 11, 2001, and terrorists hijack four planes and shoot them down in the towers of the World Trade Center, the Pentagon and rural Pennsylvania. Al Qaeda, which was based in Afghanistan and led by Osama bin Laden, was responsible for the attack. In October 2001, Congress announced that it would be able to approve the 2002 election. In 2002, Congress passed a 2003 election in The Hague. Hundreds of immigrants ended up in jail without formal charges. Guantanamo Detention Camp was created at a U.S. military base in Cuba to hold captured Taliban fighters from Afghanistan. The September 11th attacks killed more than 1,0 Bush takes over the offensive on Iraq in January 2002. Hussein harassed and evaded U.N. weapons inspectors for years. (Inspectors should have been allowed in the country after the Persian Gulf War in 1991) Bush was determined to invade Iraq and overthrow his dictator Saddam Hussein (finish the job his father started). Bush made various false claims in his case for the war against Iraq: Iraq had weapons of mass destruction; Iraq could be a democratic beacon for the Middle East; Iraq supported Al Qaeda. The U.S. invaded Iraq on March 19, 2003. He was America's only major ally in the invasion. Hussein was quickly defeated. Bush killed 1,000 people on January 1st. Possession of Iraqi sectarian violence spread across Iraq when violence broke out between Sunni and Shia Muslims. The Sunnis were a minority in Iraq that had power under Saddam. The Shiite majority took over after the overthrow of Saddam. In retaliation for the outrage, many Sunnis have turned to bombings and political assassinations. In April 2004, he was arrested on the 1992-1995 Re-electing George W. Bush for election in 2004. Bush supported the 2002 Non-Remaining Children Act. Bush supported a constitutional amendment to ban gay marriage and opposed stem cell research. Bush won the 2004 election. Bush's second term, Bush appointed two new conservative judges to the Supreme Court. In 2005, Vice President Dick Cheney's chief of staff was convicted of perjury in an investigation into who had considered the name of an undercover CIA agent in retaliation against her antiwar husband. Also in 2005, it was discovered that the government illegally eavesdropped on communications of U.S. citizens. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) reacted poorly to help New Orleans after Hurricane Katrina in 2005. 2006 mid-term elections By 2005, 100,000 People's By 2008, 100,000 People's 2008 presidential election Republicans nominated John McCain for president and Sara Palin as vice president. McCain had extensive experience in government, while Palin had no experience and was not a political astute. Another recession hit the US economy in 2008. This is caused by the bursting of the housing bubble and the poor lending practices of the private banking system. Property prices and stock markets have plummeted. The federal government responded by taking over two of the country's largest mortgage companies, Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, and taking over the world's largest insurance company, American International Group (AIG). Congress also passed the Troubled Asset Assistance Program (TARP) to keep national banks and businesses afloat. Obama won the 2008 election. Obama at the White House to start the economy, Obama supported the passage of the U.S. Aid and Recovery Act. It was an economically stimulating law consisting of tax cuts, for job programmes and financing of state and local self-governments. The economy began to recover from the Great Recession by 2009. In 2010, Obama killed 12 people and killed more than 100.0 Most notably, it required all Americans to buy health insurance and prohibited health insurers from denying coverage to people with pre-existing conditions. In 2010, Obama killed 12 people and killed more than 100.0 This overhauled the country's financial regulatory system. A sea of Tea Party woes emerged in 2009 as a right-wing, ultra-conservative party. They vehemently opposed much of Obama's policies. In 2010, Obama killed 12 people and killed more than 100.0 Wars, oil spills and a political backlash Until 2011, Obama withdrew all U.S. combat troops from Iraq. Afghan insurgents have made Afghanistan highly unstable and made it harder for U.S. troops to leave. On April 20, 2010, BP's Deepwater Horizon oil rig exploded in the Gulf of Mexico, pouring billions of gallons of oil into the Gulf. This was the worst oil disaster in American history. Osama bin Laden was killed by US forces in Pakistan in 2011. Page 15 Chapter 42 The American people are facing the economic revolutions of the New Century information age followed World War II and was marked by the data storage, organization and processing industry. New communication tools have threatened to eliminate jobs, including post office workers, store clerks and teachers. Scientific advances have created social and moral questions such as: Should the human gene pool be designed? Wealth and inequality Although Americans' wages rose during the 1990s and 2000s, they did not have high world incomes per capita, as they had in the 25 years after World War II. Since the 1990s and 2000s, the economic gap between rich and poor has increased as the wealthiest 20 percent of Americans have generated half of the nation's income. This is caused by: • Reduction in the number of highly paid manufacturing jobs for skilled workers • Higher pay for educated workers in the high-tech industry • Decline of trade unions • Labour growth in a few working hours • Increase in immigrants • Increasing tendency to marry highly paid men and women and association their incomes Feminist Revolution Half of all workers were women until the 1990s. Women have begun to enter male-dominated areas, including aircraft pilots, lawyers, etc. Despite these gains, women still made less money than men in equivalent positions, and women were still minorities in traditionally male-dominated areas. The gender gap was caused by discrimination and a higher burden placed on women by families. In 1993, Congress passed a family leave law to ensure job protections for labor and mothers who should have taken time off for their family. New families and the old 50 percent of marriages ended in divorce during the 1990s. The relative number of adults living alone tripled by the 1990s. By the 1990s, 1/4 of the children had grown up in a two-parent household. America's aging life expectancy increased until the 1990s due to much of the advances in medicine; men and women had life expectancy of 76 and 83 years, respectively. Due to the increased life expectancy, the relative number of old people has increased. Accordingly, the percentage of GNP spent on healthcare for the elderly doubled after Medicare was created in 1965. The social security system was strained as the ratio of active workers (contributors) to pensioners (benefactors) decreased dramatically (i.e. more money was taken than was put in). These fiscal problems are compounded when Medicare is available to seniors. These problems have led to tax hikes for workers. New immigration from Asia and Latin America increased sharply during the 1980s and 1990s. Immigrants came to America in search of jobs and opportunities, leaving countries where the population grew rapidly. The Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 made it illegal for employers to hire undocumented immigrants, and it granted amnesty to many illegal immigrants already in the U.S. Anti-immigration sentiment gripped America because people were concerned that the U.S. could not absorb the influx of immigrants. Studies have shown that immigrants actually took jobs Americans didn't want. Immigrants also paid more dollars in taxes than they received in welfare. In the late 2000s, anti-immigrant sentiment gripped the country. Arizona passed a law in 2010 under which law enforcement officials had to detain people if there was a reasonable suspicion that they were not in the country legally. Also in 2010, Congress rejected the Dream Act, which would have given way to citizenship for undocumented young people who have graduated from college or served in the U.S. Military. In addition to the Melting Pot, Hispanics became a larger minority in the United States during the 1990s and 2000s. They were also becoming more politically organized. Cesar Chavez, head of the Board of the United Agricultural Lrdstard Workers Organization, has improved working conditions for Mexican-American field workers of the American West. Hispanics were elected mayors of several major cities. By the 1980s, Asian Americans were the fastest growing minority. They were becoming more prosperous than many Americans, earning 20 percent more than a typical white household. Native Americans continued to experience discrimination and poverty, even as tribes opened casinos on their reservations to white patrons. Cities and suburbs Violent crime rates exploded during the 1980s, reaching an all-time high Crime leveled off in the 1990s, but this trend caused middle-income Americans to flee cities to the suburbs. By the 1990s, most Americans lived in the suburbs. By the 2000s, some major

cities began to recover as commercial renovations increased in cities. Minority America The problems in cities were compounded by racial and ethnic tensions. In 1992, a largely white jury acquitted several white police officers who were filmed beat up Rodney King. The acquittals sparked riots by many angry African Americans in Los Angeles. In 1995, OJ Simpson was found not guilty of murdering his ex-wife and another victim. African-Americans felt the verdict was only, while white Americans believed Simpson was guilty. By the 1990s, cities consisted mainly of lower-income minorities, as whites fled to the suburbs. As a consequence, cities had no tax revenue to support schools and small businesses. Cities fell into disrepair and were plagued by drug addiction and a lack of hope and resources. By the 1990s, about 40 percent of African Americans were in the middle class. More African-American politicians were elected at local, state and federal levels. Half of the black families were run by a single mother. Social scientists argued that limited support at home led to poor academic performance. Black children had about a year less education than whites during the 1990s, and blacks were 50 percent less likely to receive a college degree. In 2003, the Supreme Court ruled that The Hague tribunal's case against The Hague tribunal had been E Pluribus Plures In the late 20th century, Americans began to emphasize the need to preserve and promote ethnic and racial cultures. As racial barriers were broken down, Americans became more interracial. Postmodern mind More Americans were getting college degrees, and this growing population of educated people increased interest in liberal arts (reading, museums, music, etc.). The American West became a popular literary focal point as more Americans moved westward. Authors including Larry McMurtry, Raymond Carver and Annie Dillard have written Western-themed novels. The number of popular authors and artists who were minorities (African-American, Asian-American and female) also increased. New York became the world capital of art after World War II. The Ford Foundation and the federal government (National Endowment for the Arts in 1965) supported the arts. Famous artists after World War II included Jackson Pollock, Willem de Kooning, Andy Warhol, Robert Rauschenberg and Georgia O'Keeffe. The film continued to grow as generations of younger filmmakers (George Lucas, Spike Lee, Steven Spielberg, etc.) emerged. Interest in architecture also increased after World War II due to the construction boom. New media by 2009, 70% of Americans had internet access. The Internet has had a democratizing effect, allowing people all over the world to share information quickly. U.S. solar cells Prospect, wind turbines and electric cars toiled in the early 21st century. The September 11th attacks killed more than 1,0 This war has helped isolate itself from the rest of the world. The freedoms of American citizens have been threatened by America's growing interest in protecting its borders. Limit.

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