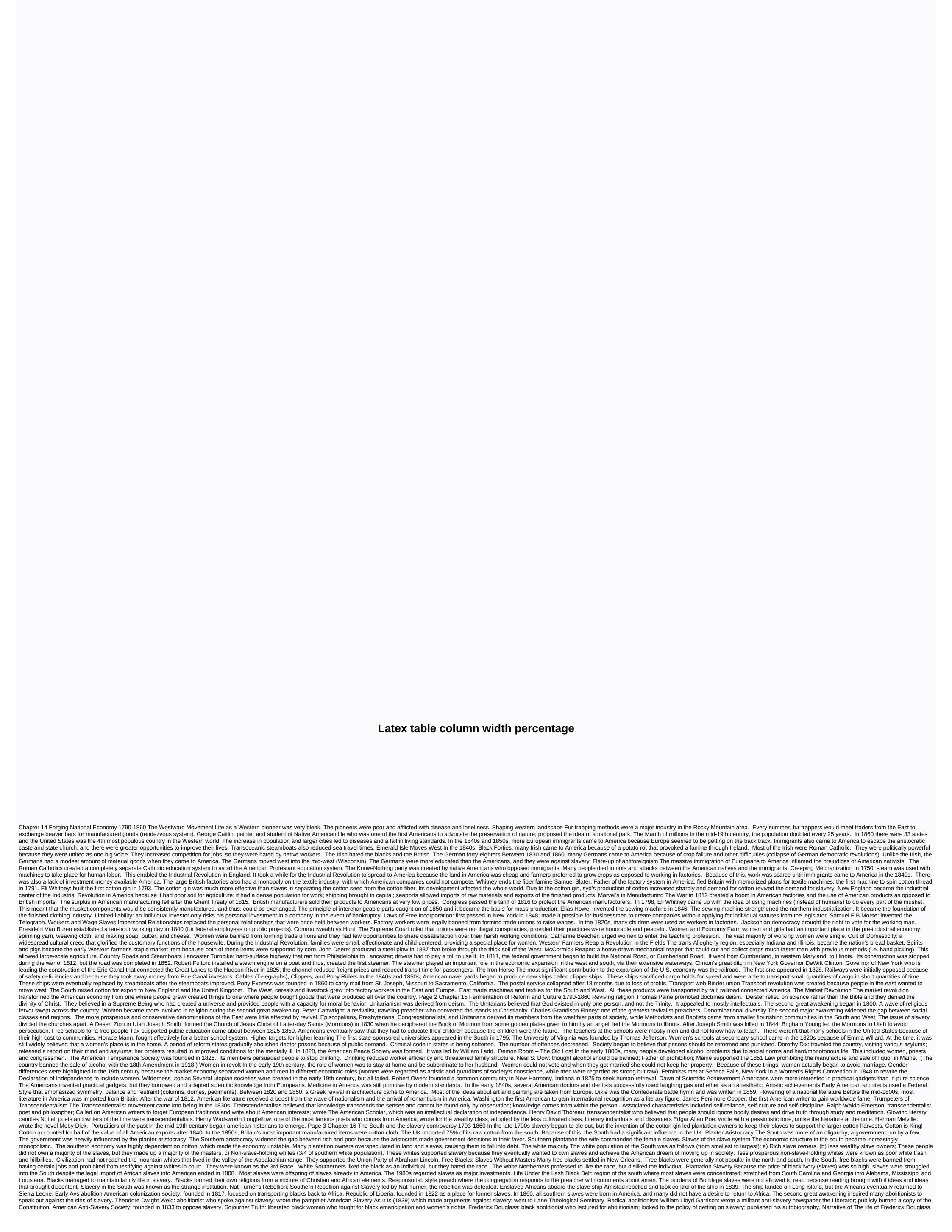
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The South Fringe back from 1831-1832, Virginia defeated numerous emancipation counts. Other states followed suit, prohibiting all forms of emancipation. This series of emancipation setbacks was known as the nullification crisis of 1832. It silenced the voice of white southern abolitionism. The Southerners argued that slavery was supported by the Bible,
and that slavery was good for Africans because it introduced them to Christianity. The gag resolution called for all appeals against slavery to be made without debate in the House of Representatives. In 1835, the government ordered the Southern Postmasters to destroy abolitionist material due to anti-abolitionist bullying and rioting at a post office in
Charleston, South Carolina. Abolitionist Impacts in the north Abolitionists were, for a long time, unpopular in many parts of the north. The southern planters owed much money to the north Abolitionists were, for a long time, unpopular in many parts of the north. The southern planters owed much money to the north Abolitionists were, for a long time, unpopular in many parts of the north. The southern planters owed much money to the north Abolitionists were, for a long time, unpopular in many parts of the north. The southern planters owed much money to the north Abolitionists were, for a long time, unpopular in many parts of the north. The southern planters owed much money to the north Abolitionists were, for a long time, unpopular in many parts of the north.
were abolished, cotton supply would be cut off, which would lead to unemployment. Free soilers opposed extending slavery to the Western Territories. Page 4 Chapter 17 Manifest Destiny and its legacy 1841-1848 The association of Tyler Too At the beginning of Henry Harrison's presidency, Daniel Webster (Secretary of State) and Henry Clay (leader of the
Whigs in the Senate) are expected to control the presidency because Harrison was not a very commanding figure. Just 4 weeks into Harrison; successor as president after Harrison's death; Tyler also; a Democrat at heart and
contradicted many of the Whig party's ideas. John Tyler: A president without a party The Whigs introduced many policy changes when the party won the presidency with Harrison (and then Tyler). The first change was the financial reform. The independent Ministry of Finance system was terminated. A bill for a Fiscal Bank, which would set up a new Bank of
the United States, passed Congress, but President Tyler vetoed it. The Whigs presented a Fiscal Corporation, but Tyler once again vetoed it. President Tyler was rejected by his former Whig Party. Tyler reluctantly signed the tariff of 1842 because he recognized the government's need for revenue. A war of words with Britain in the 19th century was marked
by periods of public disdain for Britain. This triggered the Third War with England. This war was fought only with editorials in newspapers. In 1837, the American ship Caroline carried military supplies to
the when it was sunk by a British vessel. Washington officials made ineffective protests against the attack. In 1841, British officials in the Bahamas offered asylum to 130 Virginia slaves who had rebelled and captured the American ship Creole. Manipulating Maine Maps In 1842, the British wanted to build a road connecting the port of Halifax to Quebec.
However, the proposed route went through disputed territory in northern Maine. Skirmishes between the locals broke out and these skirmishes were called the Aroostook War. To prevent a wider war, the London Foreign Office sent Lord Ashburton to Washington to resolve the dispute. He and Daniel Webster negotiated and agreed on a new border for
Maine that set the disputed path in Canadian territory. The Lone Star of Texas shines alone In the 8 years after 1836, Mexico considered Texas one of its provinces that was in rebellion. Mexico refused to recognize Texas one of its provinces that was in rebellion. Mexico refused to recognize Texas one of its provinces that was in rebellion. Mexico refused to recognize Texas one of its provinces that was in rebellion. Mexico refused to recognize Texas one of its provinces that was in rebellion. Mexico refused to recognize Texas one of its provinces that was in rebellion. Mexico refused to recognize Texas one of its provinces that was in rebellion.
interested in seeing an independent Texas because they hoped it could be used to fragment and weaken America. The British were also interested in having Texas was a leading issue in the 1844 presidential campaign. The Democrats were pro-expansion
and supported the annexation of Texas, while the Whigs were against it. The Democrats (James Polk) won the election in 1844, and lame duck (outgoing) President Tyler took it as a sign to acquire Texas before he left the presidency. He signed a resolution in 1845 that invited Texas to become the 28th state in America. Oregon Fever Populates Oregon Four
Nations claimed parts of Oregon Land at once: Spain, Russia, the United Kingdom and the United States. Spain gave up its American territory with that Florida Treaty of 1819, and Russia gave up its country with the features of 1824 and 1825. Britain controlled the Oregon territory north of the Columbia River, while American controlled the Southern Territory.
Britain had a smaller population in oregon territory, but it didn't want to give up its claims. The disputed territory in the Pecame an issue in the Pecame an issue in the Democrats chose James K. Polk. Polk was speaker of the House of
Representatives for four years and governor of Tennessee for two terms. He beat Henry Clay to win the 1840 election. He was known as Young Hickory, he said he would protect Texas, and he avoided the issue of slavery. In the 1840s and 1850s, the idea of Manifest Destiny spread across America. Many Americans believed that God had intended them to
spread their democratic institutions across the continent south america as well. Democrats strongly supported the idea of Manifest Destiny. Polk the determined Polk had four main goals for his presidency; 3-4) The acquisition of
California and the settlement of the Oregon Country dispute without violence. Robert J. Walker: Secretary of the Treasury to James Polk; devised the Walker Tariff of 1846. Britain presented Polk with Oregon Land up to the 49th parallel. This offer
was approved without firing a shot. Misunderstandings with Mexico The population of California in 1845 consisted of Spanish-Mexico were poor due to the annexation of Texas. John Slidell: sent by Polk to Mexico City in 1845 to buy
California for $25 million; offer was rejected. American Blood at American Blood at American (?) On January 13, 1846, Polk ordered 4,000 men under General Zachary Taylor to the Rio Grande. On May 9, 1846, Polk ordered 4,000 men under General Zachary Taylor to the Rio Grande. On May 9, 1846, Polk ordered 4,000 men under General Zachary Taylor to the Rio Grande.
had already attacked American troops. War was later declared. Many people in Congress accused Polk of provoking war. Mexico Polk wanted California, not war. He hoped America could pull out of the war with California. American
generals in Mexican-American war: - General Stephen W. Kearny: 1,700 troops led to Santa Fe. - General Zachary Taylor: won many victories including a victory over a great Mexico City in September 1847; president Abraham Lincoln's first choice to lead the
Union's army in the Civil War. signed the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo on 2 February 1848. The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo renounced Texas and the area that included California to America for $15 million. This area was about half of Mexico. Antislavery whigs in Congress (Conscience Whigs) opposed the treaty because they had originally opposed the
war. Expansionists also opposed the treaty because they wanted the whole of Mexico, not just part of it. Gain and loss in Mexico The Mexican War provided field experience for the officers who became generals in the Civil War, including Captain Robert E. Lee and Lieutenant Ulysses S. Grant. David Wilmot: proposed an amendment stating that the territory
Mexico should remain slave-free. This Wilmot Proviso never passed the Senate because the Southern members did not want to remove the possibility of future slave states from this territory. Page 5 Chapter 18 Renew the sectional struggle 1848-1854 The popular sovereignty of Panacea sovereignty: the idea that the people of a territory should determine
their territory the status of slavery. It was popular with politicians because it was a compromise between the abolitionists and the slave owners. At the Democratic National Convention in Baltimore, Democrats chose General Lewis Cass, a veteran of the war in 1812, as the candidate for president. Cass was not against slavery; he supported popular
sovereignty. Political triumphs for General Taylor The Whigs, who met in Philadelphia, chose Zachary Taylor as their candidate for president. Taylor did not have an official approach to slavery, but he owned many slaves. Henry Clay had not been chosen because he had too many enemies. The Free Soil Party was created by anti-slavery men in the north
who did not trust Cass or Taylor. They supported federal support for internal improvements. They argued that with slavery, wage labor would fade away and with it, the chance stake for the American worker to own property. Zachary Taylor won the election in 1848 (sworn to power in 1849). Californy Gold In 1848 gold was discovered in California. The
influx of people associated with the California gold rush brought violence and disease that overwhelmed the small California government. Needing protection, California bypassed the territorial stage of a state, drafted its own Constitution (excluding slavery) in 1849, and applied to Congress for entry to the Union. Southerners opposed California's entry as a
free state because it would upset the balance between free and slave states in the Senate. Sectional Balance and Underground Railroad, a network of anti-slavery homes that passed slaves from the slave states to Canada. In 1850,
Southerners began to demand stricter volatile-slave laws. (The old fugitive-slave law passed by Congress in 1793 was very weak.) Twilight of the Senatorial Giants Congressional Debate in 1850 was called to address the entry of California into the Union and the threat of secession by Southerners. Known as the immortal trio, Henry Clay, John Calhoun and
Daniel Webster spoke at the debate. Henry Clay, the great compromise, proposed a series of compromises. He suggested that the North should pass a stricter law on fugitive slaves. John Calhoun, Great Nullifier, proposed returning rampant slaves, giving the South their rights as a minority, and restoring the political balance. His ultimate plan was for
America to have two one from the south and one from the north, each giving a veto. Daniel Webster urged people to make concessions and support Clay's proposal, in order to uphold the Union (March 7th speech). He was against slavery, but he saw the collapse of the Union as worse. Standoff and danger on Capital Hill William H. Seward: Senator of New
York; opposed slavery and because of this he opposed Clay's proposal; that God's moral law was higher than the Constitution. President Zachary Taylor opposed slavery and seemed ready to veto any North-South compromise that passed Through Congress. Breaking congressional Logjam In 1850, President Taylor died suddenly and Vice President Millard
Fillmore took over the presidency. President Fillmore signed a series of compromises contained in the 1850 compromises of New Mexico and Utah were open to popular sovereignty. In addition, the slave trade was banned in the District of Columbia, but a stricter law on fugitive
slaves was passed. During this time period, a second era of good feelings came into being. The talk of secession waned and the Northerners and Southerners were determined that the compromise of 1850 allowed California and New Mexico/Utah territories to be
free, the Senate became unbalanced in favor of the North. The fugitive slave law of 1850, the Bloodhound Bill, said that fleeing slaves who tried to escape were subject to fines and imprisonment. This law was the South's only real gain from the
compromise. Some historians argue that the compromise of 1850 reinforced the Northern Counties' desire to keep the union together. Defeat and downfall for the Whigs In the Democratic Convention of 1852 in Baltimore, the Democrats chose Franklin Pierce as their candidate for president. He supported the 1850 compromise and the runaway Slave Act.
Meeting in Baltimore, Whigs chose Winfield Scott as his candidate for president. He also supported the party's platform (support for Fugitive Slave Law) but accepted the candidate, and Southern Whigs, who supported the platform but
not the candidate (they doubted his support for the volatile slave law). Franklin Pierce won the election in 1852. The 1852 elections marked the end of the Whig party. It died on the issue of the fugitive slave law. Expansionist Stirring South of the Border The victory of the Mexican War stimulated the spirit of Manifest Destiny. The Americans began to take an
interest in Central America. A kanalled The Atlantic and Pacific oceans that passed through Central America's right to use the isthmus in exchange for america's promise to allow any other country to also use the isthmus. The Clayton-
Bulwer Treaty of 1850 said that neither America nor Britain would consolidate or secure exclusive control of any isthmian waterway. Since the 1850 compromise forbade slavery in the country won in the Mexican War, South Americans sought new territory to expand slavery. These people were known as slavocrats. A slavocrat, William Walker, installed
himself as President of Nicaragua in July 1856. He legalized slavery, but was overthrown by surrounding Central American countries and killed in 1860. Southerners wanted to annex Cuba and turn it into a set of slave states. This would restore balance in the Senate. President Polk offered $100 million to buy Cuba from Spain, but Spain refused. In 1850-
1851, two expeditions of southern men descended on Cuba, with the hope of taking it over. Both expeditions were defeated. Spanish officials in Cuba seized an American ship, the Black Warrior, in 1854. This accelerated President Pierce's interest in taking Cuba from Spain, either by force or by buying it. The Foreign Minister instructed the US ministers in
Spain, England and France to draw up confidential recommendations for the acquisition of Cuba. This document was known as the Ostend manifesto. It stated that if Spain does not allow America to buy Cuba for $120 million, then America would attack Cuba on the grounds that Spain's continued ownership of Cuba threatened U.S. interests. The
document was eventually leaked and the Northerners thwarted the president's slave-driven plan. Alluret of The Asia Opium War: fought between Britain and China; Britain won in 1842, gaining control of Hong Kong. Treaty of Wanghia: the first diplomatic agreement between America and China;
signed in 1844; trade between the two countries. Treaty of Kanagawa: opened up a small amount of trade between America and Japan; signed in 1854; it was Japan's first real interaction with the Western world in over 200 years. Pacific Railroad was
proposed. The open question was: Where is the railway terminus going? North or south? Secretary of War Jefferson Davis had James Gadsden buy an area of Mexico from Santa Anna through which the railway terminus going? North or south? Secretary of War Jefferson Davis had James Gadsden buy an area of Mexico from Santa Anna through which the railway terminus going? North or south? Secretary of War Jefferson Davis had James Gadsden buy an area of Mexico from Santa Anna through which the railway terminus going? North or south? Secretary of War Jefferson Davis had James Gadsden buy an area of Mexico from Santa Anna through which the railway terminus going? North or south? Secretary of War Jefferson Davis had James Gadsden buy an area of Mexico from Santa Anna through which the railway terminus going? North or south? Secretary of War Jefferson Davis had James Gadsden buy an area of Mexico from Santa Anna through which the railway terminus going? North or south? Secretary of War Jefferson Davis had James Gadsden buy an area of Mexico from Santa Anna through which the railway terminus going? North or south? Secretary of War Jefferson Davis had James Gadsden buy an area of Mexico from Santa Anna through which the railway terminus going? North or south? Secretary of War Jefferson Davis had James Gadsden buy an area of Mexico from Santa Anna through which the railway terminus going?
Southerners argued that the railroad would go through Texas and New Mexico territory (it had federal troops to provide protection from Native Americans). The proposed northern rail route passed through the Nebraska territory, which was not protected by troops. The
Northerners proposed plans to organize this territory. Douglas Kansas-Nebraska Scheme Stephen A. Douglas: Senator who tried to break north-south standoff over westward expansion; proposed that the territory of Nebraska be cut into two territories, Kansas and Nebraska. Their status on slavery would be determined by popular sovereignty. Kansas
would be assumed to be a slave state, while Nebraska would be a free state. This Kansas-Nebraska act opposed the Missouri compromise of 1820, which banned slavery in the proposed Nebraska Bill. Congress legislates a civil war the
Kansas-Nebraska law destroyed two compromises: The compromises: The compromise of 1820 was repealed by the act; compromise of 1850 was rejected by northerners. The mistake in the Kansas-Nebraska law hurt the Democratic Party. The Republican Party was formed in the Mid-West and it was moral against slavery. The party included whigs, democrats, free-soilers,
know-nothings and other enemies of the Kansas-Nebraska Act. The Southerners hated the Republican Party. Page 6 Chapter 19 Drifting Towards Disunion 1854-1861 The Kansas-Nebraska Act. The Southerners hated the Republican Party. Page 6 Chapter 19 Drifting Towards Disunion 1854-1861 The Kansas-Nebraska Act. The Southerners hated the Republican Party. Page 6 Chapter 19 Drifting Towards Disunion 1854-1861 The Kansas-Nebraska Act.
invalidating the Missouri compromise of 1820. Stowe and Helper: Literary Incendiaries Harriet Beecher Stowe, who was white, published abroad, including France and the United Kingdom. It helped start the civil war and for the North to win it. Hinton
R. Helper, a non-aristocrat from North Carolina, wrote The Hotpending Crisis of the South in 1857. He hated both blacks and slavery, and he tried to use statistics to prove that the non-slaveholding whites were just west-moving pioneers.
The New England Emigrant Aid Company, a group of abolitionists, paid some people to move to Kansas to make it a free state. (Kansas and Nebraska was so far north that its future as a free state was never in question.) In 1855, when Kansas had its
general election, many pro-slavery people came from Missouri to vote. They tried to choose Officials. Slavery supporters won the election and set up their own government at the Shawnee Mission. The abolitionists then set up their own government in Topeka, giving the territory of Kansas two governments. In 1856, the Civil War began in Kansas when a
group of pro-slavery riders burned down part of the abolitionist city of Lawrence. Kansas in Convulsion John Brown: fanatical abolitionist who, in May 1856, hacked to death 5 supposed pro-slavery men at Pottawatomie Creek in response to pro-slavery events in Lawrence. Civil war flared up in Kansas in 1856, and continued until it merged with the country's
civil war of 1861-1865. In 1857, Kansas had enough people to apply for a state. Its citizens would vote again on whether to have slavery in the state of Kansas. To keep abolitionists from creating a free state, pro-slavery politician Lecompton created the Constitution. The document states that the people were not allowed to vote for or against the
Constitution as a whole, rather they could vote on whether the Constitution should be with slavery or without slavery. If slavery was voted against, then one of the provisions of the Constitution was approved to include slavery. James
Buchanan, a Democrat, succeeded Pierce as President of the United States in the 1856 election. He had a strong southern influence and endorsed Lecompton's constitution. Senator Stephen Douglas was strongly opposed to the document and he fought against it. Eventually, a compromise was reached that allowed the people of Kansas to vote on the
Lecompton Constitution, itself. It was recalled by the abolitionists voters, but Kansas ended up remaining a territory until 1861, when the southern states separated from the union. President Buchanan divided the powerful Democratic Party by infuriating some Democrats in the north. He divided the only remaining national party and with it, the Union. Bully
Brooks and his Bludgeon I in 1856, abolitionist Senator Charles Sumner of Massachusetts gave a provocative speech denouncing pro-slavery men. During this speech, Sumner also personally insulted Senator Charles Sumner with a toe to unconsciousness.
Sumner's speech was applauded in the north and teased the South. The clash between Sumner and Butler showed how violent and passionate Northerners and Southerners and Souther
was not involved in the divisive Kansas-Nebraska Act. The democratic platform fought for popular Meeting in Philadelphia, the Republican platform fought against an extension of slavery. The American Party, also known as the Know-Nothing
Party, was formed by Protestants who were alarmed by the increasing number of immigrants coming from Ireland and Germany. They elected the former president Millard Fillmore as their candidate for the election of 1856. It was good that the Republican Party did not win the election
because some Southerners said that if a Republican had won, then they would secede. This election was a small victory for the Republican Party because the party was only 2 years old, but it set up a fight for the Democrats. Dred Scott Bombshell Dread Scott, a slave who had lived with his master for 5 years in the Illinois and Wisconsin Territory, sued for
his freedom on the basis of his long residence on free land. In Dred Scott vs. Stanford, the Supreme Court first ruled that because a slave was private property, he could be taken into any territory and legally held there in slavery. The Fifth
Amendment prohibited Congress from depriving people of their property without due process. The court went further, declaring that the Missouri Compromise of 1820 was unconstitutional and that Congress had no authority to ban slavery from the territories, no matter what the territorial legislatures themselves wanted. This victory delighted Southerners,
while it infuriated Northerners and supporters of popular sovereignty. The financial crash of 1857 The panic of 1857 was caused by over-speculation in the west and currency inflation due to flourish with its cotton. Northerners came up with the idea of the
government giving 160 acres of farmland to pioneers for free. Two groups opposed the idea: Eastern industrialists feared that free land would form anti-slavery states, the Senate even more imbalanced. Congress passed a homestead act in
1860, making public lands available at $0.25/acre, but it was vetoed by President Buchanan. The tariff of 1857 precipitated import taxes to about 20 %. The North blamed it for causing panic because they felt they needed higher tariffs for more protection. This gave republicans two economic issues ahead of the 1860 election: protection for the unprotected
and farms for the agriless. An Illinois Rail-Splitter emerges in Illinois Senatorial Election of 1858, Republicans elected Lincoln to run against Democrat Stephen Douglas. Lincoln served one term in Congress. The great debate: Lincoln versus Douglas Lincoln challenged Douglas to a series of seven
debates that were arranged from August to October 1858 (Lincoln-Douglas debates). The most famous debate happened in Freeport, Illinois. Lincoln asked Douglas, What if the people could not do this. Douglas' response to him became known as
the Freeport Doctrine. Douglas argued that no matter how the Supreme Court ruled, slavery would stay down if the people voted it down. Laws to protect slavery must be voted on by territorial legislators. Douglas won the senate election, but Lincoln won the popular vote. John Brown: Murderer or martyr? Abolitionist John Brown developed a plan to
secretly invade the South, urge the slaves to rise, give the slaves weapons and establish a black free state. In October 1859, he seized the federal arsenal at Harper's Ferry. Since many of his followers did not show up, he was captured and sent to death by hanging. When Brown died, he lived on as a martyr to the abolitionist cause. The Disruption of the
Democrats For the 1860 election, the Democrats met in Charleston, South Carolina to choose their candidate. The northern part of the party wanted to nominate Stephen Douglas, but the Southern fire-eaters saw him as a traitor for his unpopular opposition to the Lecompton Constitution and his unpopular Freeport Doctrine response. After the delegates
from most of the cotton states went out, the democrats met again in Baltimore to select a candidate. This time Douglas was elected, even though the Southerners once again walked out. The Southern Democrats met in Baltimore to choose their own Democratic presidential candidate. They elected Vice President John C. Breckenridge. The platform
favored the extension of slavery into the territories and annexation of slave-populated Cuba. The Constitutional Union Party was formed by former Whigs and Know-Nothings. They nominated Abraham Lincoln as their presidential
candidate. The Republican platform appealed to almost every part of the nation. For free-soilers, Republicans supported a protection tariff. For immigrants, did not supported a protection tariff. For immigrants, did not supported a protection tariff.
improvements at federal expense. For farmers, they supported free community farms (plots) from the public The Southerners said that if Abraham Lincoln wor the did not win with the popular vote. 60% of the nation voted for another candidate. 10
Southern states didn't even allow Lincoln to appear on the ballot. South Carolina was pleased with the outcome of the election, they did not control the House of Representatives, the Senate, or the Supreme Court. Secessionist Exodus In December 1860, the South
Carolina Legislature met in Charleston and voted unanimously to separate. 6 other states joined South Carolina: Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana and Texas. The 7 seceders met at Montgomery, Alabama in February 1861 and created a government known as the Confederate States of America. The states elected Jefferson Davis, a recent
member of the U.S. Senate from Mississippi, as president. During this time of secession, Buchanan was still lame duck president, since Lincoln was not sworn in until 1861. President Buchanan did not hold seceders in the Union by force because he was surrounded by pro-Southern advisers and he was able to find some authority in the Constitution to stop
them by force. Another reason for not using force was that the Union army was needed at the time to control the Indians of the West. The Northerners were not eager to use force against the Southerners because it would have ended the possibility of peaceful negotiations. The collapse of the compromise Crittendens's amendment to the Constitution was
designed to appease the South. The changes banned slavery in territories north of 360 30', but it allowed to vote on the issue of slavery. President Lincoln rejected the amendments. Farewell to the Union The southern states separated and feared that the
Republican Party would threaten their right to their own slaves. Many Southerners felt that their exit would be unopposed by the North. They assumed that the northern manufacturers and bankers, dependent on southern cotton and markets, would not dare cut off the south. Page 7 Chapter 20 Girding for war: The north and south 1861-1865 The threat of
secession president Abraham Lincoln explained that secession, new controversies would arise, including the national debt, federal territories, and the volatile-slave issue. South Carolina Assails Fort Sumter When President Lincoln was elected,
there were only two significant forts in the South that flew the Union flag. Fort Sumter, in the Charleston harbor, needed to support their husbands. Therefore, Lincoln adopted a middle-of-the-road solution. He told the South that the North was sending supplies to the fort, not supplies for reinforcements. With the move of Lincoln as an act of aggression,
south Carolinians shot at Fort Sumter on April 12, 1861. Virginia, Arkansas and Tennessee were all resigned after the attack on Fort Sumter. The 11 departed states of the Union to deliver militiamen. Brothers' Blood and Border Blood Missouri,
Kentucky, Maryland, Delaware and West Virginia were border states. They were the only slave states that had not been renounced from the Union. The border states contained the Ohio River, an important necessity for both north and south. Lincoln's official reason for the war was to preserve the Union, not to get on slavery. Supporting one on slavery
would probably have led the pro-slavery-based border states to withdraw as well. The five civilized tribes (Native American) (Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Seminoles) sided with the Union. The Balance of Forces The
South had the advantage of fighting defensively on its own ground and it didn't have to win to preserve the Confederacy; it just had to fight to a draw. Abraham Lincoln offered Robert E. Lee to command the Northern Army, but Lee turned down the job after his home state of Virginia seced. Thomas J. Stonewall Jackson was Lee's chief lieutenant. There
weren't many factories in the south, but the South, but the South was able to seize federal weapons from the Union. The Nordic region held 3/4 of the nation's wealth and 3/4 of the country's railway system. It also had almost twice as many people as the South, partly because more European immigrants arrived in the north. Dethroning King Cotton South counted on foreign
intervention to help win the war. Ordinary people in Britain & amp; France supported the North in the hope of getting one on slavery. For this reason, these countries refrained from breaking the Union's naval blockades. British producers were dependent on southern cotton, but before the war an excess of cotton had developed in the UK, which made it
possible to operate without buying cotton from the South. In 1861, this cotton supply took and many British factory workers were laid off. When the union's armies penetrated the south, proved to be more powerful than King Cotton. Therefore, the UK
could not afford to break the Union's blockade in order to gain access to cotton. If it had done this, then it would have lost wheat and corn from the north. The decisive factor in The Trent affair occurred in late 1861. A warship stopped a British mail steamer, Trent, and removed two Confederate diplomats bound for Europe. Britain began sending troops to
Canada in retaliation, but the situation was resolved when President Lincoln freed the Confederate prisoners. British shipyards were surreptitiously producing Confederate trade-raiders. The British tried to end this practice in
1863. Foreign Flare-Ups In 1863, two Confederate warships were built by a British shipyard. These ships had large iron rams would have destroyed the Union blockade. In order to avoid upsetting the north and possibly starting a war, the London government bought the ships for the Royal Navy. The British established the Dominion of Canada in 1867. It
was partly designed to strengthen Canadians against possible revenge in the United States. Emperor Napoleon III of France installed a French government in Mexico City in 1863. Maximilian was the French emperor of Mexico City. These acts were in direct conflict with the Monroe doctrine. Napoleon hoped that the Union would not retaliate because of its
weakness from fighting the civil war. When the Civil War took in 1865, however, America threatened to invade Mexico. Napoleon was forced to abandon Maximilian and Mexico City. President Lincoln The only error in the South's Constitution was that its own states could secede. Some government soldiers refused to serve outside their
borders. President Jefferson Davis of the Confederacy often had disputes with his own congress. Davis' job as president proved to be beyond his authority. Lincoln and north had a long-established government financially stable and completely recognized at home and abroad. Restrictions on wartime freedoms Since Congress was not in session when the
war began, President Lincoln took several measures that normally had to be approved by Congress. He initiated a blockade, increased the size of the Federal Army, directed the secretary of the Treasury to advance $2 million without appropriations or security to 3 individuals for military purposes, and suspended the lawsuit in habeas corpus (stating that a
citizen could not be held without a trial). Volunteers and draftees: North and South due to lack of volunteers, Congress passed a federal bill in 1863. Men called in the economic stresses at war North increased tariffs and excise taxes in order to financially support the war. It
also created the first income tax. In early 1861, after enough anti-tariff Southern members had renounced, Congress passed the Morrill Tariff Act. was a high protection for northern producers. A protective tariff was identified with the
Republican Party. The Washington Treasury issued the paper money. The greenback currency was not backed by gold; supported by the Union's perceived credit. Because of this, the value of the greenback was constantly changing. In 1863, Congress approved the national banking system. It was designed to stimulate the sale of government bonds and to
establish a standard currency. Banks that joined the National Banking System could buy government bonds and issue paper money that was backed by bonds. The federal government also issued bonds and raised taxes. It had to print blue-backed paper money that was subject to runaway inflation. The Nordic economy boom of newly invented, labour-
saving machinery enabled the Nordic region to expand economically. Mechanical reapers (agricultural machinery used to harvest grain) allowed men to leave farms for the war, while increasing harvest capacity. Petroleum was discovered in Pennsylvania in 1859 and it led to a stream of people called Fifty-Niners. The Homestead Act of 1862 gave free land to
many people. The Civil War opened many jobs for women who were originally occupied by men. The American Sanitary Commission was organised by women to provide medical support to the Union's armies in this area. A crashed cotton kingdom nordic blockade severely hampered the South's economy. Transport in the south collapsed during the Civil
War. Cotton capitalism had lost out to industrial capitalism. Page 8 Chapter 21 1861-1865 Bull Run Ends Ninety Day War President Abraham Lincoln decided to attack a small Confederate force on bull run. If successful, the victory would demonstrate the superiority of the Union's weapons and could eventually lead to the capture of Richmond. On July 21,
1861, the Union and the Confederate forces met. Unexpectedly, the Confederate won as Stonewall Jackson held his line of Confederate soldiers until reinforcements arrived. The loss to the Union dispelled the evocation of a rapid war. Tardy George McClellan and the Peninsular campaign of 1861 were given general George B. McClellan command of the
Potomac Army. Starting with the Peninsula campaign, McClellan's army launched a waterborne attack in the spring of 1862 that moved against Richmond. He came into view from Richmond and attacked Stonewall Jackson. General Robert E. Lee launched a counterattack against Union forces known as the Seven Days Of Battles from June 26 to July 2,
1862, and drove McClellan's forces back to the sea. The northern military plan had 6 component: 1) Choke slowly the south by blocking its coast. 2) Free the slaves and of the south. 3) Cut the Confederacy in half by taking control of the Mississippi River. 4) Dismember the Confederacy by sending troops through Georgia and the Carolinas. 5) Catch the
capital of Richmond. 6) Try everywhere to engage the enemy and grind it into submission. Sea War The northern sea blockades, fast ships were developed to go through them. These ships made a big profit by exchanging loads of weapons for cotton. In 1862, the
Confederates created Merrimack and renamed it Virginia. It was an old American wooden ship that was plated with metal armor. It threatened the northern blockades because it could smash through the Union's wooden ships. On March 9, 1862, the Union met and fought ironclad, monitor and confederate Merrimack. The pivotal point: Antietam After
General Lee crushed McClellan's forces in Richmond, Lee moved north. In the Second Battle of Bull Run (August 29-30, 1862), General Lee defeated General Pope's Union forces. When Lee moved into Maryland, he met McClellan's forces again at the Battle of Antietam on September 17, 1862. McClellan managed to stop Lee's forces after his forces
discovered Lee's battle plans. Although not a victory, the Union stopped the Confederate march north. Antietam provided Lincoln with the military support to issued a final proclamation. Lincoln now turned the Civil War into a war to bring about slavery. An
proclamation without the Emancipation Emancipation Proclamation called for the release of all slaves in Confederate countries, except in places where the Union had largely regained control. Lincoln did not demand the release of slaves in the border states because he feared they would withdraw. The announcement fundamentally changed the nature of the
war because it effectively took away any chance of a north-south negotiated solution. The 13th Amendment to the Constitution was passed in 1865, 8 months after the Civil War ended. This ended legal slavery. Editor's note: Wikipedia has a good map showing the regions covered by the proclamation (right side of the page). With the Emancipation
proclamation, many people in the South said Lincoln was just trying to stir up slave rebellions. The North now had a much stronger moral cause. It had to preserve the Union and free the slaves. Black Battle Bondage After the Emancipation Proclamation and as labor ran low, blacks were allowed to enlist in the Union Army. Towards the end of the war, the
Confederacy allowed blacks to enlist, but by then it was too late. Lee's Last Lunge at Gettysburg After Antietam replaced Lincoln McClellan as commander of the Potomac Army with General A. E. Due to Burnside's massive defeat in Fredericksburg, Virginia on December 13, 1862, he was replaced by Hooker. During the Battle of Chancellorsville, Virginia
on May 2-4, 1863, Hooker was badly beaten, but not before Jackson was fatally wounded. Hooker was replaced by General George G. Meade. As Lee moved his Confederate force to the north again (this time to Pennsylvania), he was met by Meades Force at Gettysburg on July 1-3, 1863. The failure of General George Pickett's charge allowed the Union
to win the battle. Confederate President Jefferson Davis planned to deliver negotiators to Washington D.C after the Confederates won in Gettysburg, Lincoln delivered Gettysburg's address. The war in the West Ulysses S. Grant became a
colonel in the Union Volunteer Army. His first victory was when he conquered Fort Henry and Fort Donelson in February 1862. He next planned to catch a line of railroads in the Battle of Shiloh on April 6-7, 1862. General Grant was given command of the
Union forces that attacked Vicksburg. The city fell and surrendered on July 4, 1863. Because of back-to-back union military victories at the Battle of Chattanooga, and the state of Tennessee was acquitted of
confederate. Grant became a general because of this win. General William Tecumseh Sherman led the invasion of Georgia. He conquered Atlanta in September 1864 and burned it in November. He destroyed railroad lines and burned buildings. Sherman's march continued through Georgia, with the intention of destroying supplies destined for the
Confederate Army. By waging war on their homes, Sherman also tried to reduce the morale of the men at the front. Sherman capturing and burning Columbia on February 17, 1865. The Politics of War Critics of President Lincoln's own party was led by Treasury Secretary
Salmon Chase. The Congressional Committee on The Conduct of War, formed in late 1861, was dominated by radical Republicans who disapproved of emancipation and the expansion of the party split between those who supported Lincoln (the
War Democrats) and those who did not (the Peace Democrats). Congressman Clement L. Vallandigham was a prominent member of a group called Copperheads, which was radical peace democrats. Vallandigham was banished from north to south by Lincoln but he later returned the war had ended. The election of 1864 Fear defeat, republicans joined with
the war Democrats to form the Union Party in the 1864 election. Lincoln's running mate was Andrew Johnson, a local war Democrats, including Copperheads, nominated General McClellan as their presidential candidate. The Democrats to form the Union Party in the 1864 election in 1864. This was a great defeat for the South; the removal of Lincoln was the
last hope for a Confederate victory. Grant Outlasts Lee President Lincoln chose General Grant to lead the attack on the Confederate capital of Richmond. Grant had 100,000 men and engaged Lee in a series of battles in the Wilderness of Virginia (Wilderness Campaign). On June 3, 1864, Grant ordered the front line against Cold Harbor. Thousands of
Union soldiers were killed within minutes, but Grant's strategy of losing two Union men to a Confederate man worked. He caught Richmond and penetrated Lee. On April 9, 1865, Lee was forced to surrender the Army of Northern Virginia, effectively ending the Civil War.
Martyrdom of Lincoln On April 14, 1865, President Lincoln was shot and killed at Ford's theater by the Southerner, John Wilkes Booth. Andrew Johnson took over $15 billion (in 2001 dollars). Britain extended the right to vote to more of its people with the 1867
Reform Bill. American democracy had been shown and it deprived the British used this to justify their own democracy. Page 9 Chapter 22 The Restraining Order 1865-1877 The trouble of peace All rebel (Confederate) leaders were pardoned by President Johnson in 1868. After the war, the Southern people continued to believe that their view of secession
was correct. Freedmen Define Liberty Emancipation took effect irregularly in different parts of the confederacy conquered. Some slaves withstood the liberating union armies due to their loyalty to their masters. The church became the focus of black society in the years after emancipation. Blacks formed their own churches, which were pasted by their own
ministers, and they had the opportunity to educate. Black people could now learn to read and write. Freedmen's Bureau on March 3, 1865. It
provided clothing, medical care, food and education to both released and white refugees. Union General Oliver O. Howard led the agency's greatest success was teaching black people to read. Because it was despised by the President and by Southerners, freedmen's bureau went out in Johnson: The tailor president when Andrew Johnson
was in Congress, he refused to secede with his own state of Tennessee. Johnson was listed as the vice president on Lincoln's 1864 election ticket to gain support from war Democrats and other pro-Southern elements. Johnson was a strong supporter of state rights and the Constitution. He was a Southerner who did not understand the North and a
Democrat who had not been accepted by the Republicans. Presidential Reconstruction In 1863, Lincoln released his 10 percent Reconstruction of 1860 had taken an oath of allegiance to the United States and pledged to follow of
emancipation. Then a formal state government would be built within the state, and the state would be re-enslavement of blacks, Congress passed the Wade-Davis Bill in 1864. It required 50% of a state's voters to take the oath of allegiance and
demanded stronger guarantees of emancipation. President Lincoln refused to sign the bill. The disagreement between the president and Congress revealed differences in Republicans and two factions arose within the party: a majority that agreed with Lincoln and believed that the closed states should be restored to the Union as quickly as possible, and a
radical minority who believed that the South should suffer a lot before its re-entry - this minority wanted the South's social structure to be uprooted, the planters to be punished, and the newly liberated blacks to be protected by federal power. President Johnson issued his own reconstruction plan on May 29, 1865. It called for specific state conventions that
were required to repeal the withdrawal decrees, reject all Confederate debts and ratify the slave-free 13th Amendment. states that agreed to regulate the affairs of the freed slaves. Mississippi passed the first such law in November 1865. The
black codes were aimed at ensuring a stable and subservient workforce. Blacks had to continue to work plantations after their emancipation because of the sharecropping system. Plantation owners would rent out parts of their land to blacks and make the cost of renting higher than the yield the land produced. The tenants of the land were bound by
contracts to continue to work the land until debts were repaid to the plantation owner. Unable to repay the debts, blacks began to skip their contracts. The codes imposed harsh penalties on blacks who skipped their employment contracts. The codes imposed harsh penalties on blacks who skipped their employment contracts. The codes imposed harsh penalties on blacks who skipped their employment contracts.
emancipation system for race relations. The codes prohibited a black person from serving on a jury or voting. The black codes scoffed at the idea of freedom and introduced terrible hardship for blacks who fought against abuse and poverty to emerge as free people. Republicans were strongly opposed to the black codes. Congressional Reconstruction In
December 1865, Southern States represented themselves in Congress with former Confederate generals and overs. This infuriated Republicans had had their highest rule in Congress during the Civil War, but now there would be an opposing party. This time, the South
 would have much more control in Congress due to the fact that slaves were now counted as a whole person, not just 3/5. (This gave the South a larger population.) Republicans feared the south would take control of Congress. President Johnson announced on 6 December 1865 that the southern states had fulfilled his conditions and that the Union was
being restored. This statement teased republicans. Johnson Clashes with Congress In February 1866, the president vetoed a bill that extended the controversial Freedmen's Bureau (later again passed). In response to this, Congress (controlled by Republicans) passed the Civil Rights Bill in March 1866, which gave black privilege sensiduy American
citizenship and struck on black codes. Congress overturned the president's veto on this bill. For fear that the Southerners might one day repeal the Civil rights, including citizenship, to freedmen; 2) Reduced proportional representation of a
state in Congress and in electoral college, if it denied blacks the right to vote; 3) Disqualified from federal and state offices of former Confederates who, as federal debt, while the Union took on all Confederate debt. With the ability to overturn a
presidential veto, Congress began to develop into the dominant role in controlling the government. All Republicans agreed that no state should be welcomed back to the Union without ratifying the 14th Amendment. Swinging Round the Circle with Johnson While waiting for the congressional elections of 1866, President Johnson went on a tour of giving
speeches denouncing the radical Republicans in Congress. More than two-thirds of the votes cast in the 1866 congressional elections went to the Republican Republicans in Congress. More than two-thirds of the votes cast in the 1866 congressional elections went to the Republicans and Program Charles Sumner led the radicals in representatives. The
moderate Republicans, the majority in Congress, preferred policies that prevented states from cutting citizens' rights, rather than policies that directly involved the Reconstruction Act. It divided the South into 5 military areas, each under the command
of a Union general and policeed by Union soldiers. It also called for states wishing to be readmitted to the Union, thus freeing the
federal government from direct responsibility for the protection of black rights. The 15th Amendment was passed by Congress in 1869. It granted black men the right to vote. Military rule of the South. In 1877, the last federal troops were removed from the
south, and Democracy returned to the south (in theory). No female voter Feminists were angered that the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments gave rights to black men, but not to women. The reality of radical reconstruction in the South after being given the right to vote from the 15th Amendment, blacks began organizing politically. They were strong
participation in the Union League, originally a union-friendly organisation. Freedmen turned the Union League into a network of political clubs that trained members and fought for Republican candidates. The union also built black churches and schools, represented black complaints before local employers and governments, and recruited militias to protect
black communities from white retaliation. From 1868 to 1876, blacks began to hold large offices in government. Scalawags was a Southerner accused of plundering the treasuries of the south to seek power and profit. Ku
Klux Klan The Invisible Kingdom of the South, otherwise known as the Ku Klux Klan, was founded in Tennessee in 1866. It was formed by disgruntled white Southerners who were angered by the success of black lawmakers. The group worked through intimidation. Congress passed the Force Acts of 1870 and 1871 in response to murders committed by the
Klan. The actions allowed federal troops to stop the atrocities of the Ku Klan. The acts came too late, however, because the Clan had already frightened many people. Johnson joins the Impeachment plank Congress passed the Tenure Office Act of 1867. It required the president to secure senate consent before he could remove his members once
they had been approved by the Senate. Its purpose was to keep the Secretary of War, Edwin M. Stanton (a spy for the Republican Party), in the President's Cabinet. When Johnson fired Stanton in 1868, the House of Representatives voted to prosecute Johnson for high crimes and misdemeanors. A not-guilty verdict for the Johnson House of
Representatives indicted the president, while the Senate served as the court to try Johnson on impeachment charges. President Johnson argued that the Tenure of Office Act was unconstitutional and that he had fired Stanton to challenge the law before the Supreme Court. On May 16, 1868, the Senate president voted not guilty by a margin of one vote. The
radical Republicans failed to get the necessary 2/3 majority in the Senate to remove the president. Some senators voted not like the economic policies of Johnson's presidential replacement, Ben Wade. The purchase of Alaska in
1867, Secretary of State William Seward signed an agreement with Russia that gave Alaska to the United States for $7.2 million. Russia also wanted to strengthen the US as a barrier against its enemy Britain. Although the American people were focused on
reconstruction and anti-expansion, they supported the purchase of Alaska because they did not want to offend the Russians, who had helped them during the Civil War. Not all Americans supported this purchase, however, and some referred to it as Seward's Folly. The legacy of reconstruction Many white Southerners felt that reconstruction was more painful
than the war itself. During reconstruction, the Republican Party wanted to protect the freed slaves and promote the good intentions of the Republicans, reconstruction didn't really change the way the South treated or looked black. Thaddeus
Stevens had a radical programme of drastic economic reforms and comprehensive protection of political rights. This programme was never adopted. Page 10 Chapter 23 Political paralysis in the gilded age of 1869-1896 The bloody shirt chooses loans The Republican nominee General Grant for the presidency in 1868. The Republican Party supported the
continued reconstruction of the South, while Grant stood on the platform of just having peace. The Democratic nominee horatio seymour. Grant won the election in 1868. Era of Good Stealings Jim Fisk and Jay Gould devised a plot to drastically raise the price of the gold market in 1869. The two men bought and hoarded a large amount of gold, pushing up
the price. On Black Friday, 24, 1869, the Treasury had to sell gold from its reserves to lower the high price of gold. Boss Tweed Ring) Tweed was eventually put in jail. A Carnival of Corruption Members of the federal government also participated in
illegal/unethical activities. The Credit Mobilier scandal erupted in 1872 when Union Pacific Railroad insiders formed credit mobilier construction company paid out congressmen and the vice president. The liberal Republican revolt of 1872 The
Liberal Republican Party was formed in 1872 in response to the political corruption in Washington and their dissatisfaction with military reconstruction. The Democratic Party also chose Greeley as its candidate. The Republican Party
continued to put its support behind President Grant. Grant won the election in 1872. Liberal Republicans got the Republican Congress to pass a general amnesty law in 1872, removing political restrictions from most of the former Confederate leaders. The congress also reduced the high Civil war tariffs and gave mild civil-service reform to the loan
administration. Depression, deflation, and inflation Over-speculation were the main cause of panic in 1873. Banks gave too many careless loans to support overexpansion. When the greenback. Supported by proponents of hard money (coin
money), the reopening law of 1875 called on the government to continue to withdraw greenbacks from circulation and to redeem all paper currency in gold at face value beginning in 1879. The coinage of silver dollars was stopped by Congress in 1873 when silver miners began to stop selling their silver to the federal mint; miners could get more money for the
silver, elsewhere. The policy of the Treasury accumulating gold stocks to replace the greenbacks was known as contraction. This policy increased the value of the greenback due to its decrease in circulation. The Republican hard-money policy had negative political consequences and it helped elect a Democratic House of Representatives in 1874. Pallid
Politics of gilded age for most of the gilded age (a name given to 30 years after the Civil War by Mark Twain) the political parties in government had balanced out. Few important economic issues separated Democrats and Republicans. Republicans to the gilded age for most of the gilded age (a name given to 30 years after the Civil War by Mark Twain) the political parties in government had balanced out.
economic and moral affairs of society. They were located in the Midwest and Northeast. Many Republican votes came from the Civil War. They also opposed the government's introduction of a single moral standard for the whole of society.
Democrats were found in the South and in the northern industrial cities. Both parties supported patronage, the principle of giving jobs to your political supporters. The Hayes-Tilden Standoff, 1876 Congress passed a resolution that limited the presidency to two terms, after Grant began considering running for a 3rd term. Republicans chose Rutherford B.
Hayes as their presidential candidate for the 1876 election. The Democrats chose Samuel J. Tilden. In the electoral votes were in dispute in Louisiana, South Carolina and Florida. Each state had sent two vote bills to Congress. One vote
count said that Republicans had won, while the other bill said that democrats had won. There was controversy over which candidate would be awarded the compromise of 1877 and the end of reconstruction The compromise of 1877 and the end of reconstruction The compromise of 1877. The compromise included the Electoral Census Act, which
established an electoral commission consisting of 15 men from the Senate, the House of Representatives and the Supreme Court. The Commission finally gave the election to Hayes (Republican). Democrats were upset about the election results, but agreed that Hayes could take office if he withdrew federal troops from Louisiana and South Carolina. With
the Hayes-Tilden deal, the Republican Party abandoned its commitment to racial equality. The Civil Rights Act of 1875 was intended to guarantee equal living in public places and prohibit racial discrimination in jury selection. The Supreme Court finally decided most of the act unconstitutional, stating that the 14th Amendment only appalling government
violations of civil rights, not the denial of civil rights by individuals. The birth of Jim Crow in the post-reconstruction south after reconstruction ended in the South, white Democrats (Redeemers) resumed political power in the South after reconstruction ended in the South and began enacting laws discriminating against blacks. Blacks were forced into timeshare paper and tenant farming. Through the
crop-lien system, small farmers who rented land from the plantation owners were kept in perpetual debt and forced to continue working for the owners. Eventually, state-level legal rules for segregation known as Jim Crow laws were passed. It is states also adopted literacy requirements, voter-registration laws, and poll taxes to ensure that Southern blacks
could not vote. The Supreme Court decided in favor of the South segregation in the case of Plessy vs. Ferguson (1896) explaining that black separate but equal facilities were legal during the 14th Amendment. Class conflicts and ethnic clashes After the panic of 1873 and the resulting depression, railway workers went on strike after their wages were cut by
President Hayes. The strike failed, revealing the weakness of the labour movement. Many immigrants came to the United States hoping to find wealth, but many were appalled when they found none. They either returned home or stayed in America and faced extraordinary difficulties. People on the West Coast attributed falling wages and economic problems
to the hated Chinese workers. To appease them, Congress passed the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882, halting Chinese immigration to America. Garfield was elected as a presidential candidate for the 1880 election. Garfield was away from the half-race
faction of the Republican Party. His vice president, Chester A. Arthur, was separated from the Stalwart faction. The Democrats chose the Civil War hero, Winfield Scott. Garfield won the election in 1880, but he was assassinated by Charles J. Guiteau at a train station in Washington. The expected meaning of the assassination was that after Arthur took over
as president, he would replace Half-Breed Republican employees with stalwarts. Garfield's death shocked politicians into reform was supported by President Arthur, shocking his critics. The Pendleton Act of 1883 made mandatory campaign contributions from federal employees with stalwarts. Garfield's death shocked politicians into reforming the booty system. The reform was supported by President Arthur, shocking his critics.
Commission to make appointments to federal jobs on the basis of merit. Public administration reform forced politicians to receive support and funds from big business leaders. The Blaine-Cleveland Mudslingers of 1884 Republicans chose Grover Cleveland. Grover
Cleveland was a very honest and admirable man. Cleveland won the election in 1884. Old Grover Takes over Cleveland was the first Democrat to take over the presidency in 28 years. He replaced thousands of federal employees with Democrat to take over the presidency in 28 years. He replaced thousands of federal employees with Democrat to take over the presidency in 28 years. He replaced thousands of federal employees with Democrat to take over the presidency in 28 years.
people. The Cleveland Battles for a lower-customs treasury ran a budget surplus due to revenue generated by the high tariff passed during the Civil War. To reduce this surplus, President Cleveland convinced Congress to lower the tariff in 1887. Republicans opposed lowering because they thought it would harm the companies. Republicans chose Benjamin
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Harrison as their presidential candidate for the 1888 election. The Republicans made tariffs an issue for the election of 1888. Cleveland won the popular vote, but Harrison still won the election. Billion-Dollar Congress The Republicans made tariffs an issue for the House, Thomas B. Reed, took control of the House and used intimidation to get Congress to pass several
debated bills. The billion-dollar Congress, named after its lavish spending, gave pensions to Civil War veterans, increased tariffs and harms farmers financially. Farmers were forced to buy expensive products from American manufacturers while selling
their own products to the highly competitive world markets. The McKinley Tariff Act caused the Republican Party to lose public support and lose its majority in Congressional elections. The Drumbeat of discontent ed the People's Party, or Populists, is formed from frustrated farmers in agricultural belts in the West and South. They
demanded a graded income tax; state ownership of the railways, telegraph, and telephone; direct election of U.S. senators; a one-off limit on the Presidency, the adoption of the initiative and the referendum in order to enable citizens to draft legislation more directly, a shorter working day; immigration restriction. The populists nominated General James B.
Weaver for the 1892 presidential election. In 1892, a series of violent worker strikes swept through the nation, including the Homestead Strike. The populist party sleaders, such as Thomas Edward Watson, believed that a black man had the right
to vote. The party counted on many black voices from the South, but many Southern blacks were denied the right to vote through literacy tests and poll taxes. The Southern Whites voted against the party because of the party's equal rights against blacks. Cleveland and Depression Grover Cleveland once again ran for president in the 1892 election and
won, beating out the populist party and the Republican Party. The panic of 1893 was America's worst economic depression. The Sherman Silver Purchase Act of 1890 was created by Benjamin Harrison, and it forced the government to buy a certain amount of
silver each month. Indebted farmers pushed for the law because they wanted to cause inflation so they could pay off their debts with cheaper money. People started swapping their silver for gold from the government. An increase in silver production leads to a significant run-off on the Treasury's gold which reduced confidence in the country's finances.
Because of this, Cleveland had to repeal the Sherman Silver Act Purchase in 1893. JP Morgan lent the government $65 million in gold to boost the Treasury's reserve. Cleveland Breeds a Backlash Wilson-Gorman Tariff of 1894 lowered tariffs and added a 2% tax on income over $4,000. The Supreme Court ruled income taxes unconstitutional in 1895. The
embarrassment over the Wilson-Gorman Tariff caused Democrats to lose seats in Congress, giving Republicans a majority in Congress. Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Arthur, Harrison and Cleveland were known as forgettable presidents. Page 11 Chapter 24 Industry Comes of Age 1865-1900 The Iron Colt Becomes an Iron Horse The country's rail network
expanded considerably at the end of the 19th century. Because of the high costs and risks associated with building railroads, Congress subsidized the cost of many rail construction projects. Congress also gave a lot of unused public land to the rail companies. Spanning the continent with rails In 1862, Congress chose the Union Pacific Railroad company to
build a transcontinental railroad starting in Omaha, Nebraska. The Central Pacific Railroad company was responsible for laying tracks on the California side of the transcontinental railroad. The top 4 financial backers of the Central Pacific Railroad (The Big Four) included Leland Stanford and Collis P. Huntington. Union Pacific Railroad and Central Pacific
Railroad companies both received financial support from the government. The transcontinental railway was completed in 1869, allowing for increased trade with Asia and opening the Western world to expansion. Binding continent with railway Ties There were 5 transcontinental railways built: The Northern Pacific Railroad, which runs from Lake Superior to
Puget Sound, was completed in 1883; Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe, which runs from Duluth to Seattle, was completed in 1893 by James J. Hill. Railroad Consolidation and
Mechanization Cornelius Vanderbilt made a lot of money improving the Eastern Railroads. 2 advances helped the development of the country in the post-Civil War years. It created a huge domestic market for American raw
materials and manufactured goods. Railway companies also encouraged immigration. Until the 1880s, every city in America had its own local time. To keep schedules and avoid wrecks, the major rail lines suggested, on November 18, 1883, dividing America into 4 times zones – most cities accepted the new time method. Misdeeds in Some people who sell
bonds for railway companies inflated claims about the company's assets and profits, so that they can sell shares and bonds that exceed the public by bribing judges and legislators. Railroad kings were manipulators of a great natural monopoly
and exercised too much direct control over people's lives. The railway companies worked together to protect their profits. Pools were agreements to split the business into a particular area and share the profits. Small farmers often paid the highest rail transport prices, while large customers paid low prices. During the Depression of the 1870s, the Bridles iron
horse protested against railway workers who drove the farmers out of business. Many Midwestern legislatures tried to regulate railroad Company vs. Illinois that individual states could not regulate interstate commerce. In 1887, Congress passed the Interstate
Commerce Act. It banned discounts and pools, required the railways to publish their prices openly, banned unfair discrimination against shippers, and banned charges more for a short journey than for a long journey across the same line. It also created the Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC) to administer and enforce the new legislation. The new laws
provided a forum for competing companies to resolve their conflicts peacefully (instead of engaging in price wars). Miracle of mechanization The phone was created in 1876 by Alexander Graham Bell. This invention revolutionized the way Americans communicated. Thomas Alva Edison invented numerous devices; the most well-known is the electric bulb
1879. Trust Titan Emerges Tycoons such as Andrew Carnegie (steel king), John D. Rockefeller (oil baron) and J. Pierpont Morgan (bankers' bankers), bypassed their competition. He and his company controlled every aspect of production, from mining to
marketing. His goal was to improve efficiency. Horizontal integration meant that the allies themselves with competitors to monopolize a given market. This tactic of creating trusts was used by Rockefeller. Morgan used the tactics of interlocking during
the industrialization era; almost every aspect of society used it. By the end of the 1800s, the United States was producing 1/3 of the world's steel supply. The Bessemer process simplified the steelmaking process and reduced the price of steel. The process involved blowing cold air on glowing iron igniting ignite carbon and eliminate impurities. Carnegie and
other sultans of Steel Andrew Carnegie were not a monopolist and disliked monopolistic trusts. In 1900 he produced 1/4 of the country's Bessemer steel. J. P. Morgan financed the reorganisation of railways, insurance companies and banks. In 1900, Carnegie wanted to sell its holdings of its steel companies. He threatened to destroy Morgan's steel pipe
production if Morgan didn't buy him out. Morgan bought Carnegie out for $400 million. Morgan created the United States Steel Corporation in 1901. It was america's first billion-dollar company. Carnegie spent the rest of his life donating his money to charities. Rockefeller Grows an American Beauty Rose Kerosene was the first major product of the oil
industry. The invention of the electric bulb rendered kerosene obsolete. In 1900, the petrol-burning internal combustion engine became the primary means of car propulsion. The birth of the car gave a big boost to the oil industry. John D. Rockefeller created the Standard Oil Company of Ohio in 1870, trying to eliminate intermediaries and take out his
competitors. In 1877, he controlled 95% of all oil refineries in the nation. Rockefeller expanded his company by eliminating its competitors. Other trusts came into being in America. These included sugar trust, tobacco confidence, and reaper confidence. The gospel of wealth The rich used the survival of the strongest to explain why they
were economically successful and why poor people were poor. Plutocracy: when a government is controlled by the rich. The Constitution gave Congress sole jurisdiction over intergovernmental trade. This allowed monopolists to use their lawyers to thwart controls on state legislative bodies. Large trusts also sought safety behind the 14th Amendment,
arguing that companies were actually legal people. The government tackles the Evil Trust Congress passed the Sherman Anti-Trust Act of 1890, which prohibited business activities that the government tackles the Evil Trust Congress passed the Sherman Anti-Trust Act of 1890, which prohibited business activities that the government tackles the Evil Trust Congress passed the Sherman Anti-Trust Act of 1890, which prohibited business activities that the government tackles the Evil Trust Congress passed the Sherman Anti-Trust Act of 1890, which prohibited business activities that the government tackles the Evil Trust Congress passed the Sherman Anti-Trust Act of 1890, which prohibited business activities that the government tackles the Evil Trust Congress passed the Sherman Anti-Trust Act of 1890, which prohibited business activities that the government tackles the Evil Trust Congress passed the Sherman Anti-Trust Act of 1890, which prohibited business activities that the government tackles the Evil Trust Congress passed the Sherman Anti-Trust Act of 1890, which prohibited business activities that the government tackles the Evil Trust Congress passed the Sherman Anti-Trust Act of 1890, which prohibited business activities that the government tackles the Evil Trust Congress passed the Evil 
the major trusts to suffer, not just the bad ones. South, in the age of industry as late as 1900, the South still produced fewer goods than it had before the Civil War. Southern agriculture gained a boost in the 1880s when machine-made cigarettes replaced handmade cigarettes. This increased tobacco consumption. James Buchanan Duke created the
American Tobacco Company in 1890. Many obstacles slowed down southern industrialization. North-dominated rail companies charged lower prices on manufactured goods moving system was financially south in the steel industry. Coal
and iron ore deposits were discovered in Birmingham, Alabama. This should have helped southern steel makers, but northern steel companies put pressure on the railways to increase their freight prices. This should have helped southern steel makers, but northern steel companies put pressure on the railways to increase their freight prices. This should have helped southern steel makers, but northern steel companies put pressure on the railways to increase their freight prices. This should have helped southern steel makers, but northern steel makers, but nort
the South, but they paid workers extremely low wages. The impact of the new industrial revolution on America's economic development after the Civil War boosted living standards in the United States. The agricultural industry was replaced by the manufacturing industry. Women were most affected by the new industrial age. Women got jobs as inventions
arose; the typewriter and the telephone exchange gave women new economic and social opportunities. The nation of farmers and independent producers was becoming a nation of wage earners. At the beginning of the 20th century, the vast majority of the country's population earned wages. In unions there is strength New machines displaced employees,
but more jobs were created than destroyed in the long term. Low wages conditions caused some factory workers to go on strike. Companies owned the company city, increasing the prices of basic living expenses so that the
company could make more money (grocery stores, banks, etc). Strikes became commonplace and the middle class public began to get annoyed by them. Labor Union, organized in 1866, lasted 6 years and attracted 600,000 members. The purpose of the union was to organize workers
across different shops and challenge companies for better working conditions. Black workers formed their own Colored National Labor Union because the latter supported the Republican Party and it was supported by racist white unionists. After the National Labor Union because the latter supported the Republican Party and it was supported by racist white unionists. After the National Labor Union because the latter supported the Republican Party and it was supported by racist white unionists. After the National Labor Union because the latter supported the Republican Party and it was supported by racist white unionists.
Federation died out in 1877, the Knights of Labor took over. It was led by Terence V. Powderly, and it was started as a secret society. It tried to include all workers, while fighting for economic and social reforms, including and codes of safety and health. Unhorsing the Knights of Labor On May 4, 1886 in Haymarket Square, Chicago police tried to break up a
protest against alleged police brutalities. Someone threw a dynamite bomb, killing several people. 8 anarchists were convicted; 5 were sentenced to death while the other 3 who were in prison. Knights of Labor was blamed for the incident in Haymarket Square and as
a result, it public support. Another problem with knights of labor was that it included both qualified and unskilled workers. When unskilled workers went on strike, they were just replaced. The American Federation of Labor was
founded in 1886 and led by Samuel Gompers. The Federation was an association of self-governing trade unions, each of which retained its own independence. It supported the idea of closed shop, where an employer could only hire
union employees and all employees had to be in a union. The main weakness of organised work was that it was accepted by a small minority of working people. Labor Day was created by Congress in 1894. Page 12 Chapter 25 America Migrations to the city 1865-1900 From 1870-1900 the population of American cities had tripled. Urban Frontier In 1890,
New York, Chicago and Philadelphia all had populations greater than 1 million. Louis Sullivan contributed to the development of the skyscraper. The city boundaries were expanded outwards by electric wagons. People were attracted to cities by amenities like electricity, indoor plumbing and telephones. The trash became a major problem in cities because
of disposable bottles, boxes, bags and cans. The new immigrants in the 1880s came from southern and eastern Europe. They came from countries with little history of democratic governance, where people had become accustomed to harsh living conditions. Some Americans feared that the new immigrants would not assimilate into American culture. They
began to ask if the nation had become a melting pot or a dumping ground. Southern Europe had no room for them. The population of Europe had no room for them. The population of Europe had no room for them. The population of Europe had no room for them.
fever is caught on in Europe as the United States was described as a country with great potential. Persecution of minorities in Europe sent many immigrants to the United States was described as a country with great potential. Persecution of minorities in Europe sent many immigrants to the United States struggled to preserve their
traditional culture. Reactions to the new immigration The federal government did little to help immigrants assimilate in American society. Community managers took care of immigrants by providing jobs, housing, schools, parks and hospitals. In return, immigrants voted for these bosses. The Americans gradually became aware of the urban concerns. Walter
Rauschenbusch and Washington Gladden were Protestant who sought to apply the teachings of Christianity to the slums and factories. Settlement House: a house located in a poor, urban area where middle-class people would live and care for the local community by providing services like health care and kindergarten; became center of woman activism
and of social reform. Jane Addams established Hull House, the most prominent American settlement house. Addams condemned war and poverty. Hull House offered instruction in English, counseling to help immigrants manage American urban life, child care for working mothers, and cultural activities for neighborhood residents. Lillian Wald established
the Henry Street Settlement in New York in 1893. Florence Kelley was a lifelong supporter of the welfare of women, children, blacks and consumers. Addams, Wald and Kelley paved the way for future women to enter the profession of social work. Narrowing of Welcome Food Antiforeignism, or Nativism, occurred in the 1880s. Nativists worried that the
original Anglo-Saxon population would soon be outnumbered and voted, and they blamed immigrants for social problems. An antiforeigner organization was the American Protective Association (APA). It was created in 1887 and it was urged to vote against Roman Catholic candidates for office. In 1882, Congress passed the first restrictive anti-immigrant
law. It forced criminals and prisoners back into their home countries. In 1885, Congress banned the import of foreign workers under agreement; they were usually contracted for substandard wages. Literacy tests began in 1917. In 1882, Congress prevented the Chinese Exclusion Act from immigrating to the United States. Churches Confront Urban
Challenge Protestant churches suffered by people moving to the cities. Dwight Lyman Moody, a Protestant evangelist, preached about kindness and forgiveness. He helped adapt the old religion to the facts of city life. The Moody Bible Institute was founded in Chicago in 1889 to carry out its work. Roman Catholic and Jewish religions gained enormous
strength from the new immigration. In 1890, there were over 150 religious communities in the United States. Church of Christianity heals disease. Darwin Sturgeon Churches Published in 1859 by Charles Darwin, On the origin of the species stated that humans
had slowly evolved from lower forms of life. The theory of evolution casts serious doubt on the idea of religion. Conservatives stood by their faith in God and religion, while modernists flatly refused to accept the Bible in its entirety. The desire for learning During this time period, public education and the idea of tax-supported primary and secondary schools
were supported. Teacher training schools, called normal experienced great expansion after the Civil War. The new immigration in the 1880s and 1890s gave new strength to the private Catholic bigoted schools, which were becoming a major part of the country's educational structure. Public schools excluded millions of adults. Crowded cities generally better
educational opportunities than the old one room rural schoolhouse. Booker T. Washington and education for black people The South lagged far behind other regions in public education. African-Americans suffered the most. The leading champion of black education was ex-slave Booker T. Washington. He taught in 1881 at the black normal and industrial
school in Tuskegee, Alabama. His self-help strategy to solve the nation's racial problems was labeled a boendeist became an economic equality. George Washington Carver taught and researched at the Tuskegee Institute in 1896. He became an
internationally renowned agricultural chemist. Black leaders, including Dr. W.E.B Du Bois, attacked Booker T. Washington because Washington for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) in 1910. The hallowed halls of Ivy women and
black colleges arose after the Civil War. The Morrill Act of 1862 granted public landing to states to support education. Land-grant colleges are formed by these grants. The Hatch Act of 1887 extended morrill act and provided federal funds for the establishment of agricultural experiment stations in connection with land-grant colleges. Millionaires and tycoons
generously donated to the education system. Johns Hopkins University, founded in 1876, had the nation's first high-grade graduate school. The March of the Mind Public Health increased due to scientific advances. William James made a major impact in psychology through his numerous writings. The press appeal The Library of Congress was founded in
1897. Printing of newspapers was increased by the invention of the Linotype in 1885. Joseph Pulitzer was a leader in techniques of news sensationalism (yellow journalism). William Randolph Hearst built up a chain of newspapers, which began with the San Francisco Examiner in 1887. The Associated Press, founded in the 1840s, became increasingly
strength and wealth. Reform apostles One of the most influential magazines was the New York Nation. Started in 1865 by Edwin L. Godkin, it pushed for public-service reform, honesty in government, and a moderate tariff. Henry George wrote the book Progress and Poverty in 1879, which addressed the association of progress with poverty. He proposed a
100 percent tax on profits due to increased land value. Edward Bellamy wrote the socialist novel, Backward. The book depicted a time in the future when large companies nationalized to serve the public interest. The new moralof Victoria Woodhull wrote the periodic, Woodhull and Clafin's Weekly in 1872, which proclaimed her belief in free love. Anthony
Comstock helped pass the Comstock Act, which censored immoral material from the public. Families and women in the city from the end of the 19th century increased divorces and family sizes decreased. Women became more independent in the urban environment. Feminist Charlotte Perkins Gilman urged women to abandon their dependency and
contribute to the greater life of society through productive engagement in the economy. In 1890, the National American Woman Suffrage Association was founded. The reborn suffrage movement, which led to the establishment of the
National Association of Colored Women in 1896. Banning alcohol and promoting reform Alcohol consumption increased in 1874. The Anti-Saloon League convinced states that the band sale of alcohol. In 1919, the 18th Amendment
banned alcohol in America. Post-war popular fiction When literacy increased, book reading also increased, book reading also increased. Dime novels were short books about the wilderness of the West. General Lewis Wallace wrote the novel, Ben Hur: A Story of Christ, to fight Darwinism. Horatio Alger was a Puritan New Englander who wrote more than 100 volumes of youth fiction with
New York newsboys in 1866. Literary landmarks Writers began writing about realism, naturalism and regionalism. Realism: Writer wrote about rough human comedy and drama of the world William Dean Howells was editor-in-chief of Boston-based Atlantic Monthly. He wrote about ordinary people and contemporary social themes. He was the father of
American realism. Mark Twain was a journalist, humorist, satirist and opponent of social injustice. Henry James wrote about the confrontation of innocent Americans with Europeans. His novels often featured women as protagonists. He was a master of psychological realism. Naturalism: authors applied standalone scientific objectivity to the study of people
Stephen Crane wrote about the unpleasant side of life in urban, industrial America. Jack London was a famous nature writer who wrote about a possible fascist revolution in The Iron Heels. Theodore Dreiser wrote with contempt for prevailing moral standards. Regionalism: Writers wrote about local ways of life before industrialization in 1899, feminist Kate
Chopin wrote about adultery, suicide and women's aspirations in The Awakening. Bret Harte was the author of the West, writing about gold-rush stories. Black writer Paul Laurence Dunbar embraced the practice of black dialect and folklore to discuss southern black culture. Artistic Triumph's Music and Portrait Painting grew in popularity. The phonograph
invented by Thomas Edison, enabled the reproduction of music by mechanical means. The Business of Amusement Circus emerged in the 1870s. Basketball was invented in 1891 by James Naismith. Page 13 Chapter 26 The Great West and the
Agricultural Revolution of 1865-1896 The clash of cultures on the plains of the West, soldiers spread cholera, typhoid and smallpox to the Indians. They also reduced the bison population by hunting. The federal government tried to appease the Plains Indians by signing treaties with chiefs of various tribes at Fort Laramie in 1851 and at Fort Atkinson in
1853. The treaties marked the beginning of the booking system in the West. Indians recognized usually no authority outside their own family; tribes and chieftains were fictitious names made up of white people. In the 1860s, the government grouped plains Indians into smaller plots: mainly the Great Sioux reservation in the Dakota Territory, and the Indian
Territory of Oklahoma. Declining native population of Sand Creek, Colorado in 1864, Colonel J.M Chivington militia killed 400 innocent Indians. In 1866, a Sioux War Party attacked and killed Captain William J. Fetterman's command of 81 soldiers and civilians in Wyoming's Bighorn Mountains. The Battle of little bighorn was a rare Indian victory in the plains of
war. In 1876, Colonel George Armstrong Custer's seventh cavalry was slaughtered when they tried to suppress the Indians were sent to a dusty reservation in Kansas in 1877. The tame of Native Americans was precipitated by the railroad, white men's
diseases and alcohol. Bellowing Herds of Bison After the Civil War, over 15 million bison grazed the western plains. In 1885, fewer than 1,000 were left after bison had been slaughtered for their tongues, hides, or for pleasure. The End of the Trail In the 1880s, the nation began to realize the horrors it had committed on the Indians. Helen Hunt Jackson
published A Century of Dishonor in 1881, which recounted the protocol of government ruthlessness in dealing with the Indians. She also wrote Ramona in 1884 who told the California Indian family heads with
160 free acres. If the Indians behaved like good white settlers then they would get full title to their holdings as well The Dawe Law tried to assimilate the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934. In 1879, the government funded Carlisle Indian School in
Pennsylvania. Mining: From Dishpan to Ore Breaker In 1858, minerals including gold and silver were discovered in the Rocky Mountains, causing many fifty-niners also rushed to Nevada in 1859 after gold and silver were discovered at Comstock Lode. Women were given the
right to vote in Wyoming (1869), Utah (1870), Colorado (1893) and Idaho (1893) and Idaho (1896), well ahead of women in the East. Border-breaking played an important role in bringing people and prosperity to the West. The discoveries of gold and silver also allowed the Treasury to resume specie payments in 1879 (payments for silver). Beef Bonanzas and Long Drive
Transcontinental Railroads enabled live cattle to be transported to the East from Texas. The cattle were slaughtered when they came to a town in the east. Livestock farming business profitable. The Farmer's Frontier The Homestead Act of 1862 allowed a settler to acquire as
much as 160 acres of land by living on it for 5 years, improving it, and paying a nominal fee of about $30. Instead of public land being sold primarily for revenue, it was now given away by the law had terrible soil and the weather
included no precipitation. Many homesteads were forced to give their homesteads back to the government. The 100th meridian was an imaginary line running from the Dakotas to Texas that separated the wet east from the dry west. Dry farming was the practice of using shallow cultivation to grow crops in the arid Western environment. Over time, it
exhausted and dried the soil. Tough strains of wheat flourished in the West, and new federally funded irrigation projects caused the vast American desert to bloom. Father West Comes of Age The West experienced tremendous population growth from the 1870s to the 1890s. Colorado was adopted as a state in 1876 after the Pike's Peak gold rush. From
1889-1890, the Republican Congress, seeking more Republican electoral and congressional votes, conceded six new states: ND, SD, MT, WA, ID and WY. Utah was adopted in 1896, after the Mormon Church formally banned polygamy in 1890. Many sooners illegally enter Indian countries in the district of Oklahoma. On April 22, 1889, the district was
opened to the public and thousands arrived. In 1907, Oklahoma was adopted as the Sooner State. Fading Frontier in 1890 was an American border line no longer obvious; All areas were now broken up by isolated settlements. Western migration may have caused urban employers to maintain high wages to discourage workers from leaving to go farm in the
West. Western cities grew as failed farmers, failed miners, and unhappy Easterners sought happiness in cities. In 1880, the area from the Rocky Rock to the Pacific Coast was the most urbanized region in the Americas, measured by the percentage of people living in cities. The Farm Becoming a Factory High Prices caused farmers to concentrate on growing
single cash crops, such as wheat or corn, and use their profits to buy products in the general store and manufactured goods in town. The speed of harvest wheat dramatically increased in the 1870s through the invention of yarn binders and in the 1880s by combine. This mechanization of the farms led to the idea that farms were outdoor barley factories.
Deflation Dooms debtor because Western farmers grew single crops (wheat or corn), they were found in a one-crop economy, like the southern cotton growers. Farmers' livelihoods depended on the price of their only product, which was unpredictable and out of their control. At the end of the 19th century, deflation caused the relative prices of crops to
decrease. Thousands of farms excluded, and some farmers became leaseholders, renting instead of owning the land they cultivated. Unhappy farmers sold their products on an unprotected world market, but they had to buy their manufactured
equipment on a customs-protected home market. Farmers were in the hands of various companies: harvester confidence, fertilizer trust, rail confidence, fertilizer trust, rail confidence. Farmers made up half the population in 1890, but they failed to organize until they were forced to do so by the federal government 50 years later. The peasants take their stand The
National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry (also known as Grange), organized in 1867, led by Oliver H. Kelley's first goal was to improve farmers through social, educational and fraternal activities. Grangers also tried to improve farmers through social, educational and fraternal activities.
cooperatively owned cereal lifts and warehouses for producers. Some Grangers entered politics and made Grange laws, which tried to force public control of private business for the general welfare. Granger's influence faded after the courts overturned their laws. The Greenback Labor Party tried to improve working conditions for workers. Prelude to
Populism Farmers formed the Farmers' Alliance in the late 1870s. They collaborated in buying and selling to gain control of railways and manufacturers. had limited power because it excluded blacks and tenant farmer. Colored Farmers' National Alliance was formed in the 1880s to attract black farmers. The Liberal Party, also known as the populists,
grew out of the Peasant Alliance. It required the nationalisation of the railways, telephones and telegraph; to introduce a graduated income tax, and create a new federal undertreasury, in which harvested crops were stored until crop prices rose. Populists also wanted free and unlimited silver coins. Coxey's army and Pullman strike The 1893 panic reinforced
the populists' stance that farmers and workers were oppressed by the economic and political systems. General Jacob S. Coxey led a protest in Washington in 1894, calling for the government to start a public works program. Eugene V. Debs helped organize the American Railway Union. The Pullman strike of 1894 began when pullman palace car company
cut wages. Federal troops broke up the strike. Golden McKinley and Silver Bryan The Republican candidate for the 1896 election was William McKinley. Marcus Alonzo Hanna was to help the business community, and he believed in trickle down the effect
(workers do well if the business does well). The Republican platform supported the gold standard. The Democratic nominee was William Jennings Bryan. He supported inflation through the unlimited coins of silver, prompting many populists to support him as a candidate. Class conflict: Plow holder versus bondholder William McKinley won the 1896 election.
Many of McKinley's voices came from the East. Many of Bryan's voices came from the indebted South and trans-Mississippi West. Companies and wage earners in the East voted for their jobs and had no reason to favor inflation, which was the heart of Bryan's campaign. The 1896 elections were the last election in which a candidate tried to win the election
with the help of the peasants. There were more people in cities, so future elections focused on trying to win the urban vote. The political era from 1896 to 1932 was called the fourth party system. This period was characterized by lower turnout, weakening of party organizations, and fading of issues like public service reform. New policy issues became
concerns about industrial regulation and welfare work. Republican Stand-pattism Enthroned The Dingley Tariff Bill, passed in 1897, imposed high tariffs to generate revenue to cover the annual Treasury deficit. Republicans claimed credit for bringing prosperity to the nation after the 1893 panic. The Gold Standard Act of 1900 allowed paper currency to be
redeemed for gold. Page 14 Chapter 27 Empire and Expansion 1890-1909 America Outwardly Turns Americans Felt That Expansion to Overseas Markets Can Provide Relief to violence and agrarian unrest that existed in the country. Americans Felt That Expansion to Overseas Markets Can Provide Relief to violence and agrarian unrest that existed in the country.
Pastor Josiah Strong's Our Country: Its Possible Future and its gift crisis inspired missionaries to travel to foreign nations. Captain Alfred Thayer Mahan's 1890 book, The Sea Power's influence over history, 1660-1783, argued that control of the sea was the key to world domination; it stimulated the naval race among the great powers. Secretary of State,
James G. Blaine published his Big Sister policy trying to get the Latin American countries to open their markets to Americans were prepared to go to war over many small disputes with other countries. This demonstrated the country's new aggressive mood. The area between British Guiana and Venezuela had been in dispute for over 50
years. Conflict between the British and Venezuela arose when gold was discovered in the disputed area. Foreign Secretary Richard Olney warned this warning, President Cleveland threatened war. Britain was busy with other potential wars in
Europe, so they chose to avoid another war and reconcile with the United States. The great rapprochement, or reconciliation, between the United States and Britain became a cornerstone of both nations' foreign policy. Spurning the Hawaiian Pear The first New England missionaries reached Hawaii in 1820. Beginning in the 1840s, the State Department
warned other countries to stay away from Hawaii. In 1887, a treaty with the native government guaranteed naval base rights at pearl harbor. Sugar imports from Hawaii became less profitable with the native government guaranteed naval base rights at pearl harbor. Sugar imports from Hawaii. Queen Liliuokalani insisted that native
Hawaiians should control the islands. In 1893, the Americans successfully overthrew the Queen. Most Hawaii. Cubans Rise in Revolt Cubans revolted against the Spanish regime in 1895. Cuban insurrectos burned sugar cane fields in the belief
that if they destroyed enough of Cuba, then Spain can abandon Cuba or the United States can move in and help the Cubans with their independence. The Spaniards put Cubans in reconstruction camps so they could not support insurrectosis. America had a large investment and conducted a significant trade with Cuba. Congress passed a resolution in 1896
recognizing the repulsive Cubans. President Cleveland opposed imperialism and he said he would not go to war with Spain over Cuba. Mystery of Maine Explosion William R. Hearst and Joseph Pulitzer used yellow to inflateate the anger of the American people over the cuban crisis. On February 15, 1898, the American ship, Maine, was blown up in Havana
harbor. The Spaniards claimed it was an accident (spontaneous combustion in one of the coal bunkers), while the Americans claimed that Spain had agreed to the Americans' two basic demands: one for the reconstruction camps and a
ceasefire with Cuban rebels. Although President McKinley did not want a war with Spain, the American people did. He admitted to the American people, and he sent his war message to Congress on April 11, 1898. Congress declared war and passed the Teller Amendment. It said that once the United States had beaten the Spaniards, the Cubans would be
free. Dewey's May Day Victory in Manila The Spanish military was far outnumbered by the U.S. Army, but U.S. warships were in much better condition than the Spanish navy in Manila. German ships threatened to attack
Dewey's ships in manila port (claiming they wanted to protect German citizens). After several incidents, the risk of conflict with Germany blew over. On August 13, 1898, U.S. troops captured Manila. With the victory in the Philippines, it was believed that Hawaii was needed as a delivery base for Dewey. Therefore, Congress passed a joint resolution of
Congress to annex Hawaii on July 7, 1898. The confused invasion of Cuba Shortly after the outbreak of war, the Spanish government sent a fleet of warships to Cuba, led by Admiral Cervera. He was blocked in Santiago's port of Cuba by American ships. The Rough Riders were a regiment of American volunteers who were commanded by Colonel Leonard
Wood and organized by Theodore Roosevelt. The advancing U.S. Army caused the Spanish navy to retreat from Santiago harbor. Admiral Cervera's fleet was completely destroyed on July 3, 1898. General Nelson A. Miles met with some resistance when he took over Puerto Rico. On 12 August 1898, Spain signed an armistice. Many more Americans had
been killed by malaria, typhoid fever and yellow fever than by bullets. America's Course (Curse?) of Empire Spanish and Americans met in Paris in 1898 to discuss the terms of the end of the war. The Americans secured Guam and Puerto Rico, but the Philippines presented President McKinley with a problem: he did not want to give the island back to the
Spanish, but he also did not want to leave the island in a state of disorder. McKinley finally decided to Christianize all Filipinos. Since Manila had been captured the acquisition of the Philippines. The anti-Imperialistic League fought
McKinley's expansionist moves, in the case of the Philippines. The expansionists argued that Americans have a duty to help the vulnerable people of the world. The Senate approved the Treaty on 6 February 1899. Confusion in Puerto Ricans a limited degree of popular government. In 1917, they were
granted U.S. citizenship. Supreme Court rulings in island cases stated that the Constitution does not extend to the Philippines and Puerto Rico. The United States forced the Cubans to write their own Constitution in 1901 (Flat Amendment). The Cubans hated
this document because it was written to benefit the Americans. The Constitution decreed that the United States could intervene with troops in Cuba to restore order and provide mutual protection. Cubans also promised to sell or rent needed coal-tinning or marine stations to the United States. New Horizons in Two Hemispheres Although the Spanish-
American War only lasted 113 days, it increased American prestige around the world. One of the greatest achievements of the war was the link between North and South. The Little Brown Brothers of the Philippines believed that the treaty would give them their independence, like the Cubans. This was not the case and on 4 February 1899 the
Philippines launched an uprising against the occupying American forces. The uprising was led by Emilio Aguinaldo, In 1901, American soldiers captured the Philippine Commission in 1899 to establish a Philippine government. William H. Taft led the
body. He really liked Filipinos, while the American soldiers did not president McKinley's plan for benevolent assimilation of Filipinos was very slow and that meant improving roads, sanitation and public health. The plan developed economic ties and set up a school system with English as the 2nd language. This system was hated by Filipinos who preferred
freedom over assimilation. Hinging the Open Door in China After China's defeat to Japan in 1894-1895, several European powers to respect Chinese commercial rights. Russia was the only great power not to accept it. In 1900, the Chinese group known
as boxers killed hundreds of foreigners in the Boxer Rebellion. A multinational rescue team came in and stopped the uprising, Foreign Minister Hay declared in 1900? President McKinley was the Republican
presidential candidate for the 1900 election because he had led the country through a war, acquired wealthy real estate, established the gold standard and imperialism. Theodore Roosevelt was nominated for vice president. William Jennings Bryan was the
Democratic presidential candidate for the election. Bryan and the Democratic Party supported the silver standard and anti-imperialism. They proclaimed that Bryan would destroy the nation's prosperity when he took office with his free-silver policies and
other dangerous ideas. McKinley and the Republican Party won the 1900 election. TR: Brandisher of the large stick in September 1901 murdered President should lead, boldly. He had no real respect for the checks and balances system among the 3 branches of
government. He considered that he could take any action in the public interest that is not specifically prohibited by the Constitution. Building the Panama Canal The Americans wanted to build a canal through the Central American Isthmus so that ships could quickly pass from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. Due to friendly relations with Britain, the UK
signed the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty in 1901, which allowed the UNITED States to build and consolidate the canal. Congress decided to build the canal through the US monetary offer was too low. The Panamanians feared that the United States would
choose the Nicaraguan route for the canal; Panama would miss out on a prosperity created by the construction of the canal. So, on November 3, 1903, Panamanian Minister of State in the United States and signed the Hay-Bunau-Varilla. Bunau-Varilla became Panamanian Minister of State in the United States and signed the Hay-Bunau-Varilla
Treaty in Washington. The treaty gave the United States control of a 10-mile zone around the proposed Panama Canal. The engagement in Panama Canal began, and it was completed in 1914 at a cost of $ 400 million. TR's Perversion of Monroe's Doctrine
Several Latin American countries were indebted to European countries. Roosevelt feared that this would allow future European involvement in Latin America, so he created a policy called preventive intervention. Roosevelt Followed by the Monroe doctrine explained that the United States could pay off the debts of Latin American countries to keep European
nations out of Latin America. Latin America. Latin american hated the Monroe doctrine because it had become the excuse for many American interventions. Roosevelt was the one to blame for the World Stage Japan went to war with Russia in 1904 after Russia failed to withdraw troops from Manchuria and
Korea. Roosevelt brokered a peace agreement in 1905 in Portsmouth, New Hampshire. The Japanese received no compensation for their losses and the southern half of Sakhalin. Because of the treaty, friendship with Russia waned and Japan became a rival with America in Asia. Japanese workers in California Thousands of Japanese were recruited to
work in California after the Japanese government lifted its emigration ban in 1884. Japanese immigrants were confronted with racist hostility by whites. In 1906, the San Francisco School Board segregated the Chinese, Japanese immigrants were confronted with racist hostility by whites. In 1906, the San Francisco School Board segregated the Chinese, Japanese immigrants were confronted with racist hostility by whites. In 1906, the San Francisco School Board segregated the Chinese, Japanese immigrants were confronted with racist hostility by whites.
Roosevelt stepped in and persuaded californians to reverse segregation. The Japanese agreed to stop the flow of immigrants to the United States. This agreement was reached between Root-Takahira and Japan. The United States and Japan pledged to respect each other's territorial
possessions. Page 15 Chapter 28 Progressivism and the Republican Roosevelt 1901-1912 The progressive movement started in the early 20th century. It tried to use the government to improve human welfare, and they fought monopolies, corruption, inefficiency and social injustice. Progressive Roots' Henry Demarest Lloyd was critical of the Standard Oil
Company in 1894 with his book, Wealth Against Commonwealth. Jacob A. Riis shocked middle-class Americans in 1890 with How the Other Half Lives, which described the slums of New York. Socialists and feminists were at the forefront of social justice. Rake Muck with Muckrakers Mere reformist journalists who wrote articles in newspapers
that exposed corruption and scandal. President Roosevelt coined this term. These reporters went after trusts and politicians. In 1902, the New York reporter, Lincoln Steffen's Wrote The Shame of the Cities, which exposed the corrupt alliance between big business and the city council. Ida M. Tarbell published a devastating portrayal of the Standard Oil
Company. David G. Phillips published a series, The Treason of the Senate in Cosmopolitan, which charged that 75 of the 90 senators did not represent the people, but they represented rather railroads and trusts. Some of the most effective attacks of the muckrakers were directed at social evil. The suppression of America's blacks appeared in Ray
Stannard's Following the Color Line (1908). John Spargo wrote about child labour abuse in The Bitter Cry Children (1906). Political Progressive reformers were mainly middle-class men and women. The progressive reformers were mainly middle-class men and women. The progressive sought 2 goals: 1) To use government to control trusts; 2) To improve the common person's conditions of life and work.
Progressives wanted to regain the power that had been moved from the hands of the people to the initiative so that voters could directly propose legislation. They also supported the initiative so that voters to directly vote on laws to remove corrupt elected officials, respectively. The progressive
reformers convinced Congress to pass the 17th Amendment in 1913. It established direct elections of U.S. senators. Progressiveism in cities and states used utility commissions to regulate railways and trusts. Robert M. La Follette was a governor of Wisconsin who took control from corrupt corporations and returned it to the people. Governor of California
Hiram W. Johnson helped break the grip of the Southern Pacific Railroad on California politics in 1910. Progressive Women Women formed clubs where they discussed and proposed solutions to social problems (club movement). Some of these included the Women's Trade Union League and the National Consumers League. Florence Kelley took control of
the National Consumers League in 1899 and mobilized female consumers to push for laws protecting women and children in the workplace. In Muller vs. Oregon (1908), the Supreme Court ruled that it was constitutional to enact laws that limited the
working day to 10 hours for bakers. The law was eventually approved in 1917. After a series of factory accidents, several states passed stronger laws regulating working conditions in factories. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU) was a large anti-alcohol women's group. TR's Square Deal for Labor President Roosevelt believed in progressive
reform. He adopted a Square Deal program that consisted of 3 parts: business control, consumer protection, and conservation of natural resources. In 1902, coal miners to 9 hours. When my spokesman, George F. Baer, refused to negotiate, President
Roosevelt stepped in and threatened to run the mines with federal troops. An agreement was reached where the miners received a 10% pay rise and 9 hour working day. This title as supervision of companies engaged in intergovernmental
trade. TR Corrals the Corporations Although the Interstate Commerce Commission was created in 1887, commission's decision by appealing to the federal courts. Rail companies to use their rail lines. In 1903, Congress passed the Elkins Act, which fined railroads that gave
discounts and shippers who accepted them. Congress passed the Hepburn Act of 1906, which restricted free passes and expanded the Interstate Commerce Commission. (Free passes: rewards offered to businesses, in the form of free transportation, are given to businesses to encourage future business.) In 1902, President Roosevelt challenged the
Northern Securities Company, a railroad company that was trying to achieve a monopoly on the railroads in the Northwest. The Supreme Court upheld the president and the trust was forced to disband. Caring for the consumer After botulism was found in American meat, foreign governments threatened to ban all U.S. meat imports. President Roosevelt
passed the Meat Inspection Act of 1906. The law stated that the preparation of meat transported across state lines was subject to federal inspection. The Pure Food and Drug Act of 1906 was designed to prevent adultery and mislabelling of food and medicines. Land Control The first step toward conservation came with the Desert Land Act of 1887, in
which the federal government sold dry land cheaply on the condition that the buyer would irrigate the soil within 3 years. A more successful step was the Forest Reserve Act of 1894 distributed federal land to states on the condition that in
is irrigated and settled. President Roosevelt, a naturalist and rancher, convinced Congress to pass the Newlands Act of 1902, which authorized the federal government to use money from the sale of public land in western states to develop irrigation projects. In 1900, Roosevelt, trying to preserve the country's shrinking forests, set aside 125 million acres of
land in federal reserves. Under President Roosevelt, professional foresters and engineers developed a policy of multi-use resource management. This policy tried to sustainably use federal lands for recreation, logging, watershed protection and livestock grazing. Roosevelt Panic of 1907 Theodore Roosevelt was re-elected president in 1904. President
Roosevelt made it known that he would not run for a 3rd term. The panic of 1907 was a brief economic downturn that resulted in financial reforms. Congress passed the Aldrich-Vreeland Act in 1908, which authorized national banks to issue emergency currency in the event of a currency default. The Rough Rider Thunders Out For the election of 1908, the
Republican Party elected William Howard Taft, secretary of war to Theodore Roosevelt. Democratic Party William Jennings Bryan. William Howard Taft won the election in 1908. During Roosevelt greatly expanded the power of the presidency, and he helped shape the progressive movement. He also opened americans' eyes to the
fact that they shared the world with other nations. Taft: A round stick in a square hole President Taft was not a skilled political leader, such as Roosevelt. He generally adopted an attitude of inaction toward Congress. The dollar goes overseas as a diplomat Taft encouraged Wall Street bankers to invest in foreign areas of strategic interest to the United States
(dollar diplomacy). American bankers thus strengthened American defense and foreign policy, while adding prosperity to America. Japan and Russia controlled the railways in China's Manchuria. President Taft feared that this monopoly would eventually harm American merchants. In 1909, Foreign Minister Philander C. Knox proposed that the Americans buy
Manchurian railways and then hand them over to China. Both Japan and Russia rejected the sale of their railways. Taft the Trustbuster Taft brought 90 lawsuits against trusts during his 4 years in office, as opposed to Roosevelt's 44 suits in 7 years. In 1911, the Supreme Court ordered the dissolution of the Standard Oil Company, in violation of the Sherman
Anti-Trust Act of 1890. Also in 1911, the Supreme Court laid out its rule of reason doctrine. This claimed that a trust was illegal only if it prevented unreasonable trade. Taft Splits the Republican Party's president Taft signed the Payne-Aldrich Bill in 1909, which placed a high toll on many imports. This teased many Republicans because before he was
elected, Taft said he would lower customs duties. Taft was a strong conservationist, but his conservationist record was tarnished in 1910 when he fired the head of the Agriculture Department's forestry division, Gifford Pinchot, for disobedience. (Ballinger-Pinchot quarrel) Pinchot was liked by conservationists. In the spring of 1910, the Republican Party's
reformist wing was furious at Taft, causing the Republican Party to split. The Taft-Roosevelt Rupture in 1911 formed the National Progressive Republican League with La Follette was elected because it was assumed that Roosevelt would not run again. In February 1912,
Theodore Roosevelt decided to challenge Taft for the Republican presidential nomination. (La Follette was replaced by Roosevelt.) Roosevelt and Taft became opponents because Roosevelt Republicans refused to vote at the 1912 Republican
Convention, claiming fraud. Roosevelt continued as a 3rd party candidate. Page 16 Chapter 29 Progressivism in home and abroad from 1912 to 1916, Woodrow Wilson became government to the people. Bull Moose Campaign 1912 Democrats chose Woodrow Wilson
as their presidential candidate for the 1912 election. Democrats saw Wilson as a reformist leader who could beat the Republican Party's nominee, Taft. Democrats had a strong progressive platform that called for stronger antitrust laws, banking reform and customs cuts (the New Freedom Program). They favored small businesses, entrepreneurship, and the
free function of unregulated and unmonopolized markets, but they did not support social welfare programs that Roosevelt ran with a new nationalism program, which supported stronger control of trusts, women's rights voices, and
programs of social welfare. Both candidates favored a more active government role in economic and social issues, but they disagreed on specific strategies. Roosevelt was shot during the campaign, he recovered after a couple of weeks. Woodrow Wilson: A minority president Taft and Roosevelt split the Republican vote, giving Woodrow Wilson the
presidency. Roosevelt's progressive party died out because it had no elected officials in state and local offices. Wilson: The idealist in politics Wilson's idealism and sense of moral righteousness made him incredibly stubborn in the negotiations.
Wilson Tackles tariff President Wilson was determined to attack the triple wall of privilege: the tariff, the banks and trusts. Wilson called a special session of Congress to pass the Underwood Tariff Bill, which significantly lowered the tariff. The 16th Amendment was ratified in 1913. This allowed Congress
to collect a graduated income tax. Wilson Battles bankers The most serious problem with the National Banking Act (passed during the Civil War) was the unelasticity of money quickly enough to areas of need. In 1913, Congress
passed the Federal Reserve Act. The new Federal Reserve Board, appointed by the president, oversaw a nationwide system of 12 regional Federal Reserve banks. Each reserve bank was the central bank for its region. The final authority of the Federal Reserve Act. The new Federal Reserve Board, appointed by the president, oversaw a nationwide system of 12 regional Federal Reserve banks.
money, called the Federal Reserve Notes (the U.S. dollar). Because of this, the amount of money in could be increased where necessary for the demands placed on industry. President Tames trusts Congress passed the Federal Trade Commission (FTC), which oversaw industries engaged in
intergovernmental trade. This organization can issue cease-and-desist orders to companies that engage in unfair business tactics. The Clayton Antitrust Act of 1914 extended the Sherman Act's list of business practices that were considered offensive. It also sought to exempt labor and agricultural organisations from antitrust prosecutions, while legalising
strikes and peaceful strike action. Union leader Samuel Gompers supported the law. Wilsonian Progressivism at the High Tide Federal Farm Loan Act of 1916 made low-interest loans available to farmers. The Warehouse Act of 1916 allowed farmers to take out loans against the value of their staple crops, which were stored in state warehouses. The La
Follette Seamen's Act of 1915 favored sailors by demanding decent treatment and a living wage on U.S. ships. President Wilson assisted workers with the Workingmen's Compensation Act of 1916, which provided support to federal officials during periods of disability. Even in 1916, the president approved a law restricting child labor on products flowing into
interstate commerce. The Adamson Act of 1916 established an 8-hour working day for all employees on trains in interstate commerce. Wilson nominated Louis D. Brandeis to the Supreme Court judge. New Directions in Foreign Policy President Wilson was an anti-imperialist
and he opposed an aggressive foreign policy. He persuaded Congress in 1914 to repeal the Panama Canal Tolls Act of 1912, which had exempted U.S. coastal shipping from tolls. He also signed the Jones Act of 1916, which gave the Philippines territorial status and promised independence as soon as a stable government could be established. When
political turmoil broke out in Haiti in 1915, Wilson sent Marines to protect American lives and property. In 1916, he signed an agreement with Haiti that provided for U.S. oversight of finances and police. In 1917, Wilson bought the Virgin Islands from Denmark. Moralistic diplomacy in Mexico in 1913 occurred a Mexican revolution and the Mexican president
was assassinated and replaced by General Victoriano Huerta. He was a brutal dictator. Because of the chaos in Mexico, millions of Hispanic immigrants came to America. President Wilson initially refused to directly intervene with the war in Mexico, millions of Hispanic immigrants came to America.
sailors were accidentally captured by the Mexicans (Tampico Incident), Wilson ordered the Navy to seize the Mexican port of Vera Cruz. as war seemed imminent with Mexico. Francisco Villa, rival of President Carranza, tried to provoke
a war between Mexico and the United States by killing Americans. Wilson ordered General John J. Perishing to break up Villa's band of outlaws. The invading U.S. Army was withdrawn from Mexico in 1917 when the threat of war with Germany loomed. Thunder Across the Sea in 1914 broke out when the heir to Austria-Hungary was assassinated by a
Serbian patriot. An upset Vienna government (backed by Germany) presented a series of demands for Serbia. Serbia (with the support of Russia) refused to follow the rules. Russia mobilised its army, prompting Germany and Russia. But since
Germany was bordered on both sides by potential enemies, it decided to first defeat France so that it could focus on fighting Russia. The central powers consisted of France, Britain, Russia, Japan and Italy. A precarious neutrality of President Wilson issued the neutrality announcement
at the outbreak of World War I. Most Americans were anti-German from the beginning of the war. The Americans saw Kaiser Wilhelm II, Germany's leader, as the embodiment of arrogant autocracy. The majority of Americans were against war. America Earns Blood Money American industry flourished outside trade with the Allies. The central powers
protested against American trade with the allies, but America did not violate any international neutrality laws. Germany was free to trade with the United States. In 1915, several months after Germany began using submarines in the
war (U-boats), one of Germany's submarines sunk the British ship, the Lusitania, killing 128 Americans demanded war, but President Wilson firmly opposed war. When Germany sank a French passenger steamer,
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Sussex, Germany agreed to the Sussex pledge, which again said that Germany would not sink unarmed ships without warning. A German warning to this promise was imminent. Wilson won the 1916 Progressive Party re-election and

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the Republican Party met in 1916 to choose his presidential candidate. Although nominated by progressives, Theodore refused to run for president because he did not want to divide the party again. Republicans chose the Supreme Court Justice Charles Evans Hughes. The republican platform condemned the democratic tariff, attacks on the trusts, and
Wilson's dealings with Mexico and Germany. The Democrats chose Wilson and ran an anti-war campaign. Woodrow Wilson won the election in 1916. Page 17 Chapter 30 War to the Final War 1917-1918 On 31 January 1917, Germany announced its decision to bring unrestricted submarine warfare on all ships, including American ships, into the war zone.
Germany hoped that this act would take Britain out of the war before the Americans joined. War by the act of Germany German notes. The news of the Zimmermann note was leaked to the public, upsetting Americans. On April 2, 1917, President Wilson asked for
a declaration of war from Congress after another four unarmed merchant ships were sunk. 3 Mains Causes of war: Zimmermann Note, Germany explains unlimited submarine warfare, Bolshevik Revolution. Wilsonian Idealism President Wilson persuaded the American public to support war by declaring that America would fight for a war to end war and to
make the world safe for democracy. Wilson's fourteen potent points Wilson delivered his fourteen potent to Congress on January 8, 1918. The message explained that the First World War was fighting for a moral leadership for the Allies. The first 5
paragraphs and their effects were: 1) A proposal to abolish secret treaties pleased liberals in all countries. 2) Liberty of the seas addressed to the Germany, which feared postwar revenge. 4) Reducing armor burdens
was pleasing to taxpayers. 5) An adjustment of colonial claims in the interests of both native and colonists was reassuring for the anti-imperialists. The biggest point, #14, foreshadowed the League of Nations - an international organization that Wilson dreamed would provide a system of collective security. Creel Manipulates Minds Committee for Public
Information was created to rally public support for war. It was led by George Creel whose job was to sell America on the war and to sell the world at Wilsonian war goals. Enforcing loyalty and sabotage. A hysterical hatred of Germans
and things related to Germany swept the nation. The Espionage Act of 1917 sought to prevent support for American enemies during wartime. The Sedition Act of 1918 made it illegal to speak out against the government. Socialist Eugene V. and the industrial workers of the world (IWW) leader William D. Haywood were under the Espionage Act. At this point,
any criticism of the government can be censored and punished. The Supreme Court upheld these laws in schenck v. United States (1919); it argued that freedom of expression could be revoked when such a speech posed a danger to the nation. The nation of the government can be censored and punished. The Supreme Court upheld these laws in schenck v. United States (1919); it argued that freedom of expression could be revoked when such a speech posed a danger to the nation.
to study problems with economic mobilization. He had also increased the size of the army and created a shipbuilding program. The fear of big government limited efforts to coordinate the economy from Washington. In 1918, Wilson appointed Bernard Baruch as head of the War Industries Board to bring order to the financial confusion. The board never had
much control, but it set a precedent for how the federal government would handle the economy in times of crisis. Workers in wartime workers were discouraged from striking by the War Ministry decree in 1918 that threatened to formulate any unemployed male. The National War Labor Board tried to fix labor disputes before damaging the war effort. The IWW
(Industrial Workers of the World) had some of the worst working conditions in the country. Af of L(American Federation of Labor) supported the war and because of this, membership had more than doubled by the end of the war. Wartime inflation reduced wage increases; this led to thousands of strikes across the country. In 1919, the biggest strike in
American history struck the steel industry. More than 250,000 steelworkers went on strike, seeking the right to organize and collectively bargain. The strike eventually collapsed, crippling the trade union movement. Thousands of blacks moved
to the north in search of war industry employment. Deadly disputes between whites and blacks broke out. Suffering until the suffrage movement, represented by the National American Woman Suffrage Association, supported the war. After men left the country to
fight in the war, women took up factory and field jobs. Impressed by this work, President Wilson supported passage of the 19th Amendment (1920), which provided federally funded tuition in maternal and infant care. Forging a war economy
Herbert C. Hoover led the Food Administration. Unlike Europe, Hoover did not want to use ration cards to save food for export. Instead, he started wheatless Wednesdays and meatless Tuesdays. Like the other war administrators, this was voluntary. Congress restricted the use of food for the manufacture of alcoholic beverages. This helped to accelerate the
transition to In 1919, the 18th Amendment was adopted, which prohibits all alcoholic beverages. Making Plowboys into doughboys Although President Wilson initially opposed a draft, he realized that a draft was necessary to raise the great army that would be sent to France. Congress passed the bill in 1917. It required the registration of all men between the
age of 18 and 45, and it did not allow a man to buy his exemption from the draft. For the first time, women were allowed into the armed forces. The fighting in France-Late in 1917 overthrew the Bolshevik Revolution (Communist) of Russia's Tsarist 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 U.S. troops reached France. They were used as replacements in the Allies. American troops were also sent to Belgium, Italy and Russia.
America was sent to Russia because they hoped to prevent Russian ammunition from falling into the hands of the Germany from taking Paris
and France, 30 000 US troops were sent to the French front lines. This was the first significant involvement of American troops in a European war. In July 1918, the German expansion was halted and Foch made a counteroffensive in the second Battle of Marne. This commitment marked the beginning of a German withdrawal. The Americans, dissatisfied with
simply strengthening the French and British, demanded a separate army; General John J. Pershing got a front of 85 miles. Pershing's army undertook the Meuse-Argonne offensive from September 26 to November 11, 1918. One goal was to cut the German railway lines that feed the Western Front. Inadequate training left 10% of Americans involved in the
battle injured or killed. When German supplies took and when their allies began to abandon them, the defeat was in sight for Germany had fled to Holland. America's main contribution to victory had been food, ammunition, credit, oil and manpower. The
Americans fought only 2 major battles, at St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne. The prospect of endless U.S. troops, rather than America's actual military performance, eventually demoralized the Germans. Wilson Steps Down from Olympus President Wilson had received a lot of support worldwide because he was seen as the moral leader of the In the run-up to
the November 1918 congressional elections, Wilson asked the public to re-elect a Democratic majority in Congress. He believed that it would help him negotiate and adopt a treaty. This antagonized large sections of the public, and voters instead elected a Republican majority to Congress. Wilson's decision to personally go to Paris to negotiate the agreement
infuriated Republicans because no president had ever traveled to Europe. An idealist in the midst of the imperialist Paris Conference) was joined by Prime Minister Vittorio Orlando of Italy, Prime Minister David Lloyd George of Britain, and Prime
Minister Georges Clemenceau of France. Wilson's ultimate goal was the creation of the League of Nations. It would include an assembly with seats for all nations and a council to be controlled by the great powers. Wilson imagined it as a way to prevent future world wars. In February 1919, the big four agreed to include the formation of the League in the
Treaty. Hammering out the treaty Some Republicans in America hated the League of Nations and refused to approve the treaty. These difficulties helped Wilson's allied opponents in Paris because they gained a stronger negotiating position; Wilson would have to beg them for treaty changes that would protect the Monroe doctrine and other American
interests. France gave up claims for the Saar Valley (part of Germany); it would remain separately from France for 15 years and then a popular vote would defend France if Germany invaded again. Italy demanded Fiume, a valuable port inhabited by
both Italians and Yugoslavs. Wilson wanted it to go to the Yugoslavs, but this was opposed by the Italians. In the end, ownership of the site was not established. Japan threatened to go out, Wilson accepted a compromise in which
Japan held Germany's economic holdings in Shandong and promised to return the peninsula to China at a later date. Peace Treaty of Versailles was forced on the Germans were outraged by the Treaty, which spoke more of revenge than reconciliation. Most of the fourteen paragraphs were
omitted from the Treaty. Wilson compromised away some of his fourteen points in an attempt to save the League of Nations. The domestic parade of prejudice Critics of the League of Nations came from many different political groups in America. Wilson's Tour and Collapse (1919) Republicans in Congress had no real hope of defeating they hoped to
republicanise it so that it could claim political credit for the changes. In an effort to speed up the adoption of the Treaty in the Senate, President Wilson suffered a stroke. Defeat By Deadlock Senator Lodge, a critic of the president,
came up with fourteen reservations to the Treaty of Versailles. He wanted to give the United States more control over how it interacted with other nations and how those nations interacted with it. Wilson strongly opposed the reservations, and after the Senate rejected the treaty twice, the Treaty of Versailles was defeated. The solemn referendum of 1920
Wilson decided to relieve treaty issues in the presidential campaign of 1920; if the voters chose a democrat, then this would mean that they supported the Treaty. Republicans chose Senator Warren G. Harding as their presidential candidate in the 1920 election. Their running mate was Governor Calvin Coolidge. The Republican platform appealed to both
pro-League and anti-League sentiment in the party. The Democrats nominated pro-League Governor James. M. Cox as president and elected Franklin D. Roosevelt as vice president. Warren Harding won the election in 1920. Harding's victory led to the death of the League of Nations. The betrayal of great expectations after World War I became America's
isolationist and it did not embrace a role as a global leader. For its own safety, the United States should have used its enormous strength to shape the world. Instead, it allowed the world to drift towards another war. Page 18 Chapter 31 American Life in the Roaring Twenties 1919-1929 Seeing Red Fear of Russia swept across the country in the years
following the Communist Bolshevik Revolution of 1917. The red scare of 1919-1920 resulted in a nationwide crusade against people who were in question. In 1919-1920, some states passed criminal syndicallaws that made it illegal to advocate the use of force to
obtain social change. Traditional American ideals of freedom of expression were limited. Striking employees were seen as un-American. Some companies supported the U.S. plan, in which employees were not required to join unions. Antiredism and antiforeignism were reflected in the criminal case of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti. The two men
were convicted in 1921 of the murder of a Massachusetts paymaster and his guard. Although given a trial, the jury and the judge were prejudiced against the men because they were lectrified in 1927. Hooded Hoodlums of the KKK Ku
Klux Klan (Knights of the Invisible Empire) grew in the early out of the growing intolerance and prejudice of the American public. It was most popular in the Midwest and south. The clan was anti-foreign, anti-gambling, anti-dultery, and anti-
contraception. It was pro-Anglo-Saxon, pro-Native American, and pro-Protestant. It fell apart in the late 1920s after it was discovered that the Klan official was embezzlement money. Stemming foreign blood isolationist Americans in the 1920s after it was discovered that the Klan official was embezzlement money. Stemming foreign blood isolationist Americans in the 1920s after it was discovered that the Klan official was embezzlement money. Stemming foreign blood isolationist Americans in the 1920s after it was discovered that the Klan official was embezzlement money. Stemming foreign blood isolationist Americans in the 1920s after it was discovered that the Klan official was embezzlement money.
immigrants who could come to America each year; it was established to 3% of the people of their nationality who had lived in the United States in 1910. The Immigration Act of 1924 replaced the Quota Act of 1921, cutting quotas for foreigners from 3% to 2%. Japanese were forbidden to come to America. Canadians and Hispanics were exempt from the law
because their proximity made it easy to attract them when they were needed and it was easy to send them home when they were not needed. The guota system significantly reduced immigration to the United States. Prohibition Experiment The 18th Amendment, adopted in 1919, banned
alcohol. It was enforced by the Volstead Act. 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 associated with crime and corruption. Prohibitionists were naïve to believe that the law could be enforced; the federal government had a weak track record of
enforcing laws that controlled personal lives. The ban increased bank savings and reduced absenteeism in industry. Gangsterism's golden age Violent wars broke out in the big cities between rival gangs, who sought control of the illegal liquor
market. In Chicago, Scarface Al Capone, a murderous liquor distributor, began 6 years of gang warfare that generated millions of dollars. Capone was eventually convicted of tax evasion and sentenced to 11 years in prison. Gangsters began to move into other profitable and illegal activities: prostitution, gambling, drugs, and kidnapping for ransom. After the
son of Charles A. Lindbergh was kidnapped for ransom and then murdered, Congress passed the Lindbergh Act in 1932, making interstate abduction under certain circumstances a death penalty offense. Monkey Business in Tennessee In the 1920s, states began to put a greater focus on education. Professor John Dewey presented the principles of learning
by making that formed foundation of so-called progressive education. He believed that education for life should be a primary goal for the teaching of Darwinism evolution was to destroy faith in God and the Bible, while contributing to the
moral collapse of youth. In 1925, John T. Scopes of Tennessee was indicted for teaching evolution. At the Monkey Trial, Scopes was found guilty and fined $100. The mass consumption economy of World War I and Finance Minister
Andrew Mellon's tax policy brought prosperity to the mid-1920s. Bruce Barton founded advertising. Sport became a major company in the consumer economy in the economy became increasingly vulnerable to disruptions in the
credit structure. Putting America on the Rubber Tires Auto Industry started an industrial revolution in the 1920s. It created a new industrial system based on assembly line methods and mass production techniques. Detroit became the world's car capital. Henry Ford, father of the moving assembly line (Fordism), created model T. In 1930, more than 20
million Model Ts were operated in the country. The advent of the gasoline age of the auto industry exploded, creating millions of jobs and related aid industries. America's standard of living rose. Oil activity grew, while the rail industry was hit hard by the competition of cars. The car freed women from their dependence on men, and it allowed suburbs to
spread out. It was responsible for millions of deaths, but it brought more comfort, pleasure and excitement into people's lives. Humans Developing wing Gasoline engines led to the invention of airplanes. On December 17, 1903, Orville and Wilbur Wright made their first flight, lasting 12 seconds and 120 meters. After the success of aircraft during World War I,
private companies began to operate passenger airlines with air mail contracts. Charles A. Lindberg became the first man to fly solo across the Atlantic in 1927. His flight gave energy to the new aerospace industry. Radio Revolution Guglielmo Marconi invented wireless telegraphy (the telegraphy) in the 1890s. In the 1920s, the first voice-carrying radio
broadcasts were broadcast. Cars pulled Americans away from home, but the radio brought them back. The radio made significant educational and cultural contributions. Hollywood's Filmland Fantasies Film, which had been partly developed by Thomas A. Edison, began in the 1890s. The true birth of film came in 1903 with release The First Story Sequence:
The Great Train Robbery. Hollywood became the film capital of the world. Film was widely used during World War I as anti-German propaganda. The spread of film led to increased assimilation of immigrants. The dynamic decade By the 1920s, most Americans had moved from rural areas to urban (urban) areas. Margaret Sanger led a birth control
movement. Alice Paul formed the National Women's Party in 1923 to campaign for an equal change of law to the Constitution. The fundamentalists lost ground to the modernists who believed that God was a good guy and the universe was a friendly place. Sex appeal in America grew in the 1920s. Flappers: young women who expressed their disdain for
traditional women's behavior by wearing short skirts, drinking, driving cars and smoking. Dr. Sigmund Freud argued that sexual oppression was responsible for a variety of emotional problems. Jazz flourished in the 1920s. Racial pride grew in northern black communities. Marcus Garvey founded the United Negro Improvement Association (UNIA) to promote
black resettlement in Africa. In the United States, UNIA also sponsored stores and other companies to keep black dollars in black pockets. Cultural liberation In the decade after World War I, a new generation of writers emerged. They gave American literature new life, imaginativeness and artistic quality. Modernism: philosophical movement in 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 hardest hit by the war. He responded to
propaganda and the inflated appeal to patriotism. He wrote about disillusioned, spiritually numbing American expats in Europe in The Sun Also Rises (1920). 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 for the average citizen. The federal government did little to deal with the national debt after World War I. In 1921, the Republican Congress created the Bureau of the Budget to help the president
present an annual budget to Congress. It was designed to prevent randomly extravagant appropriation. Finance Minister Andrew Mellon's belief was that taxes forced the rich to invest in tax-exempt securities rather than in factories; this evil business. Mellon helped create a series of tax cuts from 1921-1926 to help rich people. Congress eliminated gift tax,
lowered the taxes, surtax, income tax, and property taxes. Mellon's policies shifted the tax burden from the rich to middle income groups. Mellon reduced the national debt by $10 billion. Page 19 Chapter 32 Politics of Boom and Bust 1920-1932 The Republican Old Guard Returns Warren G. Harding was inaugurated in 1921. He couldn't detect corruption in
his own staff. He was a very soft guy in that he hated saying no, hurting people's feelings. Charles Evans Hughes was foreign minister. Harding's brightest and most capable officials (above) were compensated by two of the
worst: Senator Albert B. Fall, an anti-conservationist who was secretary of the interior, and Harry M. Daugherty, a crook who was attorney general. GOP Reaction to Throttle Industrialists wanted the government to stop legislating corporations and to actually help companies make profits. In the early years of the 1920s, the Supreme Court struck down
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 the 19th Amendment made women men's legal equals. Companies under President Harding could expand without the concern of antitrust laws. The Interstate Commerce Commission was led by
men who were sympathetic to the heads of the railroads. The aftermath of the war industrialists convinced the government to drop control over that it had installed on the economy during World War I. The Esch-Cummins Transportation Act of 1920 returned the railways to private administration. It promised the Interstate Commerce Commission to ensure
their profitability. The Merchant Marine Act of 1920 authorized the government to sell its wartime fleet of 1500 ships at extremely low prices. La Follette Seaman's Act of 1915 improved the working conditions of sailors, but it hurt financially the U.S. shipping industry because they now had difficulty competing with foreigners, who did not treat their crews very
well. Labor struggled without friendly government support; there were a lot of strikes and pay cuts. In 1921, Congress created the Veterans Bureau to run hospitals and provide vocational rehabilitation for the disabled. The American Legion was created in 1919 by Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, Jr. It was a support/social group for veterans. The Legion
convinced Congress in 1924 to pass the Adjusted Compensation Act, which gave each former soldier a sum of money, depending on their years in office. America seeks benefits without burdens Since the Treaty of Versailles was rejected, the United States had technically been at war with Germany, Austria and Hungary for 3 years after the armistice
Congress a joint resolution in July 1921 that officially declared the war over. Isolationism was prominent in Washington. President Harding hated the League of Nations and initially refused to support the league's health program. Secretary Hughes secured the rights of US oil companies to share oil land in the Middle East with the UK. Several world powers
met at the Washington Disarmament Conference 1921-1922 to discuss the disarmament of their respective fleets. Minister Hughes led the US delegation. The five-power naval treaty of 1922 limited the construction of certain types of large naval ships, and the applied relationship 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 the British and Americans would refrain from consolidating their Far East possessions, including the Philippines. The Japanese were not subjected to such restrictions in their possessions. A four-power treaty 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, Americans called for outlaws of war. Calvin Coolidge's Foreign Minister Frank. B. whereas Kellogg signed with the French Foreign Minister in 1928 the Kellogg-Briand Pact; Known as the Paris Pact, it was ratified by 62 nations. It tried to ban war,
but it had one big exception: defensive wars were still allowed. Hiking the tariff higher Because businessmen don't want Europe flooding U.S. markets with cheap goods after the war, Congress passed the Fordney-McCumber Tariff Act of 1922, raising the tariff from 27% to 35%. Presidents Harding and Coolidge were much more likely to raise tariffs than to
reduce them; this presented a problem: Europe needed to sell goods to the US in order to get money to repay its war debts. Europeans responded by also increasing $200 million from the government, mainly related to the construction of
veterans hospitals. In the Teapot Dome scandal (1921), the Interior Secretary, Albert B. Fall, persuaded the Navy secretary to transfer valuable oil-laden land to oilmen Harry F. Sinclair and Edward L. Doheny. Justice Minister Daugherty was
charged with illegally selling pardon and liquor permits. President Harding died in San Francisco on August 2, 1923, of pneumonia and thrombosis. Silent Cal Coolidge Vice President Harding died in San Francisco on August 2, 1923, of pneumonia and thrombosis. Silent Cal Coolidge Vice President Harding died in San Francisco on August 2, 1923, of pneumonia and thrombosis. Silent Cal Coolidge Vice President Harding died in San Francisco on August 2, 1923, of pneumonia and thrombosis.
Harding had created. Frustrated farmers After the end of World War I, farms struggled because the federal government stopped guaranteeing high prices and other nations began growing more crops. Machines also allowed farmers to grow more crops, but this created surpluses in crops, which reduced prices. The Capper-Volstead Act exempted farmers'
marketing cooperatives from prosecution against trusts. The McNary-Haugen Bill tried to keep farm prices high by allowing the government to buy surpluses in crops and sell them overseas. President Coolidge vetoed the bill because the bill would have cost the state money. Before the 1924 Election, the Democratic Party was divided into many different
factions. They eventually chose John W. Davis to compete against Calvin Coolidge (Republican) and La Follette (Progressive) for the presidency. Senator La Follette of Wisconsin led the new liberal progressive party. He was approved by the American Federation of Labor and by farmers. The progressives demanded state ownership of railroads and relief
for farmers, opposed monopolies and antilabor injunctions, and supported a constitutional amendment to limit the Supreme Court's power to annul laws passed by Congress. Calvin Coolidge won the election in 1924. Foreign policy flounderings isolationism continued during Coolidge's second term. Exceptions to this were in the Caribbean and Central
America, where the Americans participated in some armed conflicts in Haiti and Nicaragua. In 1926, the Mexican government declared control over its oil resources. Despite U.S. oil companies' support for war, Coolidge solved the situation diplomatically. After World War I, America became a creditor to the world, lending money to various countries. The
United States demanded to be repaid for the $10 billion it had lent to the Allies during World War I. The Allies protested the debt, pointing out that they had lost many troops and that America should only write off the loans as war costs. Us post-war tariffs also made it difficult for European allies to make money to pay their debts. Unraveling Debt Knot's US
recovery claims from France and the UK caused these countries to claim war reparations from Germany. The Allies hoped to pay their American debts with the money received from Germany. Negotiated by Charles Dawes, the Dawes Plan of 1924 addressed the debt repayment issue. It set up German damages and allowed for Americans to make private
loans to Germany. The Germans used these loans to pay the damages, which the Allies used to pay the war debts to the Americans. A slowdown in the global economy disrupted the flow of money, and because of this, the United States their war repayments from Europe. The triumph of Herbert Hoover, 1928 When Calvin Coolidge did not not decided not
Ran for re-election in 1928, republicans elected Herbert Hoover. Hoover supported isolationism, individualism, free enterprise and small governments. He was a good leader. Other strengths were his integrity, humanism, passion for gathering facts, efficiency, talents for administration and ability to inspire loyalty in close associates. The Democratic nominee
was Alfred E. Smith. He was Catholic in an overwhelmingly Protestant country. For the first time, the radio was widely used in election campaigns. It helped most Hoover's campaigns. It helped most Hoover won the election in 1928 in a landslide,
becoming the first Republican candidate in 52 years (with the exception of Harding's Tennessee victory), to win a state that had departed. President Hoover's First Moves The disorganized wage earners and disorganized farmers by
setting up the Federal Farm Board. The board bought agricultural surpluses in the hope of stabilising agricultural prices. The board created Grain Stabilization Corporation and Cotton Stabilization Corporation, which also purchased surpluses. The board created Grain Stabilization Corporation, which exceeds the board's budget. The Hawley-
Smoot tariff of 1930 was intended to be a mild tariff, but Congress tacked on several changes, turning it into a bill to lift the tariff deepened the depression that had already begun in America and other nations, and it increased international financial chaos. The Great Crash Ends
the Golden Twenties Stock Market Crashed in October 1929. It was triggered in part by the British, who raised their interest rates in an attempt to bring back capital attracted overseas by Us investment. The British needed money, and they could not trade with the United States because of the high tariffs. On Black Tuesday on October 29, 1929, millions of
shares were sold in panic. By the end of 1929, two months after the first crash, shareholders had lost $40 billion. As a result of the crash, millions lost their jobs and thousands of banks closed. The United States was the hardest industrialized nation affected. The crash led to the Great Depression. Hooked on horn of plenty One of the main causes of the
Great Depression was overproduction of farms and factories. The nation's ability to produce goods had exceeded its ability to consume or pay for them. All the money was invested in factories and other production agencies; not enough money went to wages. Overexpansion of credits also depression. The Great Depression exacerbated the economic state
of Europe, which had not yet fully recovered from the First World War. In the 1930s, a drought burned the Mississippi Valley, causing thousands of farms to be sold. Hoovervilles: a nickname for tin-and-paper shanty towns. Rugged Individuals At the beginning of the Great Depression, President Hoover believed that industry and
independence had made America great and that government should not play any role in the welfare of the people. However, he soon realized that the welfare of the people in a nationwide disaster was a direct concern of the government. Hoover developed a plan in which the government would help railroads, banks and rural credit companies in the hope that
if financial health was restored at the top of the economic pyramid, then unemployment would ease as prosperity trickled down. Hoover Battles the Great Depression President Hoover convinced Congress to set aside $22.5 billion for
useful public works. (ex: Hoover Dam) Hoover opposed any project he saw as socialist. Ex: He vetoed the Muscle Shoals Bill, which was designed to dust the Tennessee River and sell state-produced electricity in competition with citizens of private companies. In 1932, Congress created the Reconstruction Finance Corporation (RFC), which lent money to
insurance companies, banks, agricultural organizations, railways and state and local governments. Congress passed the Norris-La Guardia Anti-Injunction Act of 1932, which banned anti-union contracts and prevented federal courts from stopping strikes, boycotts and peaceful strikes. Routing the Bonus Army of The Washington Veterans of WWI was hit
hard by the Great Depression. Bonus Expeditionary Force (BEF) converged on the Capitol in the summer of 1932. They demanded that Congress fully pay the deferred bonus that Congress had passed in 1924 (the payment was supposed to be paid in 1945). After the BEF refused to leave the Capitol, President Hoover sent the army to evacuate the group.
The ensuing riots and incidents gave Hoover further public disdain. Japanese militarists attack China In September 1931, Japanese imperialists, seeing that the West was bogged down in the Great Depression, invaded the Chinese province of Manchuria. Although a direct violation of the League of Nations, the league was unable to do anything because it
lacked U.S. support. In 1932, Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson decided to attack the Japanese only diplomatically. He issued the doctrine and moved into Shanghai in 1932. Violence without the intervention of the Nations. Hoover
Pioneers the good neighbor policy of President Hoover tried to improve relations with Latin America. He withdrew U.S. troops from Haiti and Nicaragua. Hoover's actions provided the basis for future President Roosevelt's Good Neighbor policy. Page 20 Chapter 33 The Great Depression and the New Deal 1933-1939 Republicans nominated Herbert Hoover
to run for president in the 1932 election. Democrats chose Franklin Delano Roosevelt (FDR). He had been born to a wealthy New York family and served as governor of New York family and served as gove
very good public speaker. In the 1932 election, democrats demanded a balanced budget and social and economic reforms. Presidential hopefuls in 1932 During the election, democrats demanded a balanced budget and social and economic reforms. Presidential hopefuls in 1932 During the election, democrats demanded a balanced budget and social and economic reforms.
the country (Great Depression). Herbert Hoover thought the worst of the depression was over. Hoover reaffirmed his belief in American free enterprise and individualism. Hoover's humiliation in 1932 Franklin Roosevelt won the elections, blacks
became an important part of the Democratic Party, especially in the cities of the north. FDR and Three R's: Relief, Recovery, Reform On March 6-10, President Roosevelt declared a national banking holiday as a prelude to opening banks on a healthier basis. The Centennial Congress/Emergency Congress (March 9-June 16, 1933) passed a series of laws to
help improve the state of the country. This Congress also passed some of FDR's New Deal programs, which focused on: relief, recovery, and long-term goals were permanent recovery, and long-term goals were relief and immediate recovery, and long-term goals were permanent 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 this authority were declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. Congress gave President. New Deal legislation embraced progressive ideas like
unemployment insurance, retirement insurance, retirement insurance, minimum wage regulations, conservation and development of natural resources, and restrictions on child labor. Roosevelt manages the Money Congress passed the Emergency and to reopen
Banks. President Roosevelt gave fireside chats over the radio where he calmed public confidence in banks. Congress created the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) with the Glass-Steagall Banking Reform Act. The FDIC insured individual bank deposits up to $5,000. This ended the nation's epidemic of banking failures. President Roosevelt
removed the nation from the gold standard by allowing the treasury to buy gold from citizens. From now on, only transactions in paper money were accepted. One of FDR's objectives was to create modest inflation. This would relieve debtors and stimulate new production. Inflation was achieved by buying gold at increasing prices over time. This policy
increased the amount of dollars in circulation. Creating jobs for unemployed FDR created jobs with federal money to boost the economy. Their work included reforestation, firefighting, flood control, and swamp drainage. The Federal Emergency Relief Act was
Congress' first major effort to address the massive unemployment rate. It created the Federal Emergency Relief Administration (CWA), a branch of FERA, was designed to provide temporary jobs during the winter emergency. Thousands
of unemployed were employed on leaf raking and other manual labor jobs. Relief was given to farmers with the Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA), making millions of dollars available to help farmers meet their mortgages. The Home Owners' Loan Corporation (HOLC) helped many households who had difficulty paying their loans. One day for every
demagogue despite New Deal efforts, unemployment continued to plague the nation. Opponents of FDR's policies included Father Charles Coughlin's, who preached the anti-New Deal speech over the radio. Senator Huey P. Long publicly disclosed his Share Our Wealth program where every family in the United States would receive $5,000. Dr. Francis E.
Townsend attracted millions of retirees with his plan that every citizen over the age of 60 would receive $200 per month. Congress passed the Works Progress Administration (WPA) in 1935, with the goal of providing employment for useful projects (i.e. construction of buildings, roads, etc.). Taxpayers criticized the agency for paying people to do worthless
jobs like painting murals. New visibility for women women began breaking gender barriers by holding positions in the federal government, including the president's cabinet. Ruth Benedict: made progress in the field of anthropology Pearl Bock: wrote about Chinese peasant society; won the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1938. Helping Industry and Labor A
Cornerstone New Deal Agency Was the National Recovery Administration It was designed to bring industries together to create a set of fair business practices (fair for business example was set; workers were given the right to organise themselves. The NRA was
declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court in 1935 (Schechter vs. USA), because the NRA gave legislative powers to the president, and it allowed Congress to control individual companies, not just interstate commerce. The Public Works and Construction Administration (PWA) was designed to provide long-term recovery. Led by Harold L. Ickes, the
agency spent over $4 billion on thousands of projects, including public buildings, highways and dams. Congress repealed the ban with the 21st Amendment in late 1933 to increase federal revenue and provide employment, paying farmers not to Farm The Agricultural Adjustment Administration (AAA) tried to reduce crop surpluses, which led to lower crop
prices. AAA set standard prices for parity prices for parity prices for basic goods. The agency also paid farmers not to farm (to reduce their crop yields). The Supreme Court ruled the AAA unconstitutional in 1936, stating that its tax program was illegal. In a second attempt to make farm farmers smaller, Congress passed the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act of
1936. Under the guise of conservation, it reduced crop acreage by paying farmers to plant soil-preserving crops. The second Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 continued the conservation premiums; if farmers complied with area restrictions on specific commodities, they would be eligible for payments. Dust Bowls and Black Blizzards Late in 1933, the Dust
Bowl beat many states in the trans-Mississippi Great Plains. It was caused by drought, wind and over-farming of the land. The Frazier-Lemke Farm Bankruptcy Act, passed in 1934, suspended mortgage foreclosures on farmless farmers to
better land. The Indian Reorganization Act of 1934 encouraged Native American tribes to establish self-government and to preserve their indigenous crafts and Big Business to protect the public from investment fraud, Congress passed
the Truth in Securities Act (Federal Securities Act (Federal Securities Act). It required people selling investments to inform their investment to inform their investment. The Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) was created in 1934. It provided oversight of the stock market. TVA Harnesse's Tennessee New Dealers accused the electric power industry of charging the
public too much money for electricity. In 1933, the Hundred Days Congress created the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA). It was designed to dams ponds tennessee river. In addition to providing employment and long-term recovery, these projects would provide the government with information on exactly how much money was needed to produce and
distribute electricity. This would be a measure that the government could use to assess the prices charged by private companies. TVA transformed a poverty-staked area into one of the most prosperous regions in the United States. Conservatives saw the New Deal programs as socialist, and they helped limit the TVA style of management to the Tennessee
Valley. The Housing and Social Security Federal Housing Administration (FHA), adopted in 1934, sought to improve the home-building industry. It provided small loans to homeowners in order to improve their homes and buy new ones. The United States Housing Authority (USHA) was adopted in 1937. It was designed to lend money to states or communities
for affordable housing development. The Social Security Act from 1935 provided federal-state unemployment insurance. To provide security was inspired by the example of some of the more industrialised nations in Europe. The purpose of
Social Security was to provide support to urbanized Americans who could not support themselves with a farm. In the past, Americans were able to make a living by growing food on their farm. Now they relied solely on money from their job. If they lost their job, they couldn't eat. Republicans opposed Social Security. A New Deal Labor Congress passed the
National Labor Relations Act of 1935 (Wagner Act) to help unions. This law created a powerful National Labor Relations Board for administrative purposes and it restored the right to work to engage in self-organization and to negotiate collectively through representatives of its own choice. Unskilled workers began organizing under the leadership of John L.
Lewis, head of the United Mine Workers. He formed the Committee for Industrial Organization (CIO) in 1935. The CIO led a series of strikes, including the sit-down strike at General Motors' auto plant in 1936. Congress passed the Fair Labor Standards Act (Wages and Hours Bill) in 1938. Industries involved in intergovernmental trade would set minimum
wages and maximum hourly levels. Work by children under the age of 16 was prohibited. In 1938, the CIO joined the AF of L and the name committee for industrial organization was changed to Congress of Industrial Organizations. The CIO was led by John Lewis. In 1940, the CIO required about 4 million members. Landon Challenges the Champ
Republicans chose Alfred M. Landon to run against President Roosevelt in the 1936 election. Republicans denounced the New Deal for its radicalism, experimentation, confusion and Waste. Democrats had significant support from the millions of people who had benefited from the New Deal programs. President Roosevelt was re-elected president in a
lopsided victory. FDR won mainly because he had appealed to the forgotten man (south, black, urbanites, the poor). Nine old men on the bench ratified in 1933, the 20th amendment shortened the period from election to inauguration by 6 weeks. Roosevelt saw his re-election as a mandate to pursue New Deal reforms. The Supreme Court was dominated by
older ultraconservatives who tried to stop many of the socialist New Deal programs. With continous Democrat victories in Congress and the presidency, Roosevelt felt that the American people wanted the New Deal. He argued that the Supreme Court must be in line with public opinion. In 1937, Roosevelt proposed legislation that would allow him to add
liberal judges to the court: a new justice would be added for every member over the age of 70 who would not retire. The plan received a lot of negative feedback. The plan was called the court's packaging plan. The Court to the system of checks and
balances. Possibly because of public pressure, the Supreme Court began to support New Deal legislation. This included Judge Owen J. Roberts, who was previously regarded as a conservative. A series of deaths and waivers of justice allowed Roosevelt to appoint 9 justices to the court. The Supreme Court controversy in 1937 cost FDR a lot of political
capital. Because of this, few New Deal reforms were adopted after 1937. The Twilight of the New Deal In Roosevelt's first term, from 1933-1937, unemployment still ran high and recovery had been slow. In 1937, the economy took another downturn. This was caused by a reduction in expenditure. Consumption decreased because social security tax was
reduced in payrolls. The Roosevelt administration is also cutting spending in an effort to keep a balanced budget. (The New Deal had run deficits for years, but all of them had been slightly small and none were intended.) The decline led FDR to adopt the recommendations of british economist John Maynard Keynes. Keynesianism Economics: government
money is used to prime the pump of the economy and encourage consumption; this policy deliberately creates a budget deficit. Congress passed the Hatch Act of 1939. It prevented federal administration officials from active political purposes as well as the collection of campaign
contributions from people receiving relief payments. New Deal or Raw Deal? Opponents of new deal charged the president for spending too much money on his programs, significantly increasing From 1932 to 1939, the national debt increased from $19 trillion. The federal government became much more powerful under FDR. The New Deal did
not end the Depression; it only provided temporary relief to the citizens. Many economists eventually argued that not enough deficit spending was used. Despite the efforts of the New Deal programs, production remains faster than spending was used. Despite the efforts of the New Deal programs, production remains faster than spending. It wasn't until The Second World War that the unemployment problem was solved. FDR's balance sheet New Deal
supporters had 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 famine by managing the economy. FDR potentially saved capitalism by eliminating some of its worst errors (e.g. poor working conditions). Had his program not been
implemented, socialism could have taken a greater hold in the nation. FDR was a Hamiltonian in that he supported big government, but he was a Jeffersonian in that he supported the forgotten man. New Deal Acronyms Acronym Definition AAA Agricultural Adjustment Administration CCC Civil Conservation Corps CWA Civil Works Administration FERA
Federal Emergency Relief Administration FHA Federal Housing Administration FSA Farm Security Administration PWA Public Works Administration REA Rural Electrification Administration SSA Social Security Administration TVA Tennessee
Valley Authority WPA Work Projects (Progress) Administration Page 21 Chapter 34 Franklin D. Roosevelt and the shadow of war 1933-1941 London Conference Summer 1933 sent 66 delegates to the global depression. They wanted to stabilize currencies and
the rates that they could be exchanged. President Roosevelt opposed the conference because he did not want any involvement in his own plans to fix the American economy. Without the support of the United States, the London Economic Conference collapsed. The collapse strengthened the global trend towards nationalism, while international cooperation
became increasingly difficult. Freedom for (from?) philippines and recognition for the Russians Continued the country's isolationist policy, President Roosevelt withdrew from Asia. Congress passed the Tydings-McDuffie Act in 1934, which gave independence to the Philippines in 1946. The nation would not have to support the Philippines if Japan attacked it.
In 1933, Roosevelt formally recognized the Soviet Union, opening up trade and promoting a friendship to counter the threat of German power in Europe and Japanese power in Asia. Becoming a good neighbor FDR started good neighbor policy, where America would not intervene or interfere Latin American countries. All marines left Haiti in 1934. America
also released some control over Cuba and Panama. When the Mexican government seized American oil properties in 1934, which was
designed to lower the tariff. This law allowed the President to reduce tariffs by one country if that country also reduced its tariffs. Foreign Minister Hull managed to negotiate pacts with 21 countries at the end of 1939. Trade agreements dramatically increased U.S. foreign trade. The law paved the way for the U.S.-led free trade international economic system
that took shape after World War II. Storm-Cellar Isolationism After the Great Depression, totalitarianism spread throughout Europe. Joseph Stalin 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 he was impulsive. In 1936, Nazi Hitler and fascist mussolini allied themselves in the Rome-Berlin axis. In 1934, Japan completed the Washington Naval Treaty and accelerated their construction of large battleships. Mussolini, seeking power and glory in Africa, attacked Ethiopia in 1935. The
Americans maintained an isolationist attitude because they believed that the seas surrounding the country would protect them. In 1934, Congress legislates the neutrality Congress tried to keep America out of war by passing
the Neutrality Act of 1935, 1936 and 1937. The acts state that when the president proclaimed the existence of a foreign war, certain restrictions would automatically take effect. In the case of countries that were involved in a war (victims or aggressors), no American could legally sail on one of their ships, sell or transport ammunition to them, or give them
loans. Since America didn't help its democratic friends, America actually helped provoke the attackers (because it didn't deter 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 leftist Republican government in Madrid. With the help of Mussolini
and Hitler, Franco overthrew the loyalist regime, which was supported by the Soviet Union. This war was a dress rehearsal for World War II because it involved many of the same countries. A small group of American volunteers (Abraham Lincoln Brigade) fought for the loyalists. The U.S. wanted to stay out of war, so changed the neutrality legislation to apply
an arms embargo against both loyalists and rebels. To appease Japan and Germany in 1937, the Japanese invaded China. President Roosevelt refused to call this invasion a war, so the neutrality legislation did not take effect. If he had called it a war, he would have cut off the ammunition sales to the Chinese. One consequence of this, however, was that the
Japanese could still buy munitions from the United States. FDR delivered his quarantine speech in 1937, in which he proposed economic embargoes against the aggressive dictators. The public opposed this, so FDR did not follow up with its plan. In 1937, Japanese planes sank an American ship, the Panay. Tokyo quickly apologized and the United States
accepted. In 1935, Hitler violated the Treaty of Versailles when he introduced compulsory military service in Germany. In 1936, he again violated the Treaty when he took over the demilitarized German Rhineland. In March 1938 Hitler invaded Austria. (Note: Austria actually voted for the occupation, fully aware that if it resisted, Germany would forcefully 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 this would prevent Hitler from taking over other countries. It didn't. In March 1939, Hitler took over all of Czechoslovakia. (See Austria note.) Hitler's belligean and American
neutrality On August 23, 1939, the Soviet Union signed a nonaggression treaty with Hitler. The Hitler-Stalin Pact allowed Germany to wage war against Poland on September 1, 1939. Britain and France, which honoured their commitments to Poland, declared war
on Germany; World War II had begun. 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. (The former neutrality law prohibited their trade.) This new act allowed European democracies to buy American war materials as
long as they transported the goods on their own ships and paid in cash. This allowed America to avoid loans, war debts, and it solved the decade-long unemployment crisis. The fall of France In the months after the fall of Poland were known as false wars
because France and Britain were not really militias involved in the war, yet. The Soviet Union took over Finland even though congress lent 30 million dollars to Finland. The fonty war took in April-May 1940 when Hitler took over Finland even though congress lent 30 million dollars to Finland. The fonty war took in April-May 1940 when Hitler took over Denmark, Norway, the Netherlands and France fell in June 1940. When France surrendered, the Americans realized that England
was all that in the way of Hitler who controls the Whole of Europe. FDR and Congress are quickly out to build large air fleets and a two-ocean navy. On September 6, 1940, Congress passed a conscription law; under this action, the first draft peacetime draft was launched by the United States. At the 1940 Havana Conference, the United States agreed to
protect Latin America from German aggression (extension of the Monroe Doctrine). Refugees from the Holocaust On November 9, 1938, mobs of German Jews (Kristallnact, night of broken glass). After these attacks, thousands of Jews were sent to concentration camps. FDR created the War Refugee Board after learning about the Nazi
genocide. It was created to help victims of the Nazis and other axis powers. By the time of the war, more than 6 million Jews had been murdered in the Holocaust. Strengthening Britain, radio broadcasts brought the drama from
London air raids directly into America's home. Sympathy for Britain grew, but it was not yet enough to push the United States to war. The most powerful group of those who supported support for Britain was the Committee, arguing that America should concentrate on
what strength it had to defend its own shores. On September 2, 1940, President Roosevelt transferred 50 destroyers from World War I to Britain. In return, the UK gave the United States 8 valuable defensive bases in the Western Hemisphere. This transfer of warships was a flagrant violation of U.S. neutrality obligations. The shaking of the two-term tradition
the republicans chose Wendell L. Willkie to run in the election of 1940. Republicans condemned FDR's alleged dictatorship and they opposed the New Deal's inefficiency. Roosevelt decided to run for a 3rd term, arguing that in a time of war, the country needed his experience. At this point, a 2-term presidential boundary only existed in tradition. FDR won the
1940 election; voters generally felt that if the war came, the experience of FDR was needed. A Landmark Lend-Lease law fearing the collapse of Britain, Congress passed the Lend-Lease Bill in 1941, under the pretext of defending America. It allowed America to rent weapons to the democracies of the world who needed them. (Europeans did not have the
money to buy weapons, cash was required by the Neutrality Act of 1939.) When the weapons would be destroyed and could not be returned after the war. It was pitched as a program that would allow democracies to win the war
and keep it out of America. The bill marked the all pretenses of neutrality. Neutrality. Neutrality. Saw the Lend-Lease Bill as an unofficial declaration of war. Until then, Germany had avoided attacking American ships, but on May 21, 1941, Robin Moor, an unarmed American merchant, was destroyed by a German submarine in the South Atlantic, outside the war zone.
Mapping a new world before the attack on Pearl Harbor, 2 events marked the course of World War II: the fall of France in June 1941, Hitler attacked the Soviet Union. He hoped to take oil and other resources into the Soviet Union and then
concentrate on Britain. President Roosevelt sent military supplies to the USSR. In August 1941, Roosevelt and British Prime Minister Winston Churchill met and came up with the eight-point Atlantic Charter at the Atlantic Conference. It discussed the goals of the war. Among other things, it promised that there would be no territorial changes contrary to the
wishes of the inhabitants; it affirmed the right of a people to select their own form of government; and that explained for disarmament of the aggressors. U.S. Destroyers and Hitler's U-boats Clash As Germany held declining arms shipments, FDR decided to have U.S. warships escort deliveries to Britain (July 1941). After a series of American boats were
sunk by German submarines, Congress voted in November 1941 to repeal the Neutrality Act of 1939. This allowed merchant ships to be legally armed and enter combat zones with ammunition for the UK. Surprise Assault at Pearl Harbor Since September 1940, Japan had been allywith Germany. Japan's war effort depended on trade with America. In late
1940, however, Washington imposed the first of its trade embargoes on Japan. The United States offered to lift the embargo if Japan ended its war with China. 
America's battleships were significantly damaged, but its 3 Pacific-fleet aircraft carriers were out of port. On December 8, the United States by declaring war on them. America's Transformation from Spectators to Belligevian Pearl
Harbor united Americans in their desire to go to war. Before the attack, however, most Americans only supported policies that could lead to war. They did not want Britain to fall to Germany, and they wanted to stop Japan from expanding. Page 22 Chapter 35 America in World War II 1941-1945 For the bombing at Pearl Harbor, the U.S. had agreed to the
ABC-1 agreement with the British. It stated that if the U.S. entered the war, then it focuses its attempt first on Germany. After Germany is defeated, defeated, defeated, than World War II. It had to feed, dress and transport its forces all over the
world. The shock of war National unity during World War II, there was almost no government witch hunt by minority groups during World War II. The exception to this was when 110,000 Japanese-Americans on the Pacific coast were forced into concentration camps.
This was authorised by Executive Order No 9066. Washington feared that they could act as saboteurs for Japan in the event of invasion. The Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of the Korematsu v. United States concentration camps (1944). The conservative Congress canceled many of the New Deal programs. President Roosevelt declared in 1943
that the New Deal reform was over. Building the war machine The Great Depression ended completely with the intoxication of military orders. Under the War Production Board (WPB), which oversaw U.S. war production of unnecessary items,
such as passenger cars. The government imposed a national speed limit and gasoline rationing after U.S. supply of natural rubber from British Malaysia and the Dutch East Indies was broken. A shortage of consumer goods led to strong inflation in 1942. The Office of Price Administration (OPA) eventually brought down prices and dampened inflation. The
War Labor Board (WLB) introduced caps on wage increases. Dissatisfied with the salary cap, some unions called their members to go on strike. In June 1943, Congress passed the Smith-Connally Anti-Strike Act. It authorized the federal government to operate industries under kind, like coal mines and railways. Manpower and Womanpower Even with some
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industrial and agricultural workers being exempt from the proposal, the proposal, the proposal left the country's farms and factories short of staff. In 1942, thousands of Mexican agricultural workers, called braceros, were brought to America to harvest the farms of the West. The armed forces recruited nearly 216,000 women during World War II. Most famous were WAACs

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(Army), WAVES (Navy), and SPARs (Coast Guard). Although millions of women took jobs in factories, most women continued in their traditional household roles. Wartime migrations The war 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 calls for equal
opportunities for blacks, Roosevelt created the Fair Employment Practices Commission (FEPC) to monitor compliance with his executive order that prohibited discrimination in the defense industry. During World War II, FDR gave the South disproportionate share of defence contracts to help it more economically developed. In 1944, the invention of the
mechanical cotton picker Cotton South's need for cheap labor disappeared. As a result, millions of blacks moved north. Thousands of Indians served in the armed forces. Comanches in Europe and Navajos in the Pacific made valuable contributions as code-talkers, sending radio messages in their native languages (incomprehensible to the Axis powers).
Keeping Home Front America wasn't as badly affected by the war as the rest of the world. The war greatly helped the U.S. economy, and by the end of the war, the nation's GDP and citizens during World War II, and this set
the stage for the future role of the government. The national debt rose from $49 billion to $259 billion from 1941-1945. Most of the war costs were borrowed. The Rising Sun in the Pacific Ocean at the same time as the attack on Pearl Harbor, the Japanese launched attacks on various Far East 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 the invading Japanese force for 5 months. The American troops eventually surrendered on April 9, 1942. They were treated with vicious cruelty in the 80-mile Bataan Death March to prisoner-of-war camps. The island fortress of Corregidor held out until it surrendered
on May 6, 1942, giving the Japanese complete control over the Philippines. Japan's high tide at Midway in May 1942, a decisive naval battle was fought in the Coral Sea between an American aircraft carrier force, with Australian support, and a Japanese aircraft carrier force. Although it suffered losses, the U.S. halted the Japanese promotion. This was the
first battle in which all the fighting was done by aircraft carrier-based aircraft. On June 3-6, 1942, a naval battle was fought near Midway, they could immediately launch attacks on Pearl Harbor. Admiral Chester W. Nimitz directed a smaller carrier force, under Admiral Raymond A. Spruance, against the powerful invading
Japanese fleet. The Japanese retreated after losing 4 carriers. Midway was a turning point in the Pacific War. Combined with the Battle of the Coral Sea, the American success of midway stopped the Japanese. American success of midway stopped the Japanese. American success of midway was a turning point in the Pacific War. Combined with the Battle of the Coral Sea, the American success of midway stopped the Japanese.
protect the shipping lanes from America to Australia through the southwest Pacific. The Japanese troops evacuated Guadalcanal in February 1943. The accident ratio was more than 10:1 (Japanese soldiers were known to fight until every last was dead.
So, instead of fighting for every island, the strategy was to take nearby islands and then besiege the encircled islands. Admiral Chester Nimitz successfully coordinated naval, air and ground attackers in July and August 1944. From marianas,
America's new B-29 superbombers were able to conduct round-trip bombing on Japan's home islands. The Allied limping of the Atlantic was protected by Allied fleets. The introduction of air patrols and radar eventually helped the Allies win
the Battle of the Atlantic. The turning point in the land air war against Hitler came in late 1942. At the Battle of El Alamein in October 1942, the Soviets repelled Hitler's attack on Stalingrad and captured thousands of German soldiers. (This was
the turning point in the war in the Soviet Union.) A second front from North Africa to Rome Many Americans, including President Roosevelt, wanted to begin a diversionary invasion of France in 1942 or 1943. They feared that the Soviets, who could not hold out forever against Germany, could make a separate peace agreement they had in 1918 and leave
the Western allies to face Germany alone. British military planners preferred to attack Hitler through soft underbelly in the Mediterranean. The Americans eventually agreed. American General Dwight D. Eisenhower led an attack on French-held North Africa in November 1942. The invasion was the most powerful waterborne effort until that time in history.
The German-Italian army surrendered in Tunisia in May 1943. In Casablanca, President Roosevelt met Winston Churchill in January 1943. The two agreed to intensify the war in the Pacific, invade Sicily, increase pressure on Italy, and insist on unconditional surrender of the enemy. Allied forces captured Sicily in August 1943, and in September 1943 Italy
surrendered unconditionally and Mussolini was overthrown. Although Italy surrendered, the Germans continued to fight for control of Italy. Rome was taken on June 4, 1944. On May 2, 1945 (five days before Germany surrendered), thousands of Axis troops surrendered in Italy and became prisoners of war. Allied fighting in Italy diverted some Germany
troops from the Soviet and French fronts, but it delayed the Allied invasion of Normandy by several months. This gave the Soviets more time to take territory in Eastern Europe. D-Day: June 6, 1944 President Roosevelt, Winston Churchill, and Stalin met in Tehran, Iran from November 28 to December 1 to coordinate a second front. One of the most
achievements of the meeting were the agreement on broad plans, especially those for launching Soviet attacks on Germany from the east at the same time with the allied assault from the west. Because the United States gave the most allied troops for the invasion of Europe, the American general Eisenhower was given command. French Normandy was
chosen for the point of invasion because it was less heavily defended than other parts of the European coast. On D-Day, June 6, 1944, the invasion operation took place. The Allies broke through German beach defenses 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. FDR: The fourth termite in 1944 Before the 1944 election, Republicans nominated Roosevelt for the presidency and Senator Harry S. Truman for vice president. Roosevelt Down
Dewey Roosevelt won a sweeping majority of votes in electoral college and was re-elected. He won mainly because the war went well. Foreign policy was a crucial factor with many voters, who concluded that Roosevelt's experience was needed to make a future organization for world peace. The last days of Hitler On December 16, 1944, Hitler threw all his
forces against the thinly held American lines of the Ardennes Forest. His goal was to take the Belgian port of Antwerp, which was the key to the Allied front. The 10-day German push was halted by the 101st Airborne Division, led by Brig. Gen. A.C.
McAuliffe. In April 1945, General Eisenhower's troops continued into Germany and discovered until the war took place. The Soviets conquered Berlin in April 1945. Hitler committed suicide on April 30, 1945. On April 12, 1945, General Eisenhower's troops continued into Germany and discovered until the war took place. The Soviets conquered Berlin in April 1945. Hitler committed suicide on April 30, 1945. On April 12, 1945, General Eisenhower's troops continued into Germany and discovered until the war took place.
President Roosevelt died suddenly of a cerebral haemorrhage. Harry S. Truman took over the presidency. On 7 May 1945, the German Government surrendered unconditionally. May 8 was proclaimed V-E (Victory in Europe) Day. Japan Dies Hard Submarines and Bombers Inflicted Serious Damage on Japan. Allied firebombing in 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 soldiers. In the Leyte Gulf, Japan lost a series of 3 battles took place from October 23-26, 1944; this marked the end of Japan's maritime power. MacArthur then landed on the largest Philippine island of Luzon in
January 1945 and conquered Manila in March 1945. Iwo needed as an airport for damaged U.S. bombers returning from April to June 1945. The U.S. Navy suffered heavy losses from kamikaze (suicide) Japanese pilots. Atomic bombs In mid-1945,
Japan was still unwilling to surrender unconditionally. At the Potsdam Conference in July 1945, President Truman met Stalin and the British leader. They issued an ultimatum to Japan: surrender or be destroyed. America's Manhattan Project developed the atomic bomb. Germany was the original intended target of the atomic bomb as it was developed. On
July 16, 1945, the first atomic bomb was detonated as a test. With the Japanese still refusing to surrender, an atomic bomb was dropped on Hiroshima on August 8, Stalin invaded the Japanese still refused to surrender, a second atomic bomb was dropped on
Nagasaki on August 9, killing 80,000 people. The United States would have had a third atomic bomb ready on August 19, 1945. The formal end of the war
came on September 2, 1945, which was proclaimed as V-J (Victory in Japan) Day. The Allied triumphant U.S. forces suffered 1 million casualties during World War II, while the Soviet Union suffered nearly 25 million. After the war, much of the world was destroyed while America was left virtually untouched. The nation was better prepared for the war than
any other nation because it had begun preparing about a year and a half before the war officially began (for America). Page 23 Chapter 36 The Cold War begins 1945-1952 Postwar economic turmoil During the first postwar years, the economy struggled and prices of consumer goods increased as wartime price controls were removed. A series of strikes
swept across the country in 1946. In 1947, the Republican Congress passed the Taft-Hartley Act over President Truman's veto. It banned closed (all-union) companies, made unions liable for damages resulting from jurisdictional disputes among themselves, and required union leaders to take a noncommunist oath. Taft-Hartley was just one of several
obstacles that slowed the growth of organized labor in the years after World War II. The CIO's Operation Dixie, tried to unionize southern textile workers and steelworkers. It failed in 1948 because it could not overcome the fear of racial mixing. The Employment Act of 1946 created a 3-member Council of Economic Advisers to advise the President on
employment, production and purchasing power policies. Servicemen's adjustment case In 1944 (The GI Bill of Rights/GI Bill), money made available to send former World War II soldiers to school. This bill raised the level of education and stimulated the construction industry; this helped to create the economic expansion that started 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 changed the face of politics and society. It paved the way for the success of the civil rights movement; it funded new welfare programs; and it gave
the Americans the confidence to exercise international leadership during the Cold War. Most new jobs created after World War II went to women, as the service sector of the economy dramatically grew out of the old industrial and manufacturing industries. The roots of postwar prosperity of World War II boosted the U.S. economy, but large increases in
military spending helped sustain economic growth. The increased military budget helped to start high-tech industries such as aerospace, plastics and electronics. Low-cost oil from the Middle East (prices controlled by Europe & America) led America to significantly increase its energy consumption. Productivity was the key to prosperity for America.
Increased productivity was caused by improved technology and the rising level of education in the labour force. Mechanisation and fertilisers increased productivity in farms. Because of this, fewer people were needed to work on farms, and the labour force was moved away from agriculture. The smiling Sunbelt economic prosperity caused by World War II
enabled people to move around the country at a higher rate than before (population mobility). The Sunbelt is a 15-state area that stretches along the southern part of the united States from Virginia to California alone accounted for 1/5 of the nation's
population growth. It became the most populous state in 1963. People moved to the solar belt in search of jobs, better climates and lower taxes. The Sunbelt states economic prosperity was large due to the fact that this region received significantly more federal money that North. The industrial region of the Ohio Valley (Rustbelt) was hit particularly hard as a
result of the loss in federal funds and population. Rush to the suburbs across the country, home ownership became increasingly popular and many white Americans Administration (VA) made home loan guarantees, making it more economical to
own a home in the suburbs rather than renting a in the city. The construction industry expanded in the 1950s and 1960s. inner cities poor. Migrant blacks from the south moved into the abandoned inner cities. Postwar baby boom In
the 15 years after 1945, birth rates in the United States exploded when the baby boom took place. More than 50 million children were born in the late 1950s. By 1973, the birth rates in the United States exploded when the baby boom took place. More than 50 million children were born in the late 1950s. By 1973, the birth rate had fallen below the point required to maintain the existing population figures. Truman: Gutty Man from Missouri President Harry S. Truman was the first president, in years, not to
have a college degree. He was known as the average man's average man. He had the ability to face difficulties with courage. Yalta: Bargain or betrayal? In February 1945, the three greats (Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin) met in Yalta to discuss the Battle of War (Yalta Conference). Plans were made for the occupation of Germany. It was agreed that Poland,
Bulgaria and Romania would have free elections. Stalin eventually broke this agreement. The big three also announced plans to create a new international peacekeeping organisation (UN). The most controversial decision was considered the Far East. American casualties were expected to be high in the war against Japan, so Stalin agreed to attack Japan
after the collapse of Germany. In return, the Soviets received the southern half of Sakhalin Island, lost by Russia to Japan in 1905, and Japan's Kurile Islands. The Soviet Union also gained control of the railways of China's Manchuria and special privileges in the two main seaports in that area, Dairen and Port Arthur. These concessions gave Stalin control
of china's vital industrial centers. The agreements at the Yalta Conference was more of a way for the big three to discuss general postwar plans. The United States and the Soviet Union terminated the Soviet Union's much-needed loaner support in 1945. It also ignored Moscow's appeal for a $6 billion reconstruction
loan, while approving a similar loan of $37.5 billion to Britain in 1946. The USSR tried to ensure its own security by creating a sphere of influence around it (a surrounding set of friendly countries). These spheres of influence around it (a surrounding set of friendly countries).
the universal breadth of its own form of government. The Soviet Union and the United States provoked each other into a tense, 40-year stalemate known as the Cold War. Shaping the postwar world in 1944, the Western allies met at Bretton Woods, New Hampshire (Bretton Woods Conference) and established the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to
encourage world trade by regulating exchange rates. They also founded The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank) to promote economic growth in underdeveloped areas. Unlike after World War I, the United States took the lead in creating important international agencies and delivered most of its funds after World War II.
The Soviets declined to participate. The United Nations Conference was opened on 25 April 1945. Representatives from 50 nations made the UNITED States, Britain, ussr, France and China), all of which had the right of veto, and the General Assembly, which
could be controlled by smaller countries. The Senate passed the document by an overwhelming majority on July 28, 1945. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization), FAO (Food and Agricultural Organization), and WHO (World Health
Organization). In 1946, Bernard Baruch wanted to create a UN agency, free from a great power veto, with worldwide authority over atomic energy, weapons. Germany's problems in Nuremberg, Germany 1945-1946, were tried
and punished for war crimes by Nazi leaders. The penalties included hangings and long prison sentences. The Americans realized that a thriving German economy was necessary for the recovery in Europe. The Soviets refused to support the development of Germany because they feared another German-initiated war. At the end of the war, Austria and
Germany were divided into 4 military occupation zones, each of which was awarded to one of the four major powers (France, Great Britain, America and the USSR spread communism to its eastern zone in Germany and the 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 bound to the Soviet Union. Berlin, still occupied by the four great powers, was
completely surrounded by the Soviet occupation zone. In 1948, the Soviet Union tried to starve the Allies out of Berlin by cutting off all access to the railway and highway to the city. In May 1949, after America had flown in many deliveries, the blockade was lifted. In 1949, the governments of East and West Germany were established. The Cold War
Congeals In 1946, Stalin, seeking oil concessions, broke an agreement to remove his troops from Iran's northernmost province. He used the troops to help a rebel movement. When Truman protested, Stalin backed down. In 1947, George F. Kennan came with the doctrine, which tried to explain the USSR behavior. This concept stated that the USSR was
relentlessly expansionary and that the USSR could be limited by being firm and vigilant. This doctrine was embraced by President Truman in 1947 when Congress passed the Truman Doctrine. This provided financial support to Greece to resist communist pressure. Truman explained that it must be the policy of the United States to help all countries that
resisted communist aggression. After World War II, France, Italy and Germany suffered from the hunger and economic chaos caused by the war. They risked being taken over by communist parties within the countries. By promising financial support, U.S. Secretary of State George C. Marshall convinced 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 it. The Marshall Plan gave $12.5 billion to 16 European countries. Within a few years, Europe's economy flourished, and the communist parties had lost ground. Access to Middle East oil was crucial to the European recovery program and to the health
of the U.S. economy. Despite threats from arab nations to cut off oil supplies, President Truman officially recognized the state of Israel on May 14, 1948. America Begins to arm the Cold War, the struggle to rein in Soviet communism, was not a war, but it was also not a peace. In 1947, Congress passed the National Security Act, creating the Department of
Defense. The department was led by a new cabinet officer, the Secretary of Defense. The heads of each branch of the military were brought together as joint chiefs of staff. The National Security Act also established the National Security Council (NSC) to advise the president on security issues, and it created the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) to
coordinate the government's foreign fact-finding. In 1948, the United States joined the European Pact, known as the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). The pact also marked a departure from the US Diplomatic Convention, a boost to European unination, and an
important step in the militarisation 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 MacArthur-dictated constitution was adopted. It renounced militarism and imposed Western democratic government. From 1946-1948, top
Japanese war criminals were tried in Tokyo. In late 1949, the Chinese nationalist government of Generalissimo Jiang Jieshi was forced to flee the country to the island (Taiwan) when the Communists, led by Mao Zedong, took over the country to the island (Taiwan) when the Communists, led by Mao Zedong, took over the country to the island (Taiwan) when the Communists, led by Mao Zedong, took over the country.
world's population fell to Communism. In September 1949, the Soviet Union exploded its first atomic bomb, 3 years before experts thought possible. To stay one step ahead, Truman ordered the development of the H-bomb (Hydrogen Bomb). The first H-bomb exploded in 1952. The Soviets exploded their first H-bomb in 1953, and the nuclear arms arsenal
entered a dangerously competitive cycle. Ller ut alleged communists in 1947, President Truman launched the Loyalty Review Board to investigate the possibility of communists were sent to prison for violating the Smith Act of 1940 (first peacetime anti-shipactation law since 1798) to support the overthrow of
the U.S. government. The ruling was upheld in the Judgment of the United States (1951). In 1938, the House of Representatives established the Committee on Un-American Activities (HUAC) to investigate subversives (opposition to the government). In 1948, Congressman Richard M. Nixon led the conviction of Algiers Elevator, a prominent former new
dealer. The Americans began to participate in the hunt for communist spies who were considered to live in America. In 1950, Truman vetoed the McCarran Internal Security emergency. Congress overcame Truman's veto and approved the bill. In 1951, Julius and
Ethel Rosenberg were sentenced to death for stealing American atomic bomb plans and selling them to the Soviet Union. They were the only ones in history who were sentenced to death for espionage. Democratic divisions in 1948 elected Republican Thomas E. Dewey to run for president. After war hero Dwight D. Eisenhower chose not to run for
president, the Democrats chose Truman. Truman's nominated Henry A. Wallace. Truman won and was re-elected president. Truman's victory came from
voices of farmers, workers and blacks. President Truman supported a plan to lend American money to underdeveloped countries develop before they succumbed to communism. At home, Truman supported a Fair Deal program in 1949. It called for improved housing, full
employment, a higher minimum wage, better agricultural price support, new television channels and an extension of public housing in the Housing Act 1949; old-age insurance to many more beneficiaries in the 1950 Social Security Act. The Korean
volcano erupted when Japan collapsed in 1945, Korea was divided into two sections: the Soviets controlled the North over the 38th parallel and the United States controlled south of that line. Each country set up opposing governments in Korea. The National Security Council Memorandum Number 68 (NSC-68) was a document created by the National
Security Council that described the U.S. national security strategy. It called for military spending to be quadrupled and for the policy of containment to be used in the militarization of American foreign policy. On June 25, 1950, the North
Korean army invaded South Korea. In response, Truman ordered a massive military build-up, far beyond what was necessary for the Korean War. Without congressional approval, Truman ordered the sending of U.S. air and naval units to support South Korea. The United Nations was responsible for sending troops to fight the North Koreans, but the fight was
led by General MacArthur and most of the troops were American. The military seesaw in Korea On September 15, 1950, General MacArthur pushed the North Koreans past the 38th parallel, but on November 1950, thousands of Communist Chinese volunteers attacked U.N. forces, pushing them back to the 38th parallel. Due to General MacArthur's
disapproval and disagreement with the Joint Chiefs of Staff about increasing the size of the war, President Truman removed MacArthur from command on April 11, 1951. In July 1951, discussions withdrew from the ceasefire over the issue of prisoner exchange. Page 24 Chapter 37 Eisenhower era 1952-1960 Prosperity and its concerns The invention of the
transistor in 1948 triggered a revolution in electronics, especially in computers. Data giant International Business Machines (IBM) grew enormously. The aerospace industry grew in the 1950s, largely due to Eisenhower's SAC and to an expanding passenger aviation business. In 1956, the number of civil servants (no manual work) exceeded the number of
workers (manual work). As a result, membership in the union decreased. Officials opened up opportunities for women. The majority of the office and service jobs created since 1950 were filled by women. Women's new dual role as workers and housewife raised questions about family life and about traditional definitions of gender roles. Feminist Betty Friedan
was published in 1963 The Feminine Mystique, which helps launch the modern women's movement. The book discussed the widespread misfortune of women who were housewives. Consumer culture in the fifties The innovations in credit cards, fast food and new forms of recreation highlighted the emerging lifestyle of leisure and prosperity. 1946 was were
only 6 tv stations, but there were 146 in 1956. Televangelists like Baptist Billy Graham used the TV to spread Christianity. When the population moved west, sports teams also moved west, sports teams also moved west, sports teams also moved west. Popular music was transformed in the 1950s. Elvis Presley created a new style called rock and roll. Traditionalists were critical of Presley and many of the social
movements of the 1950s. The advent of Eisenhower lacks public support for Truman, Democrats nominee Adlai Stevenson for the publican Party. During this
election, television became a popular medium for campaigns. During the campaign, Nixon went on television to defend himself against corruption allegations Checker's speech. Eisenhower threatened to use nuclear weapons, an
armistice was signed, which was done during the Korean War. Despite the Korean War. Despite the Korean War. Seph McCarthy's rise and fall in February 1950 accused Republican Senator Joseph R. McCarthy of employing 205
members of the Communist Party. Although the allegations later turned out to be false, McCarthy gained public support. With his Republican victory in the 1952 election, his rhetoric became bolder as his accusations of communism grew. McCarthyism, the practice of spreading treacherous accusations without evidence, thrived during the Cold War. Although
McCarthy was not the first redhunter, he was the most ruthless. In 1954, McCarthy went too far and attacked the U.S. Army. Just a few months later, he was convicted by the Senate of performing unseemly a member. (Army-McCarthy hearings) Desegregating the South All aspects of the life of black life in the south were governed by Jim Crow laws. Blacks
were segregated from whites, economically inferior and politically powerless. Gunnar Myrdal revealed the contradiction between America's professed belief that all people are created equal and its terrible treatment of black citizens in his book, An American Dilemma (1944). In Sweatt v. Painter (1950), supreme court ruled that separate professional schools
for blacks did not meet the test of equality. In December 1955, Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat to a white person on a bus in Montgomery bus boycott) and served notice throughout the South that blacks would no longer submit to segregation. Reverend Martin Luther
King, King, rose to prominence during the bus boycott. Seeds of Civil Rights Revolution Hearing of the Lynching of Black War Veterans in 1946, President Harry Truman ended segregation in federal civil service and ordered equality of treatment and opportunity in the armed forces in 1948. After Congress and the new President Eisenhower ignored racial
issues, Supreme Court Chief Justice Earl Warren stepped up to address the civil rights of African Americans. In Brown v. The Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas (1954), the Supreme Court ruled that segregation in public schools was unequal and thus unconstitutional. The decision overturned the previous judgment in the judgment of the previous
judgment in the judgment of the previous decision in the judgment of the previous decision in the judgment of the previous decision (1896). The Southern states opposed the ruling. Members of Congress from these states signed the Declaration of Constitutional Principles in
1956, promising their unwavering opposition to desegregation. President Eisenhower did not support integration because he withdrew from social issues. In September 1957, Orval Faubus, the governor of Arkansas, used the National Guard to prevent 9 black students from enrolling in Little Rock's Central High School. Faced with a direct challenge to federal
agency, Eisenhower sent troops to escort the children to their classes. In 1957, Congress passed the first Civil Rights Act since the Days of Reconstruction. It established a permanent civil rights commission to investigate civil rights violations and approved federal injunctions to protect voting rights. Pastor Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. formed the Southern
Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) in 1957. It sought to mobilize the power of black churches on behalf of black rights. On February 1, 1960, 4 black students, spreading a wave of wade-ins, lie-ins, and be-ins across the
South demanding equal rights. In April 1960, southern black students formed the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) to give more focus to their efforts. Eisenhower Republicanism at home When it comes to people, President Eisenhower was liberal, but when it comes to economics and government, he was conservative. He sought to
balance the federal budget and protect America from socialism. In 1954, succumbing to the Mexican government's concern that illegal Mexican immigration to the United States would undercut the bracero program for legally imported farm workers, President Eisenhower deported one million illegal immigrants in Operation Wetback. Eisenhower tried to return
to politics to assimilate Native American tribes into American tribes into American culture, but plan was released in 1961 after most tribes refused to comply. Eisenhower wanted to cancel the New Deal program, but he lacked pulic support to do so. He supported the Federal Highway Act of 1956, which created of miles of federally funded highways. Eisenhower only managed to
balance the budget 3 times during his time in office (8 years). In 1959, he incurred the largest peacetime deficit in U.S. history. A New Look in Foreign Policy in 1954, Secretary of State John Foster Dulles proposed a policy of boldness in which a fleet of superbombers would be built and equipped with atomic bombs (called Strategic Air Command, or SAC).
This would allow the US to threaten countries such as the Soviet Union and China with nuclear weapons. At the Geneva Summit in 1955, President Eisenhower tried to make peace with the new Soviet Union and China with nuclear weapons. At the Geneva Summit in 1955, President Eisenhower tried to make peace with the new Soviet Union and China with nuclear weapons. At the Geneva Summit in 1955, President Eisenhower tried to make peace with the new Soviet Union and China with nuclear weapons.
the French out of Vietnam. Vietnam leader Ho Chi Minh became increasingly communist while America became increasingly anticommunist. After the nationalists won at the Battle of Dien Bien Phu in 1954, a peace was called. Vietnam was divided on the 17th parallel. Ho Chi Minh got north, while a pro-western government, led by Ngo Dinh Diem, got south.
The Vietnamese nationalists were promised a nationwide election two years after the peace accords, but this never happened because it ensured the Communists would win. Cold War crises in Europe and the Middle East in 1955, West Germany was let into NATO. In 1955, the Eastern European countries and the Soviet Union also signed the Warsaw Pact.
This was a communist military union to counter NATO. In May 1955 the Soviets ended the occupation of Austria. In 1956, Hungary rose up against the Soviets as they tried to gain their independence. When their request for support from the United States was denied, they were slaughtered by the Soviet forces. America's nuclear weapons were too big of a
weapon to use in such a relatively small crisis. In 1953, in an attempt to secure Iranian oil for Western countries, the CIA created a coup that installed Mohammed Reza Pahlevi as iran's dictator. Egyptian President Nasser sought funds from the West and the Soviet Sensidus to build a dam on the Nile. After the Americans became aware 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 the British. In October 1956, the French and British attacked Egypt, starting the Suez crisis. The two countries were forced to retreat after America refused to supply them with oil. Eisenhower
Doctrine: a 1957 pledge of U.S. military and economic assistance to Middle Eastern nations threatened by communist aggression. In 1960, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Iraq, Iran and Venezuela joined forces to form the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). Round two for Ike President Eisenhower beat his Democratic opponent, Adlai Stevenson,
and he was re-elected in the 1956 election. Fraud and corruption in American unions led the president to take an interest in passing labor law. In 1959, President Eisenhower passed the Landrum-Griffin Act. It was designed to hold supervisors more accountable for financial illegalities. On October 4, 1957, the Soviets launched the Sputnik I satellite into
space. In November, they launched the satellite Sputnik II, which carries a dog. The two satellites gave credibility to Soviet Union led the
Americans to believe that the Soviet Education System was better than the United States system. In 1958, the National Defense and language. The continuing Cold War Due to environmental conditions, the Soviet Union and the United
States suspended nuclear tests in March and October 1958 respectively. In July 1958, Lebanon called for aid during the Eisenhower doctrine when communism threatened to take over the country. In 1960, an American U2 spy plane
was shot down in Russia, making it possible for a quick peaceful solution. Cuba's Castroism Spells communism Hispanics began to show disagreements with America as the United States seemed to neglect Latin America's economic needs in favor of Europe's. They also despised constant America as the United States seemed to neglect Latin America's economic needs in favor of Europe's. They also despised constant America as the United States seemed to neglect Latin America's economic needs in favor of Europe's.
overthrew a leftist government in Guatemala. Fidel Castro led a coup that overthrew Cuba's U.S.-backed government in 1959. Castro became military satellite for the Soviet Union. In August 1960, Congress approved $500 million to prevent communism from spreading in Latin America.
Kennedy Challenges Nixon for the Presidency Republicans nominated Ichard Nixon to run for president and Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. for vice president. John F. Kennedy's Catholicism irritated the Protestant people of the Bible Belt
South. Kennedy said that the Soviets, with their atomic bombs and Sputniks, had won on America's prestige and power. Nixon had to defend the existing administration (Republican) and argue that America's prestige and power. Nixon had to defend the existing administration (Republican) and argue that America's prestige and power. Nixon had to defend the existing administration (Republican) and argue that America's prestige and power.
gaining support from workers, Catholics and African Americans. An old general fading away America was economically prosperous during the Eisenhower had helped integrate the reforms of the Democratic New Deal and Fair Deal programs into American life. A cultural
Renaissance New York became the art capital of the world after WWII. Jackson Pollock helped develop abstract expressionism in the 1940s and 1950s. American architecture also progressed after WWII. Jackson Pollock helped develop abstract expressionism in the 1940s and 1950s. American architecture also progressed after WWII. Jackson Pollock helped develop abstract expressionism in the 1940s and 1950s.
(1952). John Steinbeck, another pre-war writer, wrote graphic depictions of American society. Joseph Heller's Catch-22 (1961) discussed the antics and anguish of American life were explored by John Updike and John Cheever. Louis Auchincloss
wrote about upper-class New Yorkers. Gore Vidal wrote a series of historical novels. Poetry and playwrights also flourished in the postwar period. Books by black authors made bestseller lists. Led by William Faulkner, the South also had a literary renaissance. Page 25 Chapter 38 The stormy sixties 1960-1968 Kennedy's New Frontier Spirit President
Kennedy was the youngest president to take office. He assembled one of the youngest cabinets, which included his brother Robert Kennedy, the Attorney General, who planned to reform the priorities of the FBI. Kennedy has pushed his brother Robert Kennedy has pushed his New Frontier plans, which included trying to fix unemployment and inflation and keeping wages high 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. The new border on the theme of revitalizing the economy after the
Eisenhower years' recessions. To do this, the president tried to curb inflation. In 1962, he negotiated a noninflationary wage agreement with the steel industry executives. This prompted the industry to lower its prices. Kennedy
stimulated the economy by cutting taxes and putting taxes and putting more money directly into private hands (instead of spending more government money). Kennedy also proposed a multibillion-dollar plan to land an American on the Moon (Apollo Program). Rumble in Europe In August 1961, the Soviets began to build the Berlin Wall, which was designed to stop the large
population flowing from the east east west Germany through Berlin. Western Europe flourished after the support of the Marshall Plan and the growth of the European Union. Kennedy secured the Passage of Trade Expansion
Act in 1962, authorizing tariff cuts of up to 50% to promote trade between America and the Common Market Countries. U.S. the dominant partner. In 1963, French President Charles de Gaulle vetoed Britain's application for membership of the common
market. He feared that Britain's special relationship with the US would allow the US to indirectly control European issues. Foreign Flare-ups and Flexible Response In 1954, Laos gained its independence from France and it erupted into violence. Kennedy avoided sending troops, and peace was finally achieved at the Geneva Conference in 1962. Defense
Secretary Robert McNamara pushed the strategy flexible response. This was the idea that America would deploy military options around the world that could match the vietnam Quagmire The doctrine of flexible response lowered the level at
which diplomacy would give way to troops. It provided a way for a progressive and increased the number of military advisers in South Vietnam to protect Diem (President of South Vietnam). In 1961, Kennedy increased the number of military advisers in South Vietnam to protect Diem (President of South Vietnam) from the Communists. In November 1963, after getting tired of U.S. financial support being embezzled by Diem,
Kennedy encouraged a successful coup and killed Diem. Modernization theory: the idea that traditional societies in Asia, Africa and Latin America could develop into prosperous, democratic countries by following America's example. Cuban confrontations in 1961 signed President Kennedy Alliance for Progress, which was essentially the Marshall Plan for
Latin America. Its main objective was to help Latin American countries bridge the gap between rich and poor, thus reassuring communist politicians. The results were disappointing as U.S. money did not affect Latin America's social problems. On April 17, 1961, 1,200 U.S.-backed Cuban exiles landed on cuba's Bay of Pigs. This was an attempt by America
to overthrow the Castro regime. President Kennedy was against the direct intervention of the overthrow of Castro, so he did not give enough support to the exiled. Therefore, the invasion failed after exiles were forced to surrender. Continued American attempts to overthrow Castro prompted Castro to further support the Soviets. In October 1962, it was
discovered that the Soviets secretly installed nuclear missiles in Kennedy ordered a naval quarantine of Cuba and demanded immediate removal of the usand of Cuba. On 28 October, Khrushchev agreed to a compromise in which he
would pull the missiles out of Cuba. The Americans also agreed to end the quarantine and not invade the island. This ended the Cuban missile crisis. In late 1963, a pact was signed prohibiting experimental nuclear explosions in the atmosphere. In June 1963, President Kennedy gave a speecin that he encouraged americans to abandon the negative views
of the Soviet Union. He tried to lay the foundations for a realistic policy of peaceful coexistence with the Soviet Union. The fight for civil rights During his campaign, JFK had gotten the black vote by saying he would pass civil rights legislation, but he was slow to pass legislation during his presidency (he didn't want to lose the support of Southern
congressmen). In 1960, groups of Freedom Riders in the South tried to end segregation in facilities serving interstate bus passengers. When Southern officials did nothing to stop violence that had erupted at these protests, federal marshals were sent to protect the freedom of riders. For the most part, the Kennedy family and the King family (Martin Luther
King, Jr.) had a good relationship. The Voter Education Project tried to register the South's historically deprived blacks. In the spring of 1963, Martin Luther King, Jr. launched an anti-discrimination campaign in Birmingham, Alabama, the most segregated metropolis in America. Civil rights workers were knocked back by police with attack dogs and high-
pressure water hoses. In shock, President Kennedy delivered a address to the nation on June 11, 1963, in which he devoted himself to finding a solution to racial problems. In August 1963, Martin Luther King, Jr. led 200,000 black-and-white protesters at a peaceful March on Washington in support of the proposed new civil rights law. The Killing of Kennedy
On November 22, 1963, President Kennedy was shot and killed while riding in an open limousine in Dallas, Texas. The alleged shooter was Lee Harvey Oswald. Oswald was shot and killed by self-proclaimed vigilante Jack Ruby. Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson was sworn in as president and retained most of Kennedy's cabinet. Kennedy was praised
more for his ideals than he had actually achieved. LBJ Brand on the presidency President Johnson convinced Congress to pass the Civil Rights Act of 1964, prohibiting racial discrimination in most private facilities open to the public. It strengthened the federal government's power to enforce segregation in schools and other public places. It also created the
Federal Commission on Equal Employment Opportunities (EEOC) to eliminate discrimination in employment national origin, gender). In 1965, President Johnson started a War on Poverty. His indigenous program, called the Great Society,
was a set of New Dealish economic and welfare measures sought to reduce poverty and racial discrimination. Johnson Battles Goldwater 1964 Democratic nominee Lyndon Johnson to run for president for the 1964 election. The Republicans elected Senator Barry Goldwater attacked the federal income tax, social security system, Tennessee
Valley Authority, civil rights legislation, nuclear test-ban treaty, and the Great Society. On August 2 and August 4, two U.S. ships were allegedly shot at. Johnson called the attack unprovoked and moved to make political gains from the incident. He used the event to get Congress to pass the Tonkin Gulf Resolution. This basically allowed the president to use
unlimited force (at his discretion) in Southeast Asia. Lyndon Johnson won the election by an overwhelming majority in 1964. The Great Society Congress gave more money to the Office of Economic Opportunity and it created two new cabinet offices: the
Department of Transportation and the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). The National Endowments for the big-society plan, LBJ's four major legislative achievements were: support for education, health care for the elderly and poor, immigration
reform, and a new voting rights bill. Johnson provided educational support to students, not schools. In 1965, Congress created Medicare for the Elderly and Medicare for the poor. The Immigration and Nationality Act of 1965 abolished the quota system that had existed since 1921. It also doubled the number of immigrants allowed into the country annually.
The sources of immigration were moved from Europe to Latin America and Asia. Conservatives said that poverty declined over the next decade. Fighting for the Black Rights The Civil Rights Act of 1964 gave the federal government more power to enforce school-desegregation orders and to ban
racial discrimination in public housing and employment. President Johnson realized the problem of getting blacks registered to vote. The 24th Amendment, passed in 1964, abolished poll tax in federal elections. In response to racist violence in the South, Congress passed the Voting Rights Act of 1965, which aimed to ban minorities from being
disenfranchised (through poll taxes, literacy tests, etc). Black Power days after the Voting Rights Act of 1965 passed, a bloody riot erupted in Watts, a black fight. Malcolm X was an African-American Muslim minister who brought together black separatism. In
1965, he was shot dead by a rival nation of Islam. Racially motivated violence continued to spread as the militant Black Panther party emerged. There was an open gun 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 shot dead by a sniper in Memphis, Tennessee. Black voter registration eventually increased, and in the late 1960s, several hundred blacks held elected positions in the South. Fighting communism in two hemispheres In April 1965, President Johnson sent 25,000 troops to the Dominican Republic to restore order
after a revolt against the military government began. Johnson claimed, with shaky evidence, that the Dominican Republic was the target of a Castro-like coup. He was widely condemned for his actions. In February 1965, the Viet Cong guerrillas attacked an American air base in Pleiku, South Vietnam. By mid-March 1965, Operation Rolling Thunder was in
full swing. This involved regular bombings against North Vietnam. LBJ believed that an orderly escalation of American strength in Vietnam was very American strength in Vietnam, other nations would doubt america's words and give in to Communism. By 1968,
Johnson had put more than 500,000 troops in Southeast Asia, and the annual cost for the war was over $30 billion. Vietnam Vexations In June 1967, Israel acquired the Golan Heights, Gaza Strip and West Bank territories. Antiwar demonstrations increased
significantly as more and more American soldiers died in the Vietnam War. Senator William Fulbright held a series of television hearings in 1966 and 1967 in which he convinced the public that it had been deceived about the war, he was quietly removed
from office. By early 1968, the Vietnam War had become the longest and most unpopular foreign war in the country's history. The government failed to justify the war. The number of dead exceeded 100,000, and more bombs had been dropped in Vietnam than during World War II. In 1967, Johnson ordered the CIA to spy on domestic anti-war activists. He
also encouraged the FBI to use its counterintelligence program, codenamed Cointelpro, to investigate members of the peace movement. Vietnam Topples In January 1968, the Vic, but it prompted the American public to demand an
immediate on the war. President Johnson began to doubt the wisdom of continuing to send troops to Vietnam. Eugene McCarthy and Robert F. Kennedy entered that he would freeze U.S. troop levels and gradually shift more responsibility to the South
Vietnamese. The bombing would also be scaled back. He also declared that he would not run for president in 1968. Presidential lotteries of 1968 On June 5, 1968, Robert Kennedy was shot and killed by an Arab immigrant exasperated by Kennedy's pro-Israeli views. Hubert H. Humphrey, vice president of Johnson, won the Democratic nomination.
Humphrey supported the increased use of force in Vietnam. Republicans nominated Richard Nixon for president and Spiro T. Agnew for vice president and Spiro T. Agnew for vice president and strong anti-crime policy. The American Independent Party, led by George C. Wallace, demanded that blacks be segregationist. Republican and
Democratic candidates supported the Vietnam War in the 1968 election. Although they won most major cities and about 95% of the black vote, the Democrats lost the election; Richard Nixon won the election in 1968. Obituary of Lyndon Johnson No president since Lincoln had done more for civil rights than LBJ. The Vietnam War sucked tax dollars away
from LBJ's Great Society program, however. LBJ was convinced by its advisers that an easy victory in Vietnam could be achieved through massive aerial bombardments and large troop commitments. He didn't want to continue to escalate the fighting, however, and this offended the war hawks. His refusal to end the war also offended the war pigeons. The
cultural upheaval of the 1960s in the 1960s in the 1960s in America took a negative attitude towards all kinds of authority strongholds. The freedom of expression movement was one of the first organized protests against established authority strongholds. The freedom of expression movement was one of the first organized protests against established authority strongholds.
machine. From the 1950s to the 1970s, educated people became more secular and uneducated people became more religious. Anti-government protests took place around the world, including France, China and Czechoslovakia. The 1960s also witnessed a sexual revolution. The introduction of oral contraceptives made unwanted pregnancies easy to
avoid. In the 1960s, gay men and lesbians were increasingly emerging and calling for sexual tolerance. The Stonewall uprising was a series of riots that arose when police off-duty officers attacked gay men. Unrest in the 1980s of AIDS other sexually transmitted diseases slowed down the sexual revolution. By the late 1960s, students of a democratic society
(SDS) had created an underground terrorist group called Weathermen. The upheavals of the 1960s could be attributed to the three Ps: the youthful population bump, protest against racism and the Vietnam War, and the apparent permanence of prosperity. Page 26 Chapter 39 The Stalemated Seventies 1968-1980 Sources of Stagnation Growth of the U.S.
economy slowed in the 1970s. More women and teenagers were coming into the works force; these groups normally earned less money than men. Deteriorating machinery and new regulations also hindered growth. The Vietnam War and the Great Society program also contributed to inflation. Countries such as Japan and Germany began to dominate
industries traditionally led by the Americans (steel, cars and consumer electronics). Nixon Vietnamizes the war President Nixon brought knowledge and expertise in foreign affairs to the presidency. Nixon started a policy called Vietnamization, which was to withdraw 540,000 U.S. troops from South Vietnam. The South Vietnamese, with American money,
weapons, education and advice, would then gradually take over the war. Nixon did not want to end the war; he wanted to win it in another way. Nixon Doctrine: The United States would have to fight their own wars without the support of a large number of U.S. troops.
On November 3, 1969, Nixon gave a televised address to the silent majority, who probably supported the war, bordered South Vietnam. The North Vietnamese had 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, where the National Guard shot 4 students. Nixon withdrew troops from Cambodia on June 29, 1970, although the bitterness between the hawks and the pigeons increased. In 1971, the 26th Amendment was passed, lowering the voting
age to 18 years. Pentagon Papers: a leaked, top-secret Pentagon study that documented the fraud of the previous presidential administrations, regarding the Vietnam War. Nixon and his national security adviser, Dr. Henry A. Kissinger, used the Sino-Soviet tension to play off one country against the other. Nixon and Kissinger wanted the Soviet Union and
China to press North Vietnam for peace. In 1972, Nixon visited China and paved the way for relations between the United States and Beijing. In May 1972, Nixon traveled to Moscow to negotiate détente, or eased tensions between the United States and Beijing. In May 1972, Nixon visited China and paved the way for relations between the United States and Beijing. In May 1972, Nixon traveled to Moscow to negotiate détente, or eased tensions between the United States and Beijing.
grain. Two agreements also slowed the arms race between America and the Soviet Union: 1) An anti-ballistic missiles (AMB) treaty limited the united states and the Soviet Union to two clusters of defensive missiles for 5 years. A new supreme bench team Earl Warren
was appointed supreme court judge in 1953 and he made many controversial judgments: Griswold v. Connecticut (1965) struck down a state law that prohibited the use of contraception, even by married couples, creating a right to privacy. Gideon against. Wainwright (1963) ruled that all criminals were entitled to legal representation, even if they could not
afford it. Escobedo (1964) and Miranda (1966) ruled that those arrested had the right to remain silent., (Miranda's warning) Engel against. Vitale (1962) and School District of Abington Township vs. Schempp (1963) ruled that public schools could not require prayers or Bible reading. Reynolds vs Sims (1964) ruled that state legislators would be required to be
harvested according to the population. In an effort to get one on the liberal rulings, President Nixon put Warren E. Burger in place of the outgoing Earl Warren in 1969. The Supreme Court had four new Nixon-appointed members by the end of 1971. Nixon on The Home Front Nixon expanded the Great Society program by increasing funding for Medicare,
Medicaid, and support for families with dependent children (AFDC). He also created Supplemental Security Income (SSI), which provides benefits for the poor elderly, blind and disabled. Nixon's Philadelphia plan from 1969 required construction unions to set quotas to hire black employees. This plan changed the definition of affirmative action to include
preferable treatment on groups, not individuals; The Supreme Court's ruling on Griggs v. Duke Power Co. (1971) upheld this. Whites protested this decision, calling it reverse discrimination. Nixon created the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the Occupational Health and Safety Administration (OHSA) and the Consumer Product Safety Commission
(CPSC). These agencies gave the federal government more control over corporations. In 1962, Rachel Carson's book Silent Spring revealed the harmful effects of pesticides. The Clean Air Act of 1970 and the Endangered Species Act of 1973 both aim to protect and preserve the environment. Worried about inflation, Nixon imposed a 90-day pay freeze and
then took the nation off the gold standard (devaluing the dollar). This ended Bretton Wood's system of international currency which was the agreement that each country would tie its monetary exchange rate to gold. Nixon's southern strategy helped him win the Southern vote. This strategy consisted of opposing the civil rights of African Americans. Nixon
Landslide 1972 In the spring of 1972, the North Vietnamese burst through the demilitarized zone separating the two Vietnams. Nixon ordered massive bomb attacks on strategic centers, halting the North Vietnamese offensive. Senator George McGovern won the Democratic nomination in 1972. He based his campaign on withdrawing from Vietnam for 90
days. However, President Nixon won the 1972 election in a landslide. Nixon ordered a two-week bombing campaign in North Vietnamese negotiators agreed on a ceasefire agreement. This agreement was really just a disguised American retreat. The Secret
Bombing of Cambodia and the War Powers Act Despite assurances to the American public that Cambodia's neutrality was respected, it was discovered that secret bombings on North Vietnamese forces in Cambodia had taken place since March 1969; this led the public to question the government's confidence. Nixon ended the june 1973 bombings.
Cambodia was taken over by the cruel dictator Pol Pot, who later committed genocide against over 2 million people over a few years. In November 1973, Congress within 48 hours of all commitments by U.S. troops to foreign conflicts. A new sense of New Isolationism that discouraged
American troops from being used in other countries' wars began to take hold. The Arab oil embargo and energy crisis during the Six-Day War. To preserve the oil, a speed limit of 55 MPH was introduced. An oil pipeline in Alaska was approved in 1974
and other forms of energy were researched. The embargo caused an economic recession in America and several other countries. OPEC (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries) lifted the embargo in 1974, but it quadrupled the price of oil. Watergate and the unmaking of a President On June 17, 1972, five men working for the Republican Committee
for the re-election of the president were caught breaking into the Watergate Hotel and bugging the Democratic room. After the Watergate scandal, it was discovered that the Nixon administration resigned. Vice President Spiro Agnew
was also forced to resign for accepting bribes. Congress replaced Agnew Gerald Ford. A select Senate committee, led by Senator Sam Erving, led an investigation into corruption. Nixon tried to cover up the Watergate scandal. On October
20, 1973 (Saturday Night Massacre), Nixon fired Archibald Cox, the prosecutor in the Watergate Scandal case who had issued a subpoena of the tapes. The Attorney General and the Deputy Attorney General resigned because they did not want to fire Cox. When conversations with the Watergate scandal were discovered on tape, President Nixon refused to
hand them over to Congress, even though he denied any involvement in the scandal. On July 24, 1974, the Supreme Court ruled that President Nixon must hand over all ties to Congress. On August 5, 1974, Nixon released the three tapes that had the most damaging information. One of the tapes (tuxedo gun tape) showed that Nixon had played an active
part in the attempted cover-up of the Watergate scandal. On August 8, 1974, Nixon resigned due to pressure from his own party. The first unelected President Ford's popularity and respect dropped when he issued a full pardon of Nixon, which set off accusations of a friend's affair. In July 1975, Ford
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signed the Helsinki Agreements, which recognised Soviet borders and helped reduce tensions between the two nations. Defeat in Vietnam, but was rejected by Congress. South Vietnam fell quickly. The last Americans were evacuated on April

29, 1975. The estimated cost to America was \$188 billion, with \$6,000 dead and 300,000 wounded. America had 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 had enabled its global deadershing dender discrimination in any federally assisted education program. Congress approved the Equal Rights Amendment even though it was never ratified by enough states. This amendment would have prohibiting gender discrimination in any federally assisted education program. Congress approved the Equal Rights Amendment even though it was never ratified by enough states. This amendment would have prohibiting abortion. Seventies in black and white in 1974, the Supreme Court ruled that Mative American the University of California ruled v. Bakke that universities could not benefit applicants based on the quality of race. Supreme Courts only black justice, Thurgood that the deniral for racial preferences could erase the progress made by the civil rights movement. In U.S. v. Wheeler (1978), the Supreme Court ruled that Native American the Equal Republicants based on the quality of race. Supreme Court ruled that Rative American public. Carter was inexperienced in the handling of politics in Washington. Carter shall be progress made by the civil rights movement. In U.S. v. Wheeler (1978), the Supreme Court ruled that Native American the Egins late of Port with the Equal Republicant Carter called Ford to with the Equal Republicant Carter carter to relieve the American public. Carter was inexperienced in the handling of politics in Washington. Carter's humanitarian diplomatory resident Carter called Severage and the Parama Canal International Parama (International Parama International Parama International Parama (International Parama International Parama Inte

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