

Period 1

→ *Contact: Europeans and American Indians*

- ◆ Overview: Aztec, Inca, Meso American, etc. “age of discovery,” encomienda, Spain wanted to Christianize, French good trade w Natives, English pushed away/killed.
- ◆ Native Americans- Arrived from Bering Strait 40,000 yrs ago then migrated. Yukon Old Crow Site. Maize, manioc, developed civilizations (mesoamerica-mayans, astronomy, stone carvings), (Incas, machu picchu). North American Indians were semi-sedentary bc nomadic w some non-migratory tribes (Chinook-skilled fishermen), (Great Planes- farming and settlements, buffalo hunters, tipis, horses introduced). Three Sisters (Maize, squash, beans). Matrilineal/matrilocal (women owned property bc no individual land ownership bc clans), trade through Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. Pueblo (Rio Grande, terrace dwellings, trade maize), Mound Builders (mounds, iron tools, Cahokia abandoned bc little ice age), Southeast (descendents of Cahokia- Creeks (democratic), Chactaus, Chicasaws, Cherokees). Eastern woodlands (Iroquis (Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga, Seneca), long house, agriculture, hunting, confederacy), (Algonquin- Great Lakes, agriculture, fishing, fur hunting, wigwams). Religious (Christians- God gave them it, saw Natives as satanists), (Natives- didn't understand eucharist or heaven, deep reverence for nature). War (Natives- guerilla warfare), natives were hard to capture so Europeans killed women and children (Pequot War), King Phillip's War Indians destroyed Puritan villages, European weapons.
- ◆ European Empires- Age of Discovery (Pol+Rel+Eco conflict w Europe to america, gunpowder, caravel, astrolab, crossstaff, mercantalism, wanted to christianize, Renaissance, Portugal led exploration (Cabral in Brazil, Vespucci, slavery), Spanish Empire (Columbus, Ferdinand and Isabella, God/Gold/Glory, encountered Arawak, Treaty pf Tordesillas, conquistadors (Cortes- Aztecs, smallpox, Monctezuma), (Pizzaro- Incas, silverlincas). Encomienda, Zambo (children), St. Augustine Fortress, Bartolome de Las Casas (*History of the Indies*), “Black Legend,” Juan de Sepulveda (humanist, natives naturally slaves), Casta System (Peninsulares, Creoles, Indians, later came mestizos, mulattos, zambo).
- ◆ French- Champlain (established in 1608), Cadillac (founded Detroit), Salle (Mississippi River, Louisiana), traded with Kaskaskia, Cahokia, and Vincennes.
- ◆ England- causes (Spanish Armada effects, population increase, eco/pol/soc/religious opportunity, Joint Stock Co), Gilbert failed Newfoundland, Raleigh failed Roanoke.

- ◆ Result of Native-European Contact- death, disease, european impact on culture (Bison hunters got horses, cattle, guns), for Europeans (global empires, diet revolution, capitalism).
- ◆ Relations in North America between Natives and Euproeans- New France (gift givers, trade flowed bc culture if not then war, beaver/firearm/alcohol trade, coureurs de bois, voyageurs, Jesuits, Metis, French alliance w Hurons and Algonquins. Iroquois stopped their spread to NY, Beaver Wars (Iroquois, allied w Brits/Dutch), Mourning Wars (Iroquois attacked tribes), King Williams (Iroquois neutral after), Chickasaw Wars (French vs Brit/Chickasaw, prevented French regional domination). New Spain (Pueblo Indians were exploited and converted, New Mexico (Santa Fe, revolt), encomienda, Franciscans, Arizona outpost, California (Fr. Serra, Vaqueros (cowboys), corridos, Pope's Rebellion (effect- now Pueblo's can practice religion). English colonies (removed and exterminated. Pilgrims of Plymouth had good relations w Chief Massasoit of Wampanoags (squanto, translator, Thanksgiving), Puritans in MA Bay Colony (praying towns tried to convert but stopped after King Philip's War), (Pequot War- NE/Narragansett/Mohegans vs Pequot, children killed), New England Confederation, King Philip's War (cause- 1621 peace no longer protected Wampanoags so war and Indians lost colonial influence), PA (Quakers, William Penn), Chesapeake (John Smith, Jamestown, Powhatans, "starving Times," tobacco, Anglo-Powhattan Wars, Bacon's Rebellion), Carolinas (good relations early on w Catawba, Tuscarora forced to move and Yamasee rebelled. Barbados slave trade), French and Indian War. Dutch (Dutch East India Co, NY, fur trade w Iroquis, Minuit founded Manhattan).
- ◆ Slavery- culture change for blacks (tales, music, dance, inter-marriage, maroon communities (escaped slaves joined tribes).

Period 2

→ *The Southern Colonies*

- ◆ Characteristic- Plantation economy (rice and tobacco), slavery, large aristocratic lands, sparse population (little towns), religious toleration, soil depletion.
- ◆ The Chesapeake- Virginia (founded by Virginia Co. in 1607- Jamestown first permanent settlement, received charter from King James I for promise of gold, spread faith, and way to Northwest Passage. The Virginia Charter gave settlers the same English rights. "Starving Time," John Smith took lead and helped by "he who will not work will not eat," Powhatans, "saved" by Pocahontas (peace symbol by Rolfe), Rolfe's tobacco, House of Burgesses (representative self-gov later revoked by James I and turned Royal). Maryland (Charles I gave Lord

Baltimore a portion of Virginia for Catholic haven, Act of Toleration (only for Christian). Overall (disease- malaria, typhoid. No women at first. Tobacco plantation economy (1st indentured servants then black slaves, “headright system” for indentured servants. Anglo Powhatan Wars (After Lord de la Warr’s “Irish Tactics”), Bacon’s Rebellion (frustrated former indentured servants tried to move west but Natives didn't let them and Governor Berkley was ok w that. Bacon made militia to force the governor out of the city. Significance-no more indentured servants).

- ◆ The Carolinas- British West Indies (Barbados Slave Codes), sugar plantation, 4:1 Blacks to whites, over-population so migrated to Carolinas. Created in 1670, goal was to export food to Barbados. Captured and sold Natives to Barbados so Yamasee revolted. Rice, indigo, Charlestown (religiously tolerant, port). North Carolina created in 1712 as refuge for poor whites (democratic, tobacco, bad relations w natives).
- ◆ Georgia- Founded 1733 by Oglethorpe, haven for debtors, buffer state, Savannah.
- ◆ Colonial Slavery- Africa to US or Caribbean/South America. Middle Passage (25% died), slave trade became profession after Royal African Co died, slave codes (no teaching literacy, not required to convert), chattel slavery (slaves=property), racism, mulattos, slaves tried to keep culture (oral tradition, language, family, fictive kin, religion (christian, voodoo, exodus), music). Slave rebellions like Stono Rebellion (Spanish released Catholic slaves but reslaved in SC then they tried to escape but militia stopped them. Significance- more controlled/harsh slavery).
- ◆ Southern Society- social (1-plantation owner, 2-small farmer, 3-landless whites, 4-indentured servants, 5-slaves). Southern cities rare, poor transportation. Differed from New England bc less women, African Slaves, indentured servants in high demand.

→ *The New England Colonies in the 17th Century*

- ◆ Protestant Reformation- Martin Luther, 95 Thesis, John Calvin (Institutes of Christian Religion, Predestination, visible saints, Calvinism), Church of England (King Henry VIII, Act of Succession, puritans, Separatists (pilgrims), James I drove out pilgrims).
- ◆ Plymouth Colony- Pilgrims (left England to go to Holland for religious freedom, then left bc “dutchification”), Mayflower Compact, Plymouth Bay, Squanto, Wampanoag, Chief Massasoit, Thanksgiving William Bradford, Miles Standish, Merged to form MA Bay Colony.
- ◆ Massachusetts Bay Colony- Puritan, English Civil War, royalists, Cambridge Agreement, Great Migration, Winthrop (covenant theology, City on a hill), fishing, fur trade, lumbering, congregational church, townhall, theocratic gov,

John Cotton (advocated civil theocratic gov), clergymen could not hold office, Cambridge Platform, Representative Assembly, Quakers, Anne Hutchinson (antinomianism), Roger Williams (liberty on conscience, wall of separation, Rhode Island).

- ◆ Colonies- Rhode Island (religious freedom, no church tax, baptists, squatters), Connecticut (Hooker, Hartford, Fundamental Orders), Maine (Compromise of 1820), New Hampshire.
- ◆ Native Relations- Pequot War (Children and tribe killed), New England Confederation (established 1643), King Philip's War (Metacom, Wampanoags, natives moves, liberty/self feel)
- ◆ Dominion of New England- Charles II revoked charter for NE, Dominion of NE was established by James II, Lords of Trade, Navigation Laws, Sir Andros (town meetings forbidden, taxes), Glorious Rev, Royal colony, charter restored.
- ◆ Economy- no good soil, traded fish/ships/lumber/fur/iron. Boston, less ethnic diversity, protestant work ethic.
- ◆ Society- Puritan contribution (democracy, “body of liberties,” perfectionism, work ethic), education (Harvard, MA School of Law), small villages and farms, NE Puritans migrated as families not individuals.

→ *The Middle Colonies*

- ◆ Characteristic- NY, PA, NJ, DE, good farming, “bread colonies,” Susquehanna, Delaware and Hudson Rivers, less aristocratic, fewer industries than NE, diverse, religious toleration, democratic.
- ◆ New York- Henry Hudson (employed by Dutch East India Co., Hudson River), New Netherlands founded in 1623 by Dutch, Manhattan Island bought for \$50 from natives. Became New Amsterdam (sea port, stocks, free speech, democratic, no religious toleration/patroonship (feudalism), cosmopolitan town (18 languages spoken), intermarriage (to tap into fur trade)). Challenges (Natives attacked so Wall Street, NE hostility, Sweden took some land in DE (stopped by Peter Stuyvesant), Charles II removed dutch and gave land to his brother the Duke of York). Charter of Liberties (landholder suffrage, religious tolerance for christians, step to democracy, royal colony under James II), trade w Iroquois, autocratic (Leiser's Rebellion response, against patroonship, leisler gov but English wanted to remove him (poor whites and farmers, Leiser vs England), English hung him, showed social discontent, Carolina Regulator Movement and Paxton Boys).
- ◆ Pennsylvania- Quakers (Pacifists), democratic, religious freedom, all men equal (“inner light”), persecuted in England, William Penn (grant from king, religious haven, “holy experiment,” pamphlets, cheap land, representative gov), success (grain producer, fur trade w Natives, Philadelphia, landowner voting, no slavery, relations w natives went from good to ok (“Walking Purchase,” business)).

- ◆ Delaware- large Quaker pop, under PA
- ◆ New Jersey- Quaker then Duke of York split it, later combined as a royal colony.
- ◆ Society- class (tried to recreate Europe's but failed bc common ppl increased, middle class, rebellions against upper class (Bacon and Leiser), lifestyle (farmers high standard of living, cheap land).

Period 3

→ *American Colonies*

- ◆ Economics- mercantilism, Navigation Laws, enumerated Articles, triangular trade, salutary neglect, Americans sought other markets, Molasses Act, Middle Passage, Iron Act of 1750, Wool Act, agriculture was vital to Middle+Southern states (grain, tobacco, rice, indigo).
- ◆ Religion- toleration, Anglicanism in South and NY, Congregationalism in NE, separation of church and state, Anglican Church (tax supported, Christ's existence), Presbyterian Church, Quakers, Jews. Great Awakening (Arminianism, Jonathan Edwards, George Whitefield, New Light vs Old Light, Baptists)
- ◆ Education- NE (stressed bible, literacy high, primary and secondary school), Middle (Primary and secondary school, some tax supported schools), South (limited opportunity b/c spread out, private tutors), higher education (train new clergy, Franklin's UPenn)
- ◆ Culture/Press- many too busy or poor to read, Ben Franklin (*Poor Richard's Almanack*), Phillis Wheatley, Zenger Case
- ◆ Politics- Royal Colonies, Proprietary Colonies, Charter colonies. Republicanism, 2-house legislature, voting restrictions, governors (could veto, judiciary, weak b/s assembly salary and king's orders, lack of representation), Democratic ideas (education, freedom of speech/rel/press/assembly, representation)
- ◆ Enlightenment- Classical Liberalism (right of rebellion, natural rights, representative gov, dignity, science), Locke, Montesquieu, Adam Smith, Rousseau, Deism (reason over all)
- ◆ Democratic Development- House of Burgesses (1619), Mayflower Compact (1620), town hall, colonial assemblies, Fundamental Orders (1639), NE Confederation (1643), MD Act of Toleration (1649), Bacon's Rebellion (1691), Zenger Case (1735), Albany Plan (1754), Paxton Boys (1764), Regulator Movement (1771), Great Awakening (1740s)

→ *Colonial Wars*

- ◆ France- late to come to New World b/c religious conflict (War of 3 Henry's, Edict of Nantes), New France (Quebec Founded by Champlain who allied w Hurons

(enemies of Iroquois, kept from expanding to Ohio River Valley), Native relations (gift givers, fur trade, Jesuits, intermarried), Beaver trade (Courer de bois, voyageurs), Mi. River to block Spanish

- ◆ 4 World Wars- King William's War, Queen Anne's War (Treaty of Utrecht and Salutary Neglect), King George's War, French and Indian War (1754-63, Ohio River Valley for fur trade, Fort Duquesne, GW triggered war, Brits got Nova Scotia, Albany Congress, Albany Plan for Union, Ben Franklin, Braddock, William Pitt, Wolfe, Battle of Quebec, Treaty of Paris. Effects- Brits dominant, alter balance of power, war debt, bad military relations between col. and Brits)
- ◆ British-Colonial Tensions- military strength debate, Brits didn't want colonies to trade w Spain/France, local gov change (Brits (Pitt) wanted tighter control but colonists wanted untouched local gov), salutary neglect ended, westward expansion, Pontiac's Rebellion, Proclamation of 1763.

→ *Road to Revolution*

- ◆ Prior- high standard of living, till 1763 many were proud Brits, land opportunities, salutary neglect promoted by PM Walpole, self gov, smuggling, Paxton/Regulator.
- ◆ Mercantilism- Pos impact (self gov, military protection free of charge, eco up), Neg impact (manufacturing hindered, enumerated affected South, NE hated English favor of South, Writs of Assistance (Otis hated), end of salutary neglect (Grenville (enforced Navigation Act, no trial by jury), Brit debt from F+I War, George III, Proc. of 1763, Currency Act, Sugar Act, Quartering Act).
- ◆ Stamp Act- purpose to support military, guilty until innocent, tax paper, VA Resolves, "No taxation w/out representation," wanted direct rep, Stamp Act Congress, Sons/Daughters of Liberty, Samuel Adams, repealed in 1766 (Lord Rockingham, Declaratory Act).
- ◆ Townshend Acts- Charles Townshend, Import tax, pay for English royal gov/judges in NA, writs of assistance, Dickinson's *Letters from a Farmer in PA*, MA Circular Letter (Otis and Sam Adams petitioned but Brits sent troops to Boston, non-importation), Boston Massacre, repealed (Lord North, still Tea Act), Committees of Correspondence.
- ◆ Tea Act/First Continental Congress- Tea Act, Brit East India Co going bankrupt, Boston Tea Party, "Intolerable" Acts (Boston would be punished, Boston Port Act, MA charter revoked, Quartering Act, Quebec Act), 1st Continental Congress (Boston encouraged to stop GB trade, Suffolk Resolves, list grievances, the Association, Lexington and Concord (Minute Men refused to disperse, "shot heard round the world," Brits wanted to get Hancock and Adams)
- ◆ British Strength- pop size, best Navy, slaves helped, Indians, large army, Hessians

- ◆ British Weakness- distance from home base, too large of a region, Brit-American often poor generals, France allied w colonies, Brit gov inadequate.
- ◆ American Strength- military and diplomatic leadership, eco aid, agriculture, defense, morals.
- ◆ American Weaknesses- badly organized, each colony separated, eco difficulties.

→ *The American Revolution*

- ◆ Second Continental Congress- May 10, 1775, GW to lead continental army, “Declaration of the causes + necessity of taking up arms,” Olive Branch Petition
- ◆ Early- Ticonderoga and Crown Point (Ethan Allen, Green Mt. Boys, Benedict Arnold), Bunker Hill, Minutemen fought, George III hired Hessians, failed invasion of Canada by colonists (Postpones Brits)
- ◆ Shift to independence- most didn’t before 1776, proud to be Brits, protestants, wanted Locke’s Natural Rights, Rousseau’s Social Contract, Smith’s Wealth of Nations. Why Shift? (hire Hessian’s shock, Brits burned Portland+Norfolk, slaves free by Brits for soldier, Common Sense (T. Paine, small cant rule big, “royal brute,” republic, all out ind), Richard Henry Lee Speech, Declaration of independence (Preamble- Brits violated natural rights; dec of natural rights- right to rebel, equality; life, liberty, pursuit of happiness; list of grievances; announcement of separation), England ignored, France supported.
- ◆ Patriots and Loyalists- Loyalists (tories, conservatives, wealthy, more in middle colonies+Charleston), Patriots (Whigs, persecuted Loyalists b/c saw them as traitors so took land, many fled).
- ◆ War in 1776-7- Battle of Long Island, Crossing the Delaware, Battle of Princeton, Battle of Saratoga (Arnold, Burgoyne, Horatio Gates, helped get french b/c won, didn’t get NY and NE).
- ◆ Articles of Confederation- 1777, by 2nd Continental Congress, went into effect in 1781, by Dickenson, Congress had power to reg trade, tax, or conscript troops.
- ◆ Franco-American Alliance- French British revenge, secret supply at first, Deane-Franklin arranged, Lafayette, det. By Dec of Ind/Saratoga, World War (Spain+Netherlands entered, Catherine the great recognized League of Armed neutrality, war everywhere, stretched British resources).
- ◆ Frontier- Bloody Year, Thayendanegea, Joseph Brant, Treaty of Fort Stanwix, colonists seized IL country
- ◆ Navy- John Paul Jones, Brits captures Savannah/Charleston, Greene drove Brits from GA+SC, Battle of Yorktown, Cornwallis surrendered
- ◆ Peace of Paris (1783)- British ready to lose b/c loses in india, caribbean, meditteranian. Whigs>Tories, Lord North collapsed, George III no parliament control. Brits recognized US ind, US granted land, loyalists could not be further

persecuted, state legislature to restore loyalist property, and pay pre-war debt to England.

- ◆ Society during war- 250,000 soldiers, war economy, Africans/natives fought, women (daughters of Liberty, Deborah Sampson, Betsy Ross, Mercy Otis Warren, Abigail Adams, Mary Hayes).
- ◆ Why US won- diplomatic (foreign aid, land gains), political (Brits gov inept, Whigs vs Tories), military (defensive US, Brits failed to take NE, GW, bad communication b/c far, foreign troops).

→ *Articles of Confederation*

- ◆ Societal Challenges- 80,000 conservative loyalists left US, anti-slavery rose, slavery abolished in most Northern states (PA gradual emancipation act, Quock Walker Act, NW Ordinance, slave trade abolished after 1808), Blacks (African Methodist Episcopal Church, Cincinnati Society), Separation of church and state (Jefferson's VA Statute of Religious Freedom), state gov, women, indians.
- ◆ State Constitutions- had own bill of rights, republicanism, weak branches except legislative.
- ◆ Economy- depression in 1780s, debt from Revolution, lack of currency, foreclosed farms, inflation, lost market to the British Empire.
- ◆ Foreign Policy- British (still had forts, stopped US indies trade, supplied indians weapons to attack US- did it b/c claimed the US didn't pay war debts), Spain (closed mouth of Mississippi River, helped indians in SC and GA), French (restricted trade, wanted repayments), Barbary Pirates (Dey of Algiers).
- ◆ Articles of Confederation- Congress only, unanimous consent, no power to regulate commerce/levy taxes, Newburgh conspiracy, Shay's rebellion, Land Ordinance of 1785, Northwest Ordinance of 1787, Annapolis Convention.
- ◆ Constitutional Convention- James Madison, Separation of powers, federalism, VA and NJ Plan, Great Compromise, Sherman, House of Representatives, Senate, electoral college, 3/5ths compromise, Fugitive slave clause, commerce compromise, checks+balances, elastic clause, supremacy clause, "We the People," ratification was 9/13 (Federalists and antifederalists, Bill of Rights wanted, Federalist Papers, Federalist X).

→ *Federalist Era*

- ◆ America circa 1790- pop up, 90% farmers, financially weak, GW unanimously selected as President, cabinet (Jefferson, Hamilton, Knowx, Randolph), Bill of Rights (freedom of speech/religion/press/assembly/petition/arms, Habeas Corpus), Judiciary Act of 1789, Hamilton's Financial Plan (Report on public

credit, Report on Manufacturing, funding at par, tariffs, assumption of state debts, excise tax, and national bank (Jeffersonians opposed)), Whiskey Rebellion.

- ◆ Birth of the Parties- Hamiltonian Federalists (upper class rule, strong gov, Pro-Brits), Jeffersonian Democratic-Republicans (gov for the people, lower class, weak gov, Pro-French, strict Constitutional interpretation).
- ◆ Defeat of Indians in Old North-West- Chief Little Turtle led Western Confederacy, General “Mad” Anthony Wayne, Battle of Fallen Timbers, Treaty of Greenville.
- ◆ French Revolution- both supported at first, especially DRs, Reign of Terror, DRs still for it, Washington’s Neutrality Proclamation of 1793.
- ◆ Jay’s Treaty- Brits were seizing ships, Brits off US soil, promised to pay ship problems but didn't promise, US paid pre-war debt, war averted. Led to Spain signing Pinckney's Treaty (allowed Mississippi trade).
- ◆ Washington’s Farewell Address- warned about pol parties, isolation, don’t form permanent alliances.
- ◆ John Adams- defeated Jefferson in 1796, Quasi War (XYZ affair, marines reassembled, Convention of 1800- war avoided), Alien and Sedition Acts, VA+ KN Resolution (Compact Theory, Jefferson and Madison made), Jefferson Revolution of 1800 (saw Federalist/DR hate), Jefferson defeated Adams in 1800, peaceful transfer of power.
- ◆ Federalist Legacy- Hamilton’s Financial Plan, GW’s precedents, kept out of war, 2 parties, westward expansion begun.

Period 4

→ *Jeffersonian Democracy*

- ◆ President Jefferson- Revolution of 1800 (peaceful transfer of power “We are all Republicans, We are all Federalists”), kept Hamilton’s financial plan except excise tax, reversed certain federalist policies like Alien and Sedition, reducing the standing military. 12th Amendment.
- ◆ John Marshall- chief justice appointed by Adams, up federalist power though faded, Fletcher v Peck, Cohens v VA, Dartmouth v Woodward, Marbury v Madison (midnight judges, judicial review), Jefferson’s failed attempt to impeach Judge Chase, McCulloch v MD, Gibbons v Ogden, Daniel Webster influenced.
- ◆ Louisiana Purchase- Napoleon got Spanish Louisiana region, Jefferson sought to buy the port (Napoleon posed military threat), Napoleon sold territory b/c Haitian Rev (L’Ouverture)/ Napoleonic Wars. Livingston, Jefferson unconditionally accepted, many supported except federalists. Double territory, Indians weakened,

John Jacob Astor, nationalism up, Lewis and Clark, Sacagewea, Corps of Discovery.

- ◆ Embargo Act- 1807, Napoleonic Wars, Order in Council in London, impressment, blockades, Chesapeake-Leopard Affair, forbade British ships in US, Embargo Act (no international exports, wanted peaceful coercion, failed, economy down, NE trade down, NE talked ab succession (Burr-Hamilton duel), repealed by Congress in 1809 w/ Non-Intercourse Act, inadvertently sparked Industrial Rev.
- ◆ Jefferson's Legacy- expansion, LA Purchase, didnt up central power, removal of Natives, democratic non-aristocratic gov (gov that governs the best governs least), defeat of federalists, no bad war.
- ◆ President Madison- VA Dynasty, Jeffersonian, war hawks attacked Natives and sought war w Britain (Clay and Calhoun members of divided Congress), Battle of Tippecanoe (Shawnee Confederation, Tecumseh, the Prophet, Henry Harrsion), Hawks sought Canada and FL, Webster spoke against war, US declared war in June 1812 (War of 1812) on Brits after Madison's speech, NE hindered war effort (Pro-British, Blue Lantern Federalists), DC burned, brits nearly won NY and NE, MacDonough, Perry, Great Lakes, Fort McHenry, Key's Star Spangled Banner, Battle of Horseshoe Bend, Treaty of Ghent, Battle of New Orleans (Jackson), Hartford Convention (anti-war NE, talked ab succession, Feds down). Quincy Adams controlled foreign policy.
- ◆ Clay's American System- 2nd National Bank (more capital, Federalists hated but Drs supported), Tariff of 1816 (bc Brit cheap goods, protect US manufacturing, sectionalism (Calhoun South, Webster North, Clay West)), internal improvements (Mad. vetoed Calhoun's Bonus Bill), Erie Canal, NE opposed federally built.
- ◆ Era of Good Feeling- (1817-1825), Monroe, death of Federalists party, sectionalism, Panic of 1819 (caused by inflation, wild cat banks, call to reform up, democracy up, lowered price of land, wanted to end imprisoned debtors, unemployment). Missouri Compromise (Compromise of 1820, Tallmadge Amendment called for gradual emmancipation in MI but southernerd feared representation in HOR, Missouri would be a slave stae, Maine would be free, slavery prohibbited above the 36/30 parallel, showed slavey was an issue).
- ◆ Foreign Policy- Rush-Bagot Treaty, 49th Parallel, Convention of 1818 w/ Canada, Florida Purchase Treaty (Adams-Onis Treaty, got FL (First Seminole War), got Oregon, gave Texas), Monroe Doctrine (concerned bc Latin new republics were threatened by Europe so warned not to mess w Western Hemisphere, nationalism up, adopted through history).
- ◆ Nationalism- victory in 1812, death of federalist party, decline of pol/eco dependence on Europe, westward expansion, Americans first. States entered US (IN, IL, MI, AL) bc cheap land, tobacco exhausted land, eco depression,

transportation (Cumberland Road, steamboat, canals). Davy Crockett. In literature (Noah Webster, McGuffey Readers, Knickerbocker group, Longfellow, Transcendentalism), nationalism in arts (Jefferson's Monticello, UVA, John Trumbull, Hudson River School).

→ *Rise of Mass Democracy*

- ◆ New Democracy- people voting up, Jeffersons gov for the ppl to Jackson's gov by the ppl. Universal white male suffrage w no property qualifications. Voters wanted politicians that represented common interests. Turner's "The Significance of the Frontier in American History."
- ◆ Causes- panic of 1819 (workers blamed BUS, McCollough v MD, Missouri Compromise (sectionalism, ppl wanted own interests), new political age (2-parties reemerged, new campaigning, voting reform- electoral college chosen by the ppl instead of legislature, anti-masonic party).
- ◆ John Quincy Adams- Corrupt Bargain (election of 1824, 12th Amendment), Tariff of Abominations (1828, tariff up 23% to 37%, NE for South against Calhoun's "The SC Exposition"), didn't get much done.
- ◆ Andrew Jackson- Election of 1824 (lost), won election of 1828+32 as a democrat, "common man," Revolution of 1828 (increased New Democracy, west power, common), "old hickory," string presidency, state rights, spoils system, "Kitchen Cabinet," Webster-Hayne Debate (1830, Hayne against tariff, Webster for. Showed sectionalism). Nullification Crisis of 1832 (SC mad ab Tariff of Abomination still, Tariff of 1832 lowered, Clay's Compromise Tariff of 1833, Force Bill- step stone to Civil War), election of 1832 (Anti-Masonic party, nominating convention), Jackson's economy (laissez faire, anti-monopoly, end of BUS (Clay tried to recharter but Jackson vetoed/Biddle, Jackson acted as a supreme power. BUS surprisingly strengthened so Jackson's Pet Banks and Specie Circular; Maysville Road Veto), Indian Removal Act (Cherokee, Creek, Seminoles, Chickasaw. 1830, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Cherokee (had alphabet, constitution, Sequoya, white-like, Cherokee Nation v GA, Worcester v GA, Trail of Tears), Black Hawk War, 2nd Seminole War). Texas (Mexican independence from Spain, Austin got to house 300 American families but they increased and broke slavery laws. Santa Anna, Alamo, San Jancito, couldn't be in union bc slave state). Established Democratic Party.
- ◆ Martin Van Buren- Election of 1836 (Whigs born, Harrison, won bc Jackson's support), Panic of 1837 (causes (overspeculation, Jackson's finances, Flour Riot, British banks failed), depression, Treasury Bill (Divorce Bill) of 1840.

Independent Treasury System). Lost election of 1840 to Harrison (mass turnout, Liberty Party).

→ *The Market Revolution*

- ◆ General- encompassed Industrial/Transportation Revolutions, agriculture change, sectionalism, western migration, urbanization and immigration.
- ◆ Democratic Changes- population up, Irish immigration (Potato Famine, Catholic so persecuted/hated, workers, Tammany Hall), German Immigration (bc of war, protestant, stayed w each other, Kindergarten, beer), English immigration (work), nativism (Know-Nothing Party).
- ◆ Industrial Revolution- Slater, spinning jenny, Whittney's cotton gin/ interchangeable parts, sewing (Howe and Singer), telegraph (Morse), Goodyear rubber. Lowell System (MA, after Embargo Act, Boston Association, textile factories, Lowell Girls, water/steam power, immigrants took over later). Why North? (soil rocky, rapid rivers, labor, population up). Advances in business (limited liability, general incorporation laws, Charles River Bridge Case).
- ◆ Northern Workers- forbidden to unionize, women and children, low wages, poor conditions, Jackson's suffrage allowed voting to representation, Van Buren said 10-hour workday, Commonwealth v Hunt.
- ◆ Western Farmers- corn, Deere's steel plow, McCormick reaper, sustenance to large scale, new market.
- ◆ Transportation Revolution- goal (West to East, national market economy, regional speculation, turnpikes (Lanchester Turnpike in PA, Cumberland Road, Conestogas, steamboats (Erie Canal, Fulton's Folly), railroads (Baltimore & Ohio Co., Baldwin locomotive works).
- ◆ Sectionalism- East (industry/factory), west (bread basket, population up), South (resisted change, slavery, cotton). Political implications (North v South).
- ◆ Social Results- division of labor women (Cult of Domesticity), urbanization, gap up between rich and poor, immigration.

→ *Reform Society in Antebellum America 1800-1860*

- ◆ The Second Great Awakening- religion was less prominent (rationalism, deism, unitarianism) so the Awakening liberalized religion. Revivalism, camp meetings, Methodists and Baptists, Peter Cartwright, circuit riders, Charles Finney, perfectionism, "Burner-Over District," Mormons (Joseph Smith, Brigham Young, Salt Lake City), affected poor, slavery issue split Baptist/Methodist/Presbyterian.
- ◆ Age of Reform- driven by 2nd Great Awakening, perfectionism, abolitionism, temperance ("The Alcoholic Republic," American Temperance Society, Lyman

Beecher, Arthur's "Ten Night in a Barroom and what I Saw There," Dow Law, less per capita consumption), women's rights (market rev, Cult of Domesticity, republican motherhood, Elizabeth Stanton (feme covert), Mott, Susan B. Anthony, Lucy Stone, Grimke Sisters, Bloomer, Fuller, Seneca Falls Convention (Mott and Stanton, Declaration of Sentiments), women could own property after marriage). Education (Mann, tax-supported public schools, some against it bc needed child-labor, blacks not allowed. Higher education later for women (Troy) and blacks, Lyceums). Mental/prison reform (Doretha Dix, mostly unsuccessful), Utopian societies (New Harmony, Robert Owen, Brook Farm, Oneida Colony, Shakers, Amana Community, Mormons).

- ◆ Changing Families- Women (rising, avoiding marriage, worked, cult of domesticity, "Godey's Lady Book"), marry for love, smaller families, child-centered, more modern.

→ *Manifest Destiny in the 1840s*

- ◆ Manifest Destiny- believed God chose US to control Western Hemisphere, "sea to shining sea," Trail of Tears, election of 1844 (Expansionists Democrats had Polk/ sought to annex up to 54/40 parallel, Whigs nominated Clay, Liberty Party nominated Birney, Polk won).
- ◆ Texas Joins Union- Republic of Texas lasted 9 years, independence prior to 1836, feared Mexico so signed treaties w other countries. President Tyler pushed for entry so Monroe Doctrine lived.
- ◆ President Polk- successful one-term president, 4-point program (Walker Tariff, Restoration of Independent Treasury System, Acquisition of CA, Settlement of Oregon Dispute) (Oregon-Astor's American Fur Co., Spain gave its claims to FL Purchase Treaty of 1819, conflict w Russia, migration, Oregon Trail (Jeremiah Smith), Britain concerned, "54/40 or fight," Oregon Treaty), CA (Mexican-American War, Boundary Dispute, Nuecan and Rio Grande Rivers, Mexico refused Polk's offer, declaration of war by Polk, General Taylor, Conscience Whigs, Spot Resolutions, "Mexico will poison us," Thoreau, Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo (Mexican Cession , US gave \$15 million, Calhoun pushed. Results- slavery issue up, Wilmont Proviso, Latin America began to hate US, practice for Grant and Lee).

Period 5

→ *Slavery in Antebellum America*

- ◆ King Cotton/South- Whitney's Cotton Gin, expanded slavery, domestic slave trade. Cotton to NE/North. Three souths (Generalizations- further South more

slaves; further north more anti-slavery; South not unified, Mountain “Appalachian” whites) (Border South- DE, MD, KY, MO, less slaves, tobacco was the main crop, unionists>disunionists, not very wealthy) (Middle South- VA, NC, TE, AK, mix of lower and border, some industry- Tredegar Iron Works- unionists then disunionists) (Lower South- TX, SC, GA, AL, MI, LO, “Cotton Belt,” disunionists, wealthy, a lot of slaves).

- ◆ Peculiar Institution- planter aristocracy, not very democratic, huge rich and poor gap, poor education, plantation system, one-crop economy, hated immigrants, Anglo-Saxon region. Plantation slavery (natural production, importation of slaves ended in 1808), African-American slave culture (informal extended family ties, “fictive kin,” oral traditions, creole, Br’er Rabbit, christianity (Moses), Rhythmic music, banjo, fiddle, blues, jazz), Burdens of slavery (“inferior,” dehumanized, denied education, tried to escape/revolt/poison master), slave revolts (Stono Rebellion in 1739, Prosser Rebellion in 1800, Denmark Vessey’s Rebellion in 1822, Nat Turner’s Revolt in 1831).
- ◆ White Majority- small slave owners were majority, 75% of Southerners had no slaves, poor whites (hillbillies, white trash, defended slavery), mountain whites (hated slavery, unionists).
- ◆ Free African Americans- 250,000 free in South but mostly mulatto, freedom through \$, discrimination, could be re-captured, 250,000 free in North (African Methodist Episcopal Church, Richard Allen, segregation)
- ◆ Abolitionism- American Colonization Society (Liberia), 2nd Great Awakening, Garrison (“The Liberator,” American Anti-Slavery Society (Weld’s “Slavery As It Is,” Phillips, Grimke Sisters, Lydia Child), Walker’s “Appeal to Colored Citizens of the World,” Sojourner Truth, Elijah Lovejoy, Frederick Douglass, Underground RR (Tubman (Moses), Prigg v PA, Personal Liberty Laws, South wanted stricter fugitive slave laws).
- ◆ Southern Response- causes (Liberator, Turner’s Revolt, Nullification Crisis of 1832), Pro-Slavery (George Fitzhugh “northern wage slaves”), abolitionists literature banned, Gag Resolutions, Quincy Adams fought against.
- ◆ Northern Response- feared bc wanted union, North dependent of South cotton, mobs by abolitionists, politicians sought favoring it as suicide. Many saw slavery as morally evil, free-soilers.

→ *Sectionalism Between North and South (1844-60)*

- ◆ Mexican Cession- slavery issue (Wilmont Proviso, popular sovereignty, Cass), Election of 1848 (Whig was Taylor, Democrat was Cass, Free Soil Party was Van Buren).

- ◆ Sectionalism Issue by 1850- California (problem of having slavery there, gold rush, compromise of 1850), Utah and New Mexico wanted to be free, Underground RR (North neglected Constitution), Texas wanted to increase, North wanted no slavery in DC. Nashville Convention (fire-eaters).
- ◆ Compromise of 1850- Clay, Calhoun (against, foreshadow Civil War), Webster (7th of March Speech, changed North to Compromise), Seward (wanted non slavery in west). Compromise (CA free, no slave trade in DC, popular sovereignty in Mexican Cession, up fugitive slave law, Texas got \$10 million to stop Mexican Dispute). Results (personal liberty laws, Ableman v Booth, North got better deal).
- ◆ Election of 1852- Dems split North and South. Dems in the South had Franklin Pierce Whigs had Winfield Scott. Pierce won, marked end of whigs.
- ◆ Expansionism by Pierce- Young Americans (Pierce sought to extend Manifest Destiny: overseas, expand slavery), Asia (US got Pacific by getting OR+CA, signed trade agreement w China, Matthew Perry (open Japan, poor relations though traded).
- ◆ Kansas-Nebraska Act- Gadsden Purchase (US wanted trans-continental RR, Congress didn't know to go North or South, US bought Mesilla Valley from Mexico), Stephen Douglas (wanted Nebraska split in 2- Kansas (slave), Nebraska (free), repeal of 1820). Compromise passed in 1854 (Kansas-Nebraska Act, wrecked compromises of 1820+50, Birth of Republican Party).
- ◆ Bleeding Kansas- NE Emigration Aid Co. (Beecher Bibles), South mad bc North broke Compromises+Kansas-Nebraska Act. In 1855 an election was held to see if Kansas would be slave or free, "Border Ruffians," established puppet gov, free soilers got Topeka). Pro-slavery attacked free-soil Lawrence, caning of Charles Sumner (Preston Brooks), Pottawatomie Massacre (John Brown, started mini-Civil War in Kansas). Lecompton Constitution (Kansas wanted statehood pop sovereignty, free-soilers won but entered later).
- ◆ Antislavery Literature- Stowe's Uncle Tom's Cabin, Helpers "The Impending Crisis of the South."
- ◆ Election of 1856- Dems got James Buchanan, Republicans got Fillmore, Know-Nothings got Fillmore. Buchanan won.
- ◆ Dred Scott Case- Scott sued for slavery in free territory, Chief Justice Taney states all blacks were not citizens and couldn't sue. Said Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional. Impact (split Democratic Party, Republicans mad).
- ◆ Lincoln-Douglas Debates- for senator of IL, "a house divided," Freeport Doctrine, national attention.
- ◆ John Brown- wanted to create slave rebellion, Harper's Ferry, was hanged and both sides mad.

- ◆ Election of 1860- Democrats split in 2- North was Douglas, South was Breckinridge, Constitutional Union Party was John Bell, Republican was Lincoln. The South threatened secession if Lincoln was elected. Lincoln won.
- ◆ Secession- SC first, “lame duck period,” MI, FL, TX, GA, AL, LO, then, VA, AK, NC, TE. Confederate States of America formed in Montgomery Alabama. Davis President. Reasons (Political balance to North, hated Republican party, hated free-soilers, thought would be unopposed, end dependence on North, though high moral ground). Crittenden Amendments rejected by Lincoln. Fort Sumter.

→ *The Civil War (1861-65)*

- ◆ Union War Strategy- initial attempts to get VA failed so later had a 4 phase plan (strangle South through blockade (Anaconda Plan), control the Mississippi River (victory in Battle of Vicksburg), cut through GA then the Carolinas (Sherman’s March to Sea), and capture Richmond (Grant in 1865).
- ◆ War’s Beginning- 1861, Battle of Bull Run (1st major Battle, Union led until Stonewall Jackson. South won. North realized it was going to be a long war, South got cocky). George B. McClellan (Lincoln gave him command of Potomac Army, didn't get along bc too cautious).
- ◆ Anaconda Plan- initially ineffective, but then important ports, Brits respected it, Battle of Ironclads (VA, 1862, CSS Virginia threatened Union ships, Merrimack and Monitor ships, no clear winner).
- ◆ War in East (1862)- Peninsula Campaign (get to Richmond by York and James River, McClellan, 7 Days Battle (Lee commanded, McClellan retreated completely), plan abandoned, Pope replaced McClellan. Second Battle of Bull Run (Lee, Jackson, Longstreet vs Pope. Pope retreated w heavy Union casualties. McClellan commander again). Antietam (Lee invaded MD, stalemate but McClellan could have won so replaced by Burnside. Foreign powers chose not to intervene, led to Emancipation Proclamation).
- ◆ Emancipation Proclamation- Confiscation Act then Emancipation Proclamation which gave war a “higher purpose.” Provisions (slaves in rebel states free, no real impact). Reactions (desertion up by border people who didn't agree, many pleased, South pissed, Europe sympathized w Lincoln).
- ◆ War in the West (1862)- Grant captures Forts Henry and Donelson in Northern TE, Shiloh (Grant won), New Orleans taken by Union Navy (David G. Farragut).
- ◆ War in East- Burnside replaced by Hooker after loss to Lee in Fredericksburg. Chancellorsville (1863, Lee’s small force won, Stonewall killed, Hooker replaced by Meade), Gettysburg (July 1863, Lee invaded North through PA, south doomed

after this and Vicksburg. Gettysburg Address (purpose, reverence to war, new freedom).

- ◆ End of War in West- Vicksburg (Vicksburg was last of South in Mississippi River, split Confederacy in two geographically), Sherman's March through GA (March to Sea, "total war," destroyed GA and Atlanta, turned to SC and burned Columbia).
- ◆ Election of 1864- Critics of Lincoln (Congressional Committee on the conduct of war, some abolitionists), North democrats divided by no leadership (War and Peace democrats, copperheads), candidates (Union party (Republicans and war dems), Johnson running mate, "don't swap horses in the middle of the river." Lincoln defeated McClellan, 2nd Inaugural Address.
- ◆ End of War in East- Grant's VA campaign (strategy to simultaneously attack confederates), Wilderness, Spotsylvania Courthouse, Cold Harbor, siege of Petersburg, capture of Richmond. Lincoln wanted unconditional surrender. Lee's surrender (Appomattox Courthouse, VA, "war is over, rebels are our countrymen again").
- ◆ Lincoln's Assassination- John Wilkes Booth.
- ◆ Results of Civil War- 700,000 dead, slavery abolished, Union preserved, laid foundation for 2nd Industrial Revolution, Monroe Doctrine more important.

→ *Politics and Economics during The Civil War*

- ◆ Lincoln- 1st Inaugural Address (vowed effort to preserve Union), Cabinet (Seward, Chase, Stanton).
- ◆ Fort Sumter- April 1861, Union fort in SC, Lincoln was notified by Anderson that supplies were low so Lincoln sent supplies, not reinforcements despite PGT's Ultimatum. Beginning of Civil War, Lincoln's response (gave North spirit to fight, made Lincoln call for up in soldiers, claimed blockade, call for 3-year volunteers). 4 more states succeeded (VA, AK, TN, and NC), Richmond now Confederate cap.
- ◆ Border Slave States- MO, KY, MD, WV, mountain whites, had 50% of Southern white ppl, Lincoln declared Martial Law in MD, troops to VW and MS, kept them from fighting against slavery.
- ◆ Confederate Assets- defensive war strategy, only needed a tie, felt south had superior moral cause (self determination, freedoms, culture), good military leaders (Lee, Stonewall Jackson), good soldiers (back to Mexican War).
- ◆ Confederate Weaknesses- lack of industry, supply shortage, no RRs, didn't get foreign aid, weak economy and politics.
- ◆ Northern Advantages- bigger population, wealthier, industry, RR, controlled sea, cry for union, political and economic stability.

- ◆ The Confederate States of America- Constitution (similar but couldn't stop other successions), Jefferson Davis.
- ◆ European Diplomacy- Monarchies of England, France, and Austria-Hungary supported Southern cause. Sold weapons to south (Alabama Ship), Britain (had oversupply of cotton, didn't help south after north shipped grain, emancipation proclamation), French (Napoleon III sent troops to Mexico, violating Monroe Doctrine, Seward threatened so he fled).
- ◆ Raising Armies North and South- North (initially volunteers, each state quota, federal conscription law, NY Draft Riot, deserters). South (volunteers too, didn't enlist slaves till the end, and Native support, North enlisted African Americans).
- ◆ Civil War Economics- North (income tax, Morrill Tariff Act, sale of Bonds, National Banking System, Greenbacks). South (weakened by blockade, up tax, "runaway inflation"). Wartime prosperity in the North (marked beginning of the Gilded Age, petroleum, westward (Homestead Act, Morrill Land Grant Act, Pacific Railway Act). Demise of Cotton Kingdom (bc industrial rev, blockade).
- ◆ Suspension of Civil Liberties- Lincoln bent constitution (president could in hostility; save union), Anaconda claimed by him, not congress, up federal army w/out congress, up volunteer enlistment and military budget w/out congress. Suspension of Habeas Corpus (Ex Parte Merryman. Supervision in Border State elections, censored media (Davis couldn't do this-weaker))
- ◆ Modern/Total War- civilians targeted, resources recycled, massive armies, modern technology.

→ *Reconstruction (1865-77)*

- ◆ 4 Main Questions- rebuilding south, conditions for African Americans, South reintegration into the Union, who would control reconstruction.
- ◆ Southern Rebuilding- Richmond, Atlanta, Charleston were destroyed. South economy ruined, agriculture down, planter aristocracy dead.
- ◆ Immediate Post-War South- 13th Amendment (abolished slavery), Freedman's Bureau (Oliver Howard, help ex-slaves survive, "40 acres and a mule," violence against blacks and carpet baggers).
- ◆ Presidential Reconstruction- Lincoln (10% Reconstruction Plan, Wade Davis Bill was vetoed by Lincoln resulting in Republicans refusing to seat delegates from LO, AK, and TN. Radical and Moderate republicans in Congress), Andrew Johnson (refused to secede w TN, VP to Lincoln, racist, his own reconstruction proclamation (called for states to repeal succession and to ratify the 13th Amendment, 10% Plan, pardoned all confederate leaders in 1868). South had opportunity to get off easy but actions led to reactions (Confederate leaders became officials, black codes, KKK, shortage of labor).

- ◆ Congressional Reconstruction- Republicans mad at ex-confederates and refused their entry into congress. Feared loss of economic agenda, Civil Rights Bill of 1866 (black citizenship, outlaw black codes, Johnson vetoed). 14th Amendment (got bill into constitution), 1866 election (South rejected 14th Amendment, Republicans won $\frac{2}{3}$ majority and instituted military reconstruction. Radical Republicans (Sumner, Stevens)). Military Reconstruction (Military Reconstruction Act), Impeachment of Johnson (Tenure of Office Act declared Unconstitutional by Johnson so house impeached but Senate refused to remove him by 1 vote). 15th Amendment (Suffrage for black males. Loopholes- South ignored). Hiram Revels, Blanche Bruce, Pro-Reconstruction Republicans in South (Scalawags, carpetbaggers). KKK, Force Act of 1870 (Enforcement Acts- could send troops to quell KKK). Rise of Solid South (white-supremacists, democrats, “Lost Cause,” redeemers), Civil Rights Act of 1865 (Grant), End of Reconstruction (states recognized reconstruction so Union troops removed, Panic of 1873, Compromise of 1877 (Hayes v Tilden presidential election -Hayes president). Result of military reconstruction (14+15 Amendment ratified, down presidential power to congress, property to women, property requirement eliminated for office, tax implored).
- ◆ Post-Reconstruction Civil Rights- Reconstruction failed to empower blacks politically. Sharecropping, slaughterhouse cases, Civil rights cases, disenfranchisement (poll tax, literacy tests, “grandfather clause,” gerrymandering, Jim Crow Laws, lynching (Ida B Wells), Booker T Washington (Tuskegee Institute, accomodation- segregation help blacks. Atlanta Compromise Speech), Plessy v Furgeson (Segregation legal, “separate but equal,” until Brown v Board of Education). WEB DuBois (demanded immediate equality, Niagara Movement, laid groundwork for NAACP, talented tenth)).

Period 6

→ *Urbanization in the Gilded Age*

- ◆ Urbanization- skyscrapers, Home Insurance Building, Louis Sullivan, Ruebling’s Brooklyn Bridge, electric steel car, steel car suburbs, economic opportunity, department stores, WASPs, Nouveau Riche, different classes, dumbbell tenements, political machines (patronage, Tammany Hall, Boss Tweed, Thomas Nast, George Plunkett, honest graft).
- ◆ New Immigration- Old immigration (Irish and German), New Immigration (Italians, Poles, Jews, etc), Ellis Island, Catholic, Statue of Liberty, Chinese Immigration (Burlingame Treaty, Chinatowns, Angel Island, Chinese Exclusion Act).

- ◆ Reactions to New Immigration- Political machines, Social Gospel, Salvation Army, Settlement House Movement (Jane Addams, Hull House, Lillian Wald, Florence Kelley, Barton's American Red Cross, YMCA), Nativism ("inferior," mix of blood, APA).
- ◆ Prohibition Crusade- Woman's Christian Temperance Union (Francis Willard, Planned Parenthood), Carrie Nation, Anti-Saloon League.
- ◆ Women's Suffrage Fight- split after 15th Amendment, National Woman's Suffrage Association (Stanton and Anthony), American Women's Suffrage Association (Stone), combined to form National American Women's Suffrage Association, gains (election up).
- ◆ Reform Press- The Nation (Godkin), Progress and Poverty (Henry George), Looking Backward (Bellamy), How the Other Half Lives (Riis), Wealth Against Commonwealth (Lloyd), Theory of the Leisure Class (Veblen), Women and Economics (Gilman)).

→ *The Political Rise and Fall of Farmers in the Gilded Age*

- ◆ Money issue- Panic of 1873 (Greenback Labor Party, silver, election of 1896), economic problems (farmers in debt, down food prices, deflated currency, property tax up, tariffs).
- ◆ Political Rise- National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry (Social and educational opportunity for farmers, sought to end monopolistic RR practices, Granger Laws, Munn v IL then Wabash Case), Greenback Labor Party (improve conditions and inflation goals), Populists (Farmers' Alliance, Eastern Establishment, Ignatious Donnelly, Mary Lease, "less corn more hell," Simpson, Watson), disenfranchisement (Pitchfork Tillman, same as before).
- ◆ Election of 1892- Democrats had Grover Cleveland, Republicans had Harrison, Populists had Weaver, Omaha Platform (Free Silver, graduated income tax, postal saving bank, subtreasury, direct election of senators), Cleveland won.
- ◆ Panic of 1893- causes (stock collapse, farmer debt, silver problem, strikes, agriculture down), Cleveland repealed Sherman Silver Purchase Act, Morgan bond transaction (Cleveland persuaded JP Morgan to lend the gov \$), Coxey's Army, Pullman Strike, Harvey's Coin Financial School.
- ◆ Election of 1896- McKinley (Republican, Hanna, tariff, bimetallism), Bryan (Democrat and populist, Cross of Gold Speech, free silver), campaign (Front Porch Speech, up spending), Wizard of OZ, McKinley won, 4th Party System.
- ◆ Populist Legacy- Progressives passed many ideas.

→ *The West in the Gilded Age*

- ◆ The Great West- Turner's Thesis, migration, plain indians, african americans (1:4)
- ◆ Americans vs Indians- bison hunters, concentration policy, Treaty of Fort Laramie, Bureau of Indian Affairs, broken treaties, warfare (Buffalo Regiment, Generals Sherman, Sheridan, and Custer. Sand Creek Massacre, Chivington, Sioux War (Sitting Bull, Custer, Little Big Horn, Crazy Horse), Nez Perce (Chief Joseph, gave land, US shipped them, Wallowa Valley), Apache (Geronimo, Cochise), Wounded Knee (Ghost Dance)). Responses (Jackson's Century of Dishonor, Dawes Severity Act).
- ◆ Transcontinental Railroad- 3 frontiers (ranching, mining, farming), boomtowns, mining (mineral rich, Pikes Peak, Comstock lode, Wild West, silver issue), ranching (Long Drive, cowboys, barbed wire, mexican-Americans), farming (Homestead Act of 1862, dry sod, irrigation, Pillsbury).
- ◆ End of Frontier- Oklahoma Land Rush, 1890 census.
- ◆ Large Scale Farming- mechanization of farming, twine binder, combine, crop lien system, oppressive south farming), economic problems (low food, deflated currency, weather, gov, trusts).

→ *Industrialism in the Gilded Age (1865-1900)*

- ◆ Themes- Industrialism, unions, reform, urbanization, immigration, stratified social classes, "great west."
- ◆ Context- 1st Industrial rev (textiles, iron, RR, coal), Civil War (republican legislature (Pacific Railway Act, National Banking Act, Morrill Land Grant, Homestead Act), abolition of slavery, civil war economy).
- ◆ Railroad Building- gov gave \$ (subsidized) in return for cheap postal and military transportation. Industry up, transcontinental RR (Pacific RR Act, Union Pacific RR (Stanford, Coolies), Great Northern RR (Hill), significance (link through telegraph and RR, trade w Asia, Great West), corruption (Vanderbilt (Robber baron, NY), Jay Gould and Russell Sage (Stock Watering, West), tycoons had power). Time zones.
- ◆ Government Railroad Regulations- first laissez faire, Supreme Court (farmers formed Grange bc bankruptcy, slaughterhouse cases, Munn v IL, Wabash Case), Interstate Commerce Act (ICC).
- ◆ Industrialization- Mesabi Range for steel, patents, Bell's telephone, Edison's lightbulb and General Electric.
- ◆ Trusts- vertical integration (control production, Carnegie), horizontal integration (Rockefeller, control companies, Standard Oil Co.), interlocking directorates (control board of directors, Morgan, holding companies).

- ◆ Steel- built skyscrapers, trains, etc. Carnegie (Bessemer Process, no trusts so partnerships, Clay Frick, sold to JP Morgan), JP Morgan (Wall St Banking, US Steel Corp.).
- ◆ Nouveau Riche- “New Rich,” arrogant leisure class, robber barons/captains of industry, older US aristocracy hated new class division. Social Darwinism (Spencer, natural selection, “Acres of Diamond,” God chose rich, Gospel of Wealth).
- ◆ Government Regulation on Trusts- Sherman Antitrust Act (useless until Hepburn Act), Interstate Commerce Act.
- ◆ “New South”- Post Civil War (Political- Solid South, redeemers, bourbons, disenfranchisement. Social- Jim Crow Laws). Industry (Grandy’s Atlanta Constitution Newspaper, cotton more (mill towns), coal mining, tobacco trust (Duke family’s American Tobacco Co.), iron/steel in Birmingham AL. Agriculture (tenant farming, sharecropping, debt, loss of land).
- ◆ Impact of 2nd Industrial Revolution- standard of living up, industrial > Agriculture, women became socially/economically independent, social stratification, foreign trade up.
- ◆ Labor Movement- bad working conditions, unskilled jobs, strikes nullified, yellow dog contracts, company towns, Civil War upped unions, collective bargaining. National Labor Union (8 hour work-day, Colored National Labor Union), Great RR Strike of 1877 (Hayes put down), Knights of Labor (“one big union,” Great Upheaval, Haymarket Square bombing), American Federation of Labor (Gompers, bread and butter issues, closed shops, walk-outs, boycotts), Homestead Strike (Carnegie, Frick, PA governor), Pullman Strike (Pullman Palace Car Co., Eugene Debs, American Railway Union, attorney general Olney put down, Cleveland, injunction). 20th century (Anthracite Coal Strike, Lochner v NY, Danbury Hatter Case, Clayton Antitrust Act, Red Scare).

Period 7

→ *American Industrialism and Imperialism*

- ◆ Post Civil War- Monroe Doctrine used with Mexico (Emperor Napoleon III am Maximillion, US helped Benito Juarez), Alaska Purchase Treaty (Seward's Folly).
- ◆ Causes of Expansionism- End of frontier, Panic of 1893, international trade, compete on international stage, proponents (Captain Mahan’s “The Influence of Sea Power Upon History,” Teddy Roosevelt (Navy, social darwinism), Senator Beveridge, Josiah Strong’s “Our Country,” yellow journalism).
- ◆ International Issues- Samoan Crisis (US v Germany over Samoa Islands), Venezuela Boundary Dispute (Cleveland warned Brits to stay out bc Monroe

Doctrine), Hawaii (McKinley Tariff hurt them, Queen Liliuokalani, Sanford Dole, got in Spanish American War), Cuba (Spanish Reconcentration, Pulitzer and Hearst, Wilson-Gorman Tariff hurt, McKinley Ultimatum, USS Maine explosion).

- ◆ Spanish American War- cause was yellow journalism and USS Maine, Teller Amendment, Philippines (Commodore Dewey, Battle of Manila Bay, Emilio Aguinaldo), Hawaii annexed, Cuba (TR's rough riders), Puerto Rico, Treaty of Paris (Cuba free, 1898, US got islands/ Guam, (Philippines issue).
- ◆ Debate over Victory- Philippine issue (expansions to make safe), Democrats (anti-expansion, Bryan, feared the "uncivilized"), Anti-Imperialist League, Insular Cases (Constitution doesn't follow flag), Cuban independence (Platt Amendment), nationalism (Hay "splendid little war," urbanization, mass-culture, industrial society).
- ◆ Philippines Insurrection- wanted independence but was a protectorate, Aguinaldo led, Philippine commission, Taft "little brown brothers." US instituted education, health, etc.
- ◆ Open-Door China- "Spheres of influence," Open Door Note, Secretary of State Hay, Boxer Rebellion, China wanted integrity.
- ◆ President Theodore Roosevelt- Election of 1900, was VP to Republican McKinley who died in 1901, "Big Stick" policy, Panama Canal ("gunboat" diplomacy, Varilla, "colossos of the North"). Roosevelt Corollary (Venezuela crisis caused, "policeman"), Asia foreign policy (Russo-Japanese War (TR didn't want either w monopoly, Treaty of Portsmouth), San Francisco School Board Incident (Gentlemen's Agreement), "Great White Fleet."
- ◆ Dollar Diplomacy under Taft- (1909-13) 2 aspects (protect \$ invested, encourage investment to up foreign policy), Caribbean (sent forces).
- ◆ Imperialism under Wilson- (1913-21), opposed TR and Taft policy but would end up worse, Jones Act of 1916, Japan (no land ownership allowed), Caribbean (Nicaragua, Haiti, DR), Moral Diplomacy (Mexican Revolution, Pancho Villa, Niagara Falls Convention, General Pershing).

→ *The Progressive Era (1900-1920)*

- ◆ Road to Progressives- Greenback Labor Party, populist legacy. Rise of Progressivism (former mugwumps, muckrakers (believed in up gov role in society- reform, protection, antitrust, etc), Eugenics).
- ◆ Reform Issues- trusts, political machines, city conditions.

- ◆ Progressive Analysts- John Dewey, Lester Ward, Woodrow Wilson, Henry Llyod, Velbin, Jacob Riis, Social Gospel Movement, muckrakers (Lincoln Steffens' "Shame of 2 Cities," Ida Tarbell, Upton Sanclair's "The Jungle").
- ◆ Progressive Activists- sought to up living/labor conditions, Jane Addams, women (Florence Kelley, Muller v Oregon, Triangle Shirtwaist Co, Child Labor Act of 1916, Adkins v Children's Hospital).
- ◆ Political Reforms- Robert La Follette (Wisconsin Experiment, direct primary, Initiative, Referendum, Recall, Direct election of senators, income tax), Australian ballot, Galveston Texas (Commission system).
- ◆ T. Roosevelt- "Bully pulpit," Square Deal, regulation of corporations (Anthracite Coal Strike, Department of Commerce and Labor, Bureau of Corporations, attacked Northern Securities Co., Hepburn Act, "Trust Buster"). Consumer protection (Meat Inspection Act, Pure Food and Drug Act), Conservation (Jose Muir, Sierra Club, Hetch-Hetchy Valley Issue, Gifford Pinchot, "wise use" policy, Newlands Reclamation Act, election of 1904).
- ◆ Panic of 1907- Wall street suffered short but brutal, need for elastic currency.
- ◆ President William Taft- Election of 1908, Republican, trust-buster (US v American Tobacco Co, killed Standard Oil Co), Progressives (Conservation-Bureau of Mines, Mann-Elkins Act), Postal Saving Bank System.
- ◆ Split of Republican Party- Payne-Aldrich Tariff, Ballinger-Pinchot Controversy, Roosevelt's New Nationalism, antitrusts, "old guards" vs progressive republicans (Bull Moose Party).
- ◆ Election of 1912- Wilson (democrat, New Freedom), Bull Moose Party (TR, New Nationalism), republicans (Taft), Wilson won, socialist Debs did well.
- ◆ President Wilson- believe in active role, plan (attack triple wall of privilege), Underwood Tariff Bill, 16th Amendment, income tax, Federal Reserve Act, attack trusts (Federal Trade Commission, Clayton Antitrust Act), progressive reform (Brandeis, Warehouse Act, Workingman's Compensation Act, Child Labor Act, Adamson Anti-Farming Loan Act).
- ◆ Supreme Court Cases- Lochner v NY, Adkins v Children's Hospital, Schenck v US.
- ◆ Prohibition- WCTU, Francis Willard, 18th Amendment, Volstead Act, bad consequences.
- ◆ Women's Suffrage- National Womens' Suffrage Association, Carrie Catt. Winning Plan, Alice Paul, ERA, 19th Amendment in 1920.
- ◆ African Americans- Great Migration, Chicago Race Riots, Ida Tarbell, organizations (DuBois (Niagara Movement, talented tenth, NAACP), Wilson (KKK, Birth of a Nation (Griffith))).
- ◆ Progressive Dark Side- racist, prohibition, eugenics, Red Scare.

→ *World War I*

- ◆ Europe- causes (Princip killed Austrian Archduke Ferdinand. Serbia backed Russia, Austria backed Germany, MAIN, Central Powers vs Allies). US neutrality (Wilson called, had economic ties, Britain's naval blockade), submarine warfare (Lusitania, SS Arabic), Sussex Ultimatum, Election of 1916.
- ◆ US Entry- unrestricted submarine warfare, Zimmerman Note.
- ◆ Wilson idealism- abandoned isolationism, 14 Points, league of Nations.
- ◆ Mobilizing- Creel Committee (Committee of Public Information- CPI), Liberty Leagues, restricting liberties (Espionage Act, Sedition Act (IWW, Debs against), Schenck v US), factories (war industries board, 19th Amendment, Great Migration, National War Labor Union), Army (Selective Service Act).
- ◆ War Economy- Hoover (Food Administration, voluntary compliance, 18th Amendment). Bond Drives (Liberty Bonds/Loans).
- ◆ American Doughboys- Western, sea, Eastern Fronts, Western Front (American Expeditionary Force, Chateau-Thierry, General Pershing, Meuse-Argonne Offensive). End of the war (Germany thought would be 14 Points).
- ◆ Paris Peace Conference- Big 4 (Wilson, Clemenceau, Georges, Orlando), league of Nations (Republicans in congress against, mandates, collective security, Article X), Versailles Treaty (Article 231, self-determination, US opposition (Lodge, irreconcilables), "stab in the back."
- ◆ Defeat of Treaty of Versailles in US- republican senators (Lodge), Wilson Speaking Tour, Lodge Reservations.
- ◆ WWI Results- US economic and political power, Russia communist, Versailles, US (Esch-Cummins Transportation Act, Red Summer (Chicago Race Riots)).
- ◆ Election of 1920- Republicans (Harding, normalcy), Democrats (Cox), Harding won, isolationism, security treaty rejected.
- ◆ Impact of WWI on Society- Women, prohibition, nativism, Great Migration, Red Scare, Economic up, patriotism.

→ *1920s Politics and the Great Depression*

- ◆ Election of 1920- Republicans (Harding, Normalcy, old guard), Democrats (Cox), Harding won.
- ◆ Harding's Administration- Cabinet (Hugh, Mellon, Hoover), died in SF in 1923. Conservative economic agenda ("Trickle down economic," Hugh Tariffs (Fordney-McCumber Tariff), laissez faire, help monopolies, business ran gov, hostile towards labor unions, national debt down).

- ◆ Coolidge Presidency- (1923-29) carried out Harding, Farming issue (oversupplies, McNary Haugen Bill).
- ◆ Herbert Hoover- Election of 1928 (Republican, rugged individualism), Great Crash of 1929 (bull Market, overspeculation, recession, Black Tuesday), Depression (long term causes (weak industries, farming, overproduction, income inequality, bad banks, weak international economy), wages down bc deflation, Hoovervilles, response (not quick enough, Federal Farm Board, volunteerism, Hawley-Smoot Tariff (bad), public works (Hoover Dam), moratorium of International debts, Reconstruction Finance Corp., Revenue Act of 1932), Bonus Army.

→ *American Society in the 1920s*

- ◆ Introduction- Radical (anarchists, socialists, communists), conservatives, reactionary, liberals/progressives.
- ◆ Americanism- Red Scare (fear of radicals, Bolshevik revolution, Billy Sunday, Seattle General Strike (Mayor Ole Hansen, IWW, AF of L), Boston Police Strike, Great Steel Strike, United Mine Workers of America (Lewis), Palmer Raids. American Legion, Sacco and Vanzetti Case, KKK (Griffith's Birth of a Nation, David Stephenson), nativism (Immigration Acts of 1921, 1924, and 1929), Scopes "Monkey" Trial (fundamentalism, Butler Law, ACLU, Darrow, Bryan), Prohibition (18th Amendment, Volstead Act, crime up, Al Capone, bootlegging, speakeasies).
- ◆ Mass Consumption Economy- glorified (Barton's The Man Nobody Knows), booming US economy, "buy now; pay later," electric power. Consolidation of trusts, white collar workers changes in working conditions (welfare capitalism). Advertising, scientific management (Taylorism, assembly line), Henry Ford (Model T). Airplane (Wright Brothers, Lindbergh, Earhart), radio (KDKA), motion pictures (Hollywood, Cecil de Mille, The Jazz Singer).
- ◆ Social Life- Sexual Revolution (Freud, flappers), Margaret Sanger, Alice Paul, ERA. Jazz (New Orleans, Dixieland, Louis Armstrong), Harlem Renaissance (Hughes, Cullen, Ellington (Cotton Club), Garvey (United Negro Improvement Association)). Lost Generation (Menckens's "American Mercury," Fitzgerald's "Great Gatsby," Dreiser's "An American Tragedy," Hemingway's "The Sun Also Rises," Lewis' "Babbitt," TS Elliot's "Wastland").

→ *Isolationism and the Road to World War II (1920-1941)*

- ◆ Peace Attempts- isolationism, Washington Naval Conference (5 Power Treaty, Charles Hughes, 9 Powers Treaty), Loans/Reparations (Ruhr Crisis,

hyperinflation, Dawes Plan of 1924), Kellogg-Briand Pact, Great Depression (let totalitarians- fascist or communist- rise).

- ◆ Latin America- Caribbean/Central America (troops in different places, Mexican Oil Crisis, Clark Memorandum (Reuben Clark), Good Neighbor Policy (Montevideo Conference, Buenos Aires Convention, no troops in Latin America).
- ◆ Liberal Trade and Imperialism- late recognition of USSR, Philippines (Tydings-McDuffie Act), Reciprocal Trade Agreement Act of 1934 (Secretary Hull, tariff down).
- ◆ Totalitarian Rise- Fascism (Mussolini, Hitler), Communism (Stalin, Farnciso Franco), Japan (invaded Manchuria, Hoover-Stimson Doctrine, Tripartite Pact, Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis), Italy invaded Ethiopia.
- ◆ American Isolationism- Occupied w Great Depression, London Economic Conference, Nye Committee, Neutrality Acts of 1935+7, Spanish Civil War (1936, Franco led, Rome-Berlin axis made it fascist). Japan attacks china (Panay Incident, Quarantine Speech), German Aggression (Anschluss, Neville Chamberlain (appeasement and pacifism), Hitler took Sudentland, Munich Conference, Poland, Czechoslovakia, German-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact). Axis v Allies.
- ◆ Axis Offenses and Soviet Expansion- Blitzkrieg in Poland. Luftwaffe, Fall of France, Battle of Britain (radar, Churchill, “Keep calm..”). Soviet Union (Germany invaded for Lebensraum/Mein Kampf).
- ◆ US Response to Europe- Neutrality Act of 1939, “Cash and carry,” Arsenal of Democracy Speech (become “great warehouse” for the allies). Response to France and Britain (Havana Conference, Selective Service and Training Act, Destroyer-Bases Deal (Winston Churchill). Rise of internationalism (Committee to Defend America), isolationism (America First Committee, Charles Lindbergh), election of 1940, 4 freedoms speech, Lend Lease Act, US patrol West Atlantic (shoot on sight policy).
- ◆ US v Japan- refused to recognize “Manchukuo.” Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, Tripartite Pact (Rome-Berlin-Tokyo), Embargo of 1941, negotiations failed, Hideki Tojo, Pearl Harbor.

→ *The New Deal (1933-1938)*

- ◆ Franklin Roosevelt- Election of 1932, Democrat, Lam Duck Period, 25th Amendment, Inaugural Address, Elanor Roosevelt.
- ◆ The New Deal- Roosevelt’s Administration (Brain Trust, Frances Perkins), First 100 days, Fireside Chats, “Three R’s” (Relief, Recovery, Reform). First New Deal (EBRA, SEC, HOLC, TVA, NIRA, PWA, CCC, FERA), Banking Crisis

(1933, Home Owners Loan Corp, Glass-Steagall Reform Act, regulations of banks/businesses (SEC, relief and unemployment programs (FERA, PWA, CWA, CCC, WPA). Agriculture programs (AAA, Butler v US, Federal Farm Loan Act, Dust Bowl refugees (Relocation Administration), Grapes of Wrath, Frasier Bankruptcy Act). Industry and labor (NIRA (NRA, Section 7a, blue eagle, Schechter v US), Wagner Act (CIO), Wages and Hours Bill, TVA). Housing Reform (FHA, Red Lining)), Social Security Act of 1935 (AFDC, SSA), Revenue Act, Indian Reorganization Act.

- ◆ Critics of the New Deal- American Liberty League, Father Charles Coughlin, Senator Long (share our wealth), Dr Townsend (old age revolving pension plan).
- ◆ Second New Deal-more reform, WPA, SSA, NYA, Wagner Act.
- ◆ Election of 1938- New Democratic Party Coalition, Union Party, Roosevelt won.
- ◆ Supreme Court- Schechter v US, Butler v US, Judiciary Reorganization Bill, “court packing.”
- ◆ End of the New Deal- recession of 1937-8 (deficit spending, keynesian economics), democrats lost 80 seats in ‘38 election, conservative coalition.

→ *World War II*

- ◆ Declaration of War- After Pearl Harbor, would follow Atlantic Charter.
- ◆ Japanese Empire- Took US Pacific Islands, got resources, Chiang Kai-Shek.
- ◆ American Homefront- military mobilization (Selective Service, segregated units (Tuskegee Airmen), women (WACs and WAVES). Japanese (442nd Regiment Combat Team). Navajo “code talkers,” economic mobilization (Office for War Mobilization, War Production Board, women (Rosie the Riveter), Sunbelt Region). Controlling inflation (War Labor Board (Smith-Connally Airstrike Act, John Lewis), Office of Price Administration). Fund war through bonds, science (Manhattan Project, Dr Oppenheimer).
- ◆ Discrimination-African Americans civil rights issues (Great Migration, Detroit Race Riots, Phillip Randolph, March on Washington Movement, Fair Employment Practices Committee). Mexican Americans (Bracero Program, Zoot Suit Riots, Zooters). Internment of Japanese Americans (Order 9066, Issei or Nisei, General DeWitt, Korematsu v US).
- ◆ Grand Alliance- general MacArthur island hopping, Bataan Death March.
- ◆ Allied Turning Points- Battle of Stalingrad, North Africa (Afrikan Corps, Battle of El Alamein, Operation Torch, Eisenhower). Europe (invasion of Italy, D Day (invasion of Normandy, Operation overload), invasion of Germany (Battle of the Bulge, surrendered in 1945). Defeat of Japan (Battle of Midway, Island hopping, Iwo Jima, Okinawa, FRD died so Truman president, Atomic bomb on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Potsdam Conference).

- ◆ Allied Diplomacy-Casablanca Conference, Moscow Conference, Declaration of Cairo (FDR met Chang Kai Shek), Tehran Conference, Yalta Conference, Potsdam Conference.
- ◆ Aftermath- Holocaust (Final Solution, Auschwitz), political issues (allies were ideological enemies- US v USSR- Eastern Europe vulnerable to USSR, Germany divided into 4, colonies of European Nations wanted independence, Atomic Age).

Period 8

→ *The Cold War and American Society*

- ◆ Roots of the Cold War- US POV (Stalin creating “spheres of influence,” up democracy, Churchill’s “Iron Curtain Speech,” distrust after Yalta), USSR POV (distrusts in A-bomb project, Eastern Europe “buffer zone,” Yalta distrust). North/South Korea/Vietnam over communism. Germany (Berlin) split
- ◆ Shaping the Postwar World- Bretton Woods Conference (IMF, World Bank), United Nations (Security Council), German Question (Nuremberg Trials (IBM translator used), Partition of Germany (Federal Republic of Germany- west-German Democratic Republic- East)), Japanese Reconstruction (Gen Douglas MacArthur, constitution).
- ◆ Containment- George Kennan warned Truman of USSR expansion, “containment” policy, Truman Doctrine (helped Turkey and Greece become democratic), Marshall Plan (bc France, Italy, and Germany were suffering, feared communism spread; Marshall invited European Nations to join for financial assistance, Eastern vetoed bc USSR, “Economic miracle”), US (National Security Act of 1947 (Dept of Defense), National Security Council, Central Intelligence Agency, NSC Number 68, “Voice of America,” Atomic Energy Commission), Berlin Airlift (Stalin’s blockade).
- ◆ Truman’s Second Term- NATO (response to Berlin Crisis, US and others ally), Warsaw Pact (response to NATO, Eastern Bloc, satellite countries), security organizations (Organization of American States (OAS), SEATO, CENTO, ANZUS), People’s republic of China (Communist China, US liked Nationalist leader Chang Kai Shek. Mao Zedong (Communist), Shek fled to Taiwan (Formosa), US refusal to recognize “Red China”), hydrogen bomb, Korean War (North was Russia, South US, 38th Parallel, Sec of State Dean Acheson, UN military aid, General MacArthur, Yalu River, Truman wanted “limited war” w 39th Parallel, commander in chief role reaffirmed bc MacArthur wanted Korean surrender. Cease-Fire, 38th restored).
- ◆ Red Scare (Second)- American fears (spies, communism in US, spread of global communism, nuclear war, economic depression. These fears are reflected in

movies like *The Blob*), Smith Act of 1940 (illegal to overthrow gov, used to jail American Communist Party), House Un-American Activities Committee (created to catch communism, Nixon wanted to indict Alger Hiss (which gave him popularity)), Truman's Loyalty Program (Loyalty Review Board, ppl saw civil liberties suppressed, gov employees restricted (couldn't advocate for women's rights, criticize foreign pol, etc), McCarran Internal Security Bill, Rosenbergs (gave a-bomb secrets to USSR, executed), blacklisting ("Hollywood 10"), McCarthyism (Senator McCarthy, point fingers at unknown communists, downfall was when he attacked the Army's Joseph Welch), Miller's *The Crucible*.

- ◆ Election of 1948- Truman won, Democrats split ((Truman's "Fair Deal"), "Dixiecrats" (States' Rights Party, Strom Thurmond), Progressives), Thomas Dewey.
- ◆ Election of 1952- Eisenhower defeated democrat Stevenson.
- ◆ The "Vital Center"- political consensus, Arthur Schlesinger Jr coined, 3 components (Anti-communism, economic growth fixes problems, political pluralism), flaws (Vietnam, poverty still high, Jim Crow Laws), ended bc White conservatism backlash against liberalism (ie the show *All in the Family*).
- ◆ The "Affluent Society"-

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