US History Notes

Question: What geographic features led Andes to be where it is today?

Location- focuses on a specific place and considers the question of its position on the earth’s surface (Abs. Loc. Lat, Long – Relative- 1 hr. North of NYC)

5 Themes of Geography

Place- describing a specific location---looks at physical features as well as human features (culture, population, language, etc)

Movement- monitoring a continuing flow of people, goods, information, culture from place to place

Human/Environment Interaction- the interdependence of people and their surroundings (environment for food, shelter, fresh water)

Region- an area that is defined according to one or more characteristics (ex. Physical features, political divisions, languages, industry)

1. Renaissance Europe
   1. Curiosity rising + technology improving + trade increasing = EXPLORATION
      1. Nations want to increase holdings to designate themselves as a world power
      2. People are demanding rare and exotic goods from the far East
      3. Better boat making and navigational techniques
2. Who was in America first?
   1. 40,000 years ago 1st American came over land bridge
      1. *Hunting and gathering*
      2. *Migrated South*
   2. 3,000 years ago civilizations began
      1. *Desert, Mississippi, Great Lakes, Gulf of Mexico, California*
      2. *Later—more advanced with trade routes, religion, and kinship ties*
   3. 1492 Columbus comes—major impact felt in Americas
      1. *Natives fell pray to diseases – no immunity*
      2. *Powerless to fight back*
      3. *Africans brought to work on plantations – too many natives died*
      4. *Europeans divided Western hemisphere*
      5. Columbian Exchange- global exchange of people, plants, animals, ideas and technology
3. Growth of American Colonies
   * 1. Jamestown
        1. Settlers main goal was finding gold (little work done)
        2. Joint-Stock Company- business where investors pool their wealth----need a profit to be successful
        3. Began growing tobacco

- Cash crop- crop grown for sale, not own use

- Slaves needed as labor

4. Inequalities between large land owners with slaves and small

land owners in the frontier- Rebellion occurs

* + 1. Puritan New England
  1. Religious persecution (discrimination and punishment) in England
  2. Go to Plymouth in Massachusetts

Massachusetts Bay Colony

* + - 1. Planned out
      2. No starving
      3. Strict laws about church
    1. Settlement of the Middle Colonies
  1. Dutch- New Netherlands- New York
     + Very Diverse- people from all over Europe
     + Religious toleration
  2. Quakers settle Pennsylvania
     + Peace and Equality
     + Good relations with Native Americans

\*Native Americans Political Cartoon

England and Its Colonies

A. Mercantilism (Triangle Trade)

1. An economic system in which nations seek to increase their wealth and power by obtaining valuable goods

B. Navigation Acts

1. Colonies can only sell goods to England

2. Can only buy goods from England

C. Salutary Neglect

1. English Policy of relaxing the rules and not getting involved in American issues

V. French and Indian War

A. France vs. Great Britain

1. American colonies fight on the side of Britain

2. Britain Wins

B. Proclamation of 1763- Colonists can’t cross line set by Britain

\*Colonial Rules

\*Road to Revolution Guided Notes

**Steps Leading to the American Revolution**

1. Albany Plan of Union- 1754- Benjamin Franklin proposed that the colonies unite to form a united government---this plan was rejected
2. Committees of Correspondence- Started in 1773- Suggested by Thomas Jefferson as a way for the colonies to communicate with each other about British activities. Helped unify the colonies and shape public opinion
3. First Continental Congress- 1774- 55 delegates from 12 of the colonies met after the passage of the Intolerable Acts. Passed the Declaration of Rights and Grievances which said that they were loyal to the King but upset about the actions taken by the British government
4. Battles of Lexington and Concord- 1775- small battles near Boston, “shot heard ‘round the world”
5. Second Continental Congress- 1775- Named the militia around Boston the Continental Army, named George Washington Commander-in-Chief of the new army
6. Battle of Bunker Hill- 1775- Massachusetts Militia surrounded the British in the city of Boston, British army tried to escape, 1,000 British soldiers killed, “Don’t fire until you see the whites of their eyes”
7. Olive Branch Petition- 1775- Issued by the 2nd Continental Congress, stated that the colonies were still loyal to the King and asked for the British army to stop attacking---the King refused
8. Common Sense- 1776- Pamphlet written by Thomas Paine, urged the colonists to fight for their independence---changed many people’s opinion
9. Declaration of Independence- 1776
10. Declaration of Independence
    1. Written by Thomas Jefferson
    2. Inspired by enlightenment thinkers- Locke, Rousseau, Montesquieu
    3. Key ideas
       1. Everyone is entitled to life liberty and happiness
       2. If the government does not meet those needs, people have the power to overthrow
11. The Revolution
    1. Chronology
       1. Defeat in NY (1776)- outnumbered and disorganized
       2. Battle of Trenton- Hessians surprised, wins
       3. Saratoga (1777)- plan: to isolate New England, Howe doesn’t come, victory
          1. Turning point in War- can win, French give support
       4. Valley Forge
       5. Swamp Fox- guerrilla warfare
       6. Yorktown
    2. Treaty of Paris
       1. Extended border to Mississippi river
       2. fair treatment of loyalists
       3. American merchants to repay British debts
    3. Effects
       1. equality- for white men

The Constitution

Article 1- Legislative Branch- Makes the laws

1. House of Representatives- Population
   * Select the president if no candidate receives a majority of the electoral vote
   * To bring impeachment charges
   * To originate all money bills
2. Senate- 2 per state
   * Select the VP if no candidate has a majority of the electoral vote
   * To act as jury in cases of impeachment
   * To ratify treaties
   * To approve presidential appointments
   * Originally elected by state legislatures- 17th amendment changed

Article 2- Executive Branch- President and Cabinet- enforce the laws

1. Presidential Roles and Powers
   * Chief Executive- enforce laws
   * Chief Diplomat- make treaties
   * Commander in Chief- military powers
   * Chief legislator- recommend legislation to Congress -Veto potential laws
   * Chief of state- symbol of the US
   * Judicial powers- pardons
   * Head of party
2. Special Powers of the President

## Can grant pardons

## Can issue executive orders (A declaration issued by the president that has the force of law that does not need an action by Congress to become effective)

1. Electing the President
   * Candidate
   * Primaries
   * National Conventions- delegates choose the nominee of each major party
   * Election Day- people vote for electors
   * Electoral College
     + Winner take all
     + Electors are not required to vote for the candidate who wins for the state

3. Impeachment

* 1. House of Representatives brings up charges (accuses person of crime---need a majority vote)
  2. Senate conducts trial, Chief justice acts as Judge
  3. 2/3 of senators must vote for conviction—only way that a person is removed
  4. Impeached Presidents: Andrew Johnson and Bill Clinton

4. Cabinet- the group of department heads who serve as the President’s chief advisors (not written in the Constitution)

- State, Treasury, Attorney General, War (now defense) were the first

Article 3: Judicial Branch (Interprets the laws)

* Supreme Court- Highest court in the nation
* Congress can create federal courts
* State courts

Jurisdiction (who hears which type of case)

* Federal courts- federal laws, treaties, maritime law, and interpretation of the Constitution
* Supreme Court---has appellate jurisdiction (hears cases that were already decided on in lower courts)

Judicial Review- Power of the SC to determine the constitutionality of acts of the legislative and executive branches of the government

Constitutional Clean Up:

1. Amending the constitution
   1. Congress proposes an amendment by a 2/3 vote of each house
   2. Proposed amendment goes to state legislatures and has to be approved by ¾ states
   3. Very difficult to change
2. Unwritten constitution
   1. Cabinet
   2. Political Parties
   3. 2 term presidency

**Launching A New Nation**

**I. Washington’s Administration**

**A. 1st President- unanimously elected**

**B. Duty: To set up a new gov’t**

**1. Judiciary Act of 1789**

a. created structure in the judicial system

federal laws are “supreme law of the land”

2. **Executive Branch**

**a. Departments and Cabinet**

- Jefferson: Secretary of state

- Hamilton: secretary of Treasury

- Knox: Secretary of War

- Randolph: Attorney General

3. **Hamilton’s economic plan**

**a. Pay off debt with foreign nations**

**- sell bonds (certificates that promise payment + interest)**

**- Buy up old bonds**

b. **Pay of states’ debt- Capital of nation moves to Washington D.C.**

**c. National Bank**

**- Part owned by national gov’t and investors**

**- Collect taxes and deposit gov’t money**

**- Provide paper currency**

**d. Whiskey Rebellion- tax on Whiskey, ease of transport, Washington sent in troops**

**C. Hamilton and Jefferson Disagree**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Hamilton** | **Jefferson** |
| **Strong Central Gov’t** | **Power shared with state gov’t** |
| **Manufacturing economy- wants a high tariff** | **Farming economy** |
| **Favors rich** | **Favors “plain” people** |
| **Loose interpretation of Constitution** | **Strict interpretation of Constitution** |

**\*Loose interpretation- gov’t has the right to do anything necessary and proper to carry out the powers written in the Constitution**

**\*Strict interpretation- Congress and the President can’t do anything that the is not written in the Constitution**

D. **Political Parties**

**1. Federalists (Hamilton, John Adams)- gov’t by the upper class, strong central gov’t, help business, pro-British**

**2. Republicans (Jefferson, Madison)- Middle class, small farmers, states’ power, agriculture, rule of the people (college educated), Pro-French**

E. Foreign Affairs

1. French Revolution, then France vs. Britain---led to France asking for help under 1778 alliance

2. Proclamation of Neutrality 1793- be impartial

3. Jay’s Treaty 1794- attempt to solve problems with Britain (impressments of ships, border disputes, and western territories) kept the US out of war

4. Pickney’s Treaty 1795- Spain agreed to allow free use of the Mississippi River, area north of Florida

F. **Farwell Address 1796**

**1. Warning about political parties**

**2. Avoid permanent entangling alliances**

**\*Precedents set by Washington**

**- Cabinet**

**- 2 term presidency**

**John Adams’ Presidency**

* 1. 1796 Election: Adams vs. Jefferson
     1. Adams gets the majority of electoral votes, Jefferson comes in second
     2. Adams is president (federalist), Jefferson is Vice President (republican)
     3. Sectionalism- people from north voted for Adams, people from the South voted for Jefferson—placing the interests of one region over those of the nation as a whole

B. Adams tries to avoid war

* + 1. XYZ affair- French demand a bribe to meet with American diplomats (Americans are mad that French are impressing sailors)----Diplomats refuse, Federalists want war

2. Adams prevents war, loses support from Federalists

C. Alien and Sedition Acts

1. Adams does not trust Republicans or immigrants
2. Alien and Sedition Acts
3. Raised residence requirement for citizenship
4. Deport alien considered undesirable
5. Set fines and jail terms for anyone who’s opinions were seen as damaging to the government
   1. Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions
      1. An act by the Republicans to protest the Alien and Sedition Acts
      2. Virginia and Kentucky claimed the right to declare null and void the Alien and Sedition Acts because they violated the Bill of Rights
      3. They also claimed the right to declare null and void federal laws going beyond powers granted by the Constitution to the central government (nullification)

Election of 1800: A “Peaceful Revolution”

1. Federalist: Adams vs. Republicans: Jefferson and Aaron Burr
2. Results: Jefferson and Burr get the same amount of electoral votes
3. What happens next? Vote in the House of Representatives
4. Who wins? 6 days of voting---35 ballots total, Hamilton gets involved and persuades federalists to vote for Jefferson---Jefferson wins by two votes------------------12th Amendment- electors cast ballots separately for President and Vice president

**Jefferson’s first goal was to simplify the presidency.**

He did this by doing the following:

* 1. Trying to be closer to the people (examples: clothing and inauguration)
  2. Shrinking the size of government and trying to cut costs
  3. Reducing the size of the army
  4. Eliminating all internal taxes (taxes inside the nation such as the Whiskey Tax) and reducing the influence of the Bank of the US
  5. Using free trade instead of tariffs (taxes on imports)

**There was a Southern dominance of politics in the nation.**

This was illustrated by the following:

1. Jefferson becomes the 1st president in Washington DC (the new capital of the nation)
2. Federalists become a party that only northerners belong to
3. As nation expands, more people become Republicans

**John Adams’ got revenge on the Republicans before he left office.**

First: Adams helped to get the Judiciary Act of 1801 passed through Congress.

* This allowed him to appoint many judges just before leaving office (Called Midnight Judges)
* All of the judges he appointed were Federalists (the same party as Adams)
* This is significant since federal judges serve a life-term

Second: One of the appointments was John Marshall to be Chief Justice of Supreme Court

\*He is there for over 30 years!!! When Marshall died, the Federalist Party did not exist anymore

Problem: Some of appointments were signed by Adams but not delivered by the time Jefferson took office

\*Jefferson said that the appointments were invalid

**Marbury vs. Madison established the importance of the Supreme Court.**

The case was brought to the Supreme Court because of Adams’ “Midnight” appointments.

Who was Marbury?

He was appointed by Adams to be the Justice of the Peace in Washington D.C.. His appointment was not delivered before Jefferson became president.

Who was Madison?

James Madison was part of Jefferson’s cabinet. He was ordered to not deliver any of the appointments that had not been delivered by Adams, thus, he did not deliver Marbury’s appointment.

What did the Supreme Court rule?

Chief Justice John Marshall ruled Jefferson was correct in not allowing Marbury’s appointment to be delivered since the Judiciary Act of 1789 was unconstitutional

Why is this important?

The principle of Judicial Review was created.

Judicial Review is the ability of the Supreme Court to declare an act of Congress unconstitutional

**The United States expanded west by purchasing the Louisiana Territory.**

The purchase was made because of the following events:

* 1. Spain first owned the territory, they gave it back to France
  2. France later was at war with Britain under the rule of Napoleon.
  3. President Jefferson then sent James Monroe to France to buy New Orleans and Western Florida from the French. Monroe was given permission to spend $10 million to buy them.
  4. When Monroe arrived, he was given the offer to buy the entire Louisiana Territory for $15 million (Congress had not approved this. Congress must approve treaties with other nations)

Jefferson has a problem.

* Jefferson wanted the land but believed that he does not have the power in the Constitution. He believes this because he has a strict interpretation of the Constitution.
* The Louisiana Purchase was approved by Congress after the fact.

Results:

* The size of the nation was doubled
* The power of the national government grew
* Lewis and Clark Expedition- They explored and mapped the Louisiana Territory.

**The War of 1812**

**There were many reasons why the United States went to war against Great Britain.**

The War Hawks Demanded War

1. The war between Britain and France was continuing. As a result, Great Britain had a blockade which prevented goods from being sold to France. France also had a blockade against goods going to Britain.
2. The US wanted to remain neutral and trade with both Britain and France.
3. Britain was still is impressing US sailors

Jefferson convinced Congress to declare an embargo (Embargo act of 1807)

\*Embargo-ban on exporting products to other countries

1. The embargo hurt American business badly, especially in the Northern states because trade was their main way to make money.
2. There was talk of secession (leaving) the United States in several states led by the Federalists
3. The embargo was lifted in 1809

Grievances against Native Americans

1. War Hawks (people who wanted war with Britain) wanted to move into the Indiana Territory
2. The war hawks were led by John C. Calhoun and Henry Clay
3. William Henry Harrison (Governor of Indiana) had already taken away much of the Indian land. The famous Battle of Tippencanoe made Harrison a national hero
4. The war cry was “On to Canada!!!”

**The war brought mixed results**

James Madison became President in 1808 and in 1812 declared war on Britain.

Problems: The US had a weak army and a weaker navy and the embargo and lack of a National

Bank made the American economy poor.

Exception: USS Constitution- Old Ironsides

Failures in Canada

1. Republican military cuts made invading Canada impossible
2. There were some victories on Lake Erie

The British burn the White House

1. In 1814 the British attacked Washington DC
2. Dolly Madison becomes famous for her save of George Washington
3. Francis Scott Key wrote the poem the Star Spangled Banner during the Battle of Baltimore

The Battle of New Orleans

* + - 1. Andrew Jackson led the Americans to a major victory over the British
      2. But----the peace treaty had already been signed

Balancing Nationalism and Sectionalism

I. Sectionalism- the placing of the interests of one’s own region ahead of the

interests of the nation as a whole

A. The regions

1. North- industrial manufacturing, interchangeable parts

merchants, major ports, growth of cities, small farms

1. South- Plantation system, cotton is “king” (invention of the cotton gin and steel plow- John Deere, Mechanical reaper), slavery becomes a necessity, few cities---Not enough money to build factories--$ invested in land

3. West- frontier land, fertile land, good for agricultural, no cities, a place to go to start fresh, cheap land

II. Nationalism- belief that national interests should be placed ahead of regional

concerns

A. Protecting US interests

1. Tariffs- taxes on imports

2. Monroe Doctrine-

- President Monroe warned all European nations not to interfere with affairs in the Western Hemisphere

- not to create new colonies or to overthrow governments

- US will disapprove of any of these actions

- US will not interfere in European Affairs

B. Moving the nation forward

1. Renewed the Bank of the US (2nd BUS)

2. Internal improvements- roads, Erie Canal

3. Manifest Destiny- the belief that the US should expand

westward to the Pacific Ocean and into the Mexican

territory

4. Missouri Compromise (1820)-

- 11 free states and 11 slave states

- Missouri about to be admitted as a state

- Compromise- bring Missouri in as a slave state,

Maine in as a free state

- Dividing line for future states at 36 30’

\* Supreme Court Cases- Marbury, McCulloch, Gibbons, Worchester

Slavery

* + 1. Abolition
       1. By 1820’s more than 100 antislavery societies advocated blacks be resettled in Africa
       2. Abolition- movement to outlaw slavery
* William Lloyd Garrison- Liberator
* Emancipation- freeing slaves without payment to slave holders

- David Walker- urged blacks to take freedom by force

* Frederick Douglass- literate, skilled, major speaker

for cause

* + 1. *Life Under Slavery*

1. *Rural Slavery*

* *Plantations, work dawn to dusk, small slave quarters, largely unfurnished*

1. *Urban slavery*

* *slaves sued as labor in southern cities, skilled workers, mills, ships, blacksmiths---better conditions*

1. *Nat Turners Rebellion*

* *50 slaves killed 70*
* *In retaliation 200 blacks killed*
  + 1. Slave owners oppose abolition

1. fear of more revolts- strict controls

* no reading
* free blacks lost rights

1. Pro slavery arguments

- bible, happy slave

IV. Women and reform

A. Women’s roles in the Mid 1800’s

1. Cult of domesticity- women restrict their activities after

marriage to home and family

2. Women’s work- servant, seamstress, teacher- earned half

the pay of men

B. Women reform

* 1. Abolition- ending slavery
  2. Temperance- trying to prohibit the drinking of alcohol
  3. Education- women going to school too
  4. Health reform- help women in poor health

C. Women’s rights movement

* + - 1. Seneca Falls Convention- women’s rights convention- voting

Elizabeth Cady Stanton- voting, Sojourner Truth-abolition

IV. Age of Jackson

* 1. Expanding Democracy changes politics
  2. *Election of 1824- Jackson vs. John Q. Adams---Jackson wins pop vote, no majority in Electoral College---goes to House of Reps.*
  3. *Henry Clay swings vote for Adams, becomes Sec. of State*
  4. *Jackson leaves Republican Party---forms Democratic Party*
  5. \*During 4 years of Adams presidency- voting rights are expanded

B. Jackson’s Presidential Style

1. Jackson’s appeal to the common citizen- he was a regular guy

2. In favor of states’ rights

C. Sectional Conflicts

1. The Tariff Issue-

a. High tariffs to protect American industry- good for

North

b. Called “Tariff of Abominations” in the south-

made goods more expensive

2. The Nullification Issue-

a. John C. Calhoun said that states had the right of

nullify the Tariff of 1828

1. South Carolina threatened to secede from the nation
2. Henry Clay’s Compromise- gradual reduction of tariff

3. The Bank issue

a. Jackson thought that the bank supported the

wealthy because it denied loans to western farmers

b. Vetoed a bill that would keep the Bank

D. Treatment of Native Americans- Trail of Tears- Worchester v. Georgia

V. Westward Expansion

A. Texas

1. Independence

a. Texas belonged to Mexico, wanted its own

independence

b. Texas at this point (1830’s) is being increasingly settled by whites from the US

c. Texas wins independence—famous battle of the Alamo

2. Annexation- Texas wanted to be annexed or added to the

United States---controversy because it would come in as

a slave State---1845 becomes 28th state

3. War with Mexico

a. President James K. Polk wants to expand—

manifest destiny—declares war on Mexico

b. US wins- gains California, New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada and Utah

B. California- gold rush of 1849---massive population growth

VI. Growing Sectional Conflict

1. Compromises over slavery
   1. Missouri Compromise- Missouri=slave, Maine=free, dividing line set
   2. Compromise of 1850 (Henry Clay)
      1. Popular Sovereignty- voters decide whether to be free or slave
      2. California enters as a free state
      3. Fugitive Slave Act- gov’t officials in North help to capture escaped slaves and return them to the South
   3. Kansas-Nebraska Act-
      1. Kansas and Nebraska both wanted to enter as slave states but were north of the 36 30’ line (Missouri Compromise)

* Ended Missouri compromise for Kansas and Nebraska
* They would use popular sovereignty instead
  + 1. Bleeding Kansas- people moved to state just to vote many people killed (John Brown)

1. Dred Scott Case
   1. Slave who was taken to free states, sued for freedom
   2. Denied because he was not a citizen
   3. Slaves can be taken anywhere because there were property
   4. Missouri Compromise found unconstitutional
2. Rise of the Republican party
   1. Republican Goals (founded in 1854—Civil War began in 1861)
      1. Keep slavery out of the Western territories
      2. Enacting a high protective tariff to encourage Northern industries
      3. Building a nationwide, or transcontinental, railroad
   2. Abraham Lincoln
      1. From Illinois- in favor of ending the spread of slavery
      2. Ran for president in 1860---Four candidates- Lincoln wins
   3. Secession of the South
      1. South Carolina leaves nation one month after Lincoln’s election

The Civil War

I. Reasons for Secession

A. Cultural and economic differences

1. Plantation South- traditional ways, against tariff

2. Industrial North- new customs and values, for tariff

B. Regional loyalties- South was not nationalistic, felt every state

had the right to leave the nation

1. Southerners’ belief that they could win the war easily—cotton, Great Britain
2. Lack of National Leadership- Henry Clay died, no more compromises
3. Slavery as a moral issue- slavery as a southern way of life, hypocritical for a democratic nation

“A house divided against itself cannot stand. I believe that this government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free.”

1. Combined effect of Many incidents
   1. Uncle Tom’s Cabin- Harriet Beacher Stowe
   2. Dred Scott
   3. John Brown
   4. Election of Lincoln

The Civil War

Confederacy- Confederate States of America- weak national gov’t, strong states

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Union Advantages | Confederate Advantages |
| Population (2x’s south) | Strategic position (defensive) |
| Economic resources | Preparation for war- military background |
| Political leadership- Lincoln vs. Davis | Military leadership- Lee vs. northern generals |
| Foreign relations | Morale- fighting to defend home |
| Naval superiority |  |

II. Battles: War of Attrition

**First years-** North doing poorly, weak generals, South gains confidence

Battle of the Ironclads- Merrimac (south) vs. the Monitor (north)

**Middle-** Battle of Gettysburg- 4 day battle in Pennsylvania, Pickett’s charge

Siege of Vicksburg- US Grant gets control of Mississippi River

**End-** Sherman’s march to the Sea- Massive southern destruction

Richmond to Appomattox- Grant chases Lee throughout Va., catches him at App.

Lincoln’s Acts during the War

* + - 1. Emancipation Proclamation- freed the slaves in Confederate territory only
      2. Suspended Writ of Habeas Corpus- no speedy trial
      3. Martial Law
      4. Draft

Effects of the Civil War

1. Lincoln is assassinated- John Wilkes Booth

* + - 1. Aftermath
* Power of the national government is strengthened
* A society free from slavery
* South is destroyed economically
* Reconstruction

Lincoln’s Leadership

A. Goal as president- to save the Union---not to end slavery

B. Had a great ability to judge people and to know when to make his move, patiently tried out many generals before finding Grant

C. Decision to Emancipate Slaves (2 years into war)

1. Emancipation Proclamation- slaves in the Confederate stats were free, little effect on slavery because the Confederacy did not recognize Lincoln as president

2. Meant that if the North won, slavery would be abolished

D. Gettysburg Address- two minute speech, very memorable

IV. Contributions of African Americans and Women

A. Segregated Army units- 180,000 blacks fought, 38,000 died

B. Women- filled in labor gap, nurses (Dorthea Dix and Clara Barton- American Red Cross

V. Results of the Civil War

A. Economically, South was devastated, politically dominated by Congress controlled by Northerners

B. Slavery was abolished- all African Americans were free citizens of the US

C. The national Union was preserved

D. The federal system was understood to be one in which national laws were supreme, secession of a state would never again be seriously considered

Reconstruction

(the post war period when Southern states were occupied by federal troops and controlled by Northern politicians)

I. Three Plans of Reconstruction

A. Lincoln’s Plan

1. Lenient treatment of the South- states return on equal status to Northern states

2. 10% of state’s voters would be required to take oath of allegiance

3. States end slavery

B. Andrew Johnson’s plan

1. same as Lincoln but to also deny right to vote to some Confederate leaders

C. Radical Republicans’ Plan

1. Supported harsh treatment of the South

2. No state can deprive anyone rights of citizenship or the right to vote

3. No military leader or political officeholder of the Confederacy can hold a state or federal office

4. The South would be occupied by federal troops and governed by army generals---only leave after a new state constitution has been adopted

D. 3 Amendments protecting Civil Rights of African Americans

1. Thirteenth Amendment- declared slavery to be illegal in every state of the Union

2. Fourteenth Amendment- All people born in the US are citizens with all privileges—including due process of the law and equal protection under the law

3. Fifteenth Amendment- Voting rights can not be denied based on race (All men can vote)

E. “Black Codes”- limited movements and restricting the rights of former slaves. Prohibited from the following

1. Carrying firearms

2. starting businesses

3. appearing on the streets after sunset

4. renting or leasing farmland

5. traveling without a permit

F. Radical Republican laws for governing the South

1. Freedmen’s Bureau- Helped former slaves to adjust to freedom, created schools, emergency aid (food, clothing, and medical supplies)

2. Civil Rights Act- Federal government has the authority to protect civil rights of Blacks

3. Military Reconstruction- South divided into 5 districts, commanded by a military governor instead of an elected governor

4. Force Acts- authorized federal troops to break up terrorist organizations such as the Ku Klux Klan

G. Impeachment and Trial of Andrew Johnson

1. Johnson constantly vetoed radical republican plans—congress overrode every veto

2. Congress passed an act that would require the president to get approval before firing a cabinet member, Johnson fired the sec. of war

3. House of Reps. Voted to impeach Johnson

4. Senate trial, need 2/3 vote to convict, one vote short

II. Reconstruction Governments in the South

* 1. The point of view of Northern Politicians

1. Northerners move to the South and run for political office
2. A lot of money spent to help the south, much going into pockets of politicians

B. The point of view of Southern Blacks

1. Economic hopes- 40 acres and a mule---did not happen

2. Political hopes- hopes to have voting rights protected—did not happen

3. Participation in Reconstruction Governments- won majority of seats in S.C.—never again since

4. Congress- 14 in congress

C. Point of View of Southern Whites

1. “Carpetbaggers and Scalawags”

a. Carpetbaggers- people from the north who came to make money

b. Scalawags- people from the south who worked with the northerners to make money

2. Terrorism- formation of the KKK- attacked blacks and scalawags

III. Corruption in the Grant Era

A. Election Politics: “Waving the Bloody Shirt”

1. A vote for Grant was a vote for the North

B. Scandals in National Politics- bribery, corruption---Grant has no idea what is going on

C. Scandals in Local Politics

1. Boss Tweed- NYC political boss who took money “under the table”

IV. End of Reconstruction

A. Reasons for change

1. Public opinion- Radical Reps. Lost power in congress, people wanted to put the war behind them

2. Amnesty Act- restored voting rights to former confederates

3. Increase in terrorist pressure- KKK had increased in strength, southern blacks stopped going to the polls to vote

B. Election of 1876- Hayes (R) vs. Tilden (D)

1. Disputed Election Results in 3 states- SC, Fla., and La. Still controlled by Federal troops—Republican candidate won

2. Compromise of 1877- Hayes would be president if troops left the South---Hayes becomes president and reconstruction is over

V. The South after Reconstruction

A. Political changes

1. The “solid south”- solid for the Democratic party

2. National government is supreme

3. African Americans become disenfranchised- voting rights were taken away

- Literacy test

- Poll tax

- Grandfather clause

B. Economic Changes

1. Farm Owners- Many plantations split up- sold to whites

2. Tenant Farmers- rent land, must provide own seed, mules and provisions

3. Sharecroppers- paid share of crop to the landlord—never get ahead

C. Social Changes

1. Jim Crow Laws- segregation- racial separation of public facilities

D. Supreme Court Cases on Segregation

1. Plessy v. Ferguson (1896)- Separate but equal facilities for blacks—schools, trains, restrooms, restaurants

E. Response to segregation

1. Booker T. Washington- economic equality through vocational training

2. W.E.B. Du Bois- blacks and whites need to be completely equal, economically and socially

**Industrial Review**

Rural manufacturing-

* putting out system- goods are produced in the home

Farm to factory

* Lowell Mill- farm girls go to factory to make money, could be paid lower wages, lived in factory housing, work day 7-7:30, heat darkness, lack of ventilation, poor ventilation, nailed windows shut, strikes- company put it down

Inventions

* sewing machines, telegraph, steamboat (Clermont), Erie Canal, Railroads

Industrialization

I. North

A. Railroads---transcontinental railroad- opened new markets to

the west

B. Many new immigrants moving to the US

II. South

A. Continued to grow cotton and tobacco---agricultural not

Industrial

B. New South- The south after the civil war, new emerging industry, slowly

changing from total agricultural economy

C. Great Migration- Blacks from the South went to the North in

search for jobs

III. Why Industry in the US?

* 1. Abundance of natural resources
  2. Large Workforce
  3. Free Enterprise- laissez-faire- government does not get involved in the economy, economy runs on supply and demand
  4. Inventions- Telephone (1874), Electricity (1882), Refrigeration (1870’s)
  5. Expansion of the Railroads to link the nation

IV. Business Development

A. Corporations- a business in which many investors own shares

(stocks)

- Biggest railroads, transportation, later cars, steel, coal,

oil, electricity, telegraph and telephone

- How to get ahead---get rid of the competition—

monopolies, conglomerates, trust (a group of corporations run by a single board of trusties)

B. Entrepreneurs- create their own business

- Carnegie (steel, Scotland, libraries), Rockefeller (oil,

charity), Morgan (banker), Ford (assembly line)

\*Goods and Services-

- Catalogue ordering- Montgomery Ward, Sears

- Department Stores

- Goods in mass production- efficiency

- Many new inventions- Edison’s invention factory (light bulb,

phonograph, kinetoscope- moving pictures)

C. Attitudes of big business

- Laissez-faire, capitalism, free enterprise

- Social Darwinism- those who work the hardest and are

the smartest will succeed

Robber Barons- It portrays men like Vanderbilt and Rockefeller and Ford and cruel and ruthless businessmen who would stop at nothing to achieve great wealth. These "robber barons" were accused of exploiting workers and forcing horrible working conditions and unfair labor practices upon the laborer.

vs.

Captains of Industry- The term captain views these men as viewed ingenious and industrious leaders who transformed the American economy with their business skills. They were praised for their skills as well as for their **philanthropy** (charity).

D. Government’s reaction

\* Sherman Antitrust Act- law to prohibit monopolies, did not

work because it was not enforced

\* Interstate commerce commission- tried to end railroad abuses

* Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway vs. Illinois- States can not set rates for railroad traffic which goes from state to state (states can not regulate interstate trade-federalism)
* US vs. E.C. Knight Company- Congress has the right to protect trade and commerce against monopolies

E. People’s reaction---form unions—led to violence

* Knights of Labor- all workers, regardless of trade or race, in one union- wanted to end child labor and have an 8 hour work day, against strikes
* AF of L and Samuel Gompers- organized unions in to a movement where they would gain a greater share of the profits- very successful
  + Labor issues led to violence
    - Great Railway strike- President sent troops to end strike, owners took a harder position against unions
    - Haymarket Riot- rally ended with a bomb blast, many killed
    - Homestead Strike- Carnegie plant protested wage cut, National Guard called in, few workers got their jobs back
    - Pullman Strike- troops sent in by President
    - \*Unions lost popularity, no support by national government
* Formed the Grange- an organization to help farmers
* Populist Party- a reform party that wanted to help farmers

\*William Jennings Bryan- wanted free silver to make money’s value cheaper,

cheaper money would make it easier for farmers to pay back their debts

- Lost his election for president against William McKinley

Farmers were charged highest rates to use railroads to

ship their goods

Immigration

A. Colonial-

1. From England, Germany, Sweden, Holland

2. Immigrated for religious freedom, economics

improvement

B. Old Immigration

1. From Ireland, Germany, Scandinavia

2. Reasons- famine, revolution

3. Settled in cities, some moved west for farming

C. New Immigration

1. Southern and Eastern Europe (Italy, Poland, Russia),

Japan and China, also large amount of Jewish immigrants

2. Came to cities- ghettos

3. Faced Nativism

D. Reactions against Immigration

1. Know-Nothing Party- wanted to limit voting of

immigrants (died out before Civil War)

2. Chinese Exclusion Act (1882)- limited Chinese

immigration

3. Gentleman’s agreement (1907)-stopped immigration

from Japan

4. Literacy Tests- have to be able to read and write to enter US

5. Emergency Quota Act (1921)- limited immigration

6. National Origins Act (1924)- favored Northern and

Western Europe

Urbanization- The growth of cities

A. Negative Effects

1. Housing- tenements---slum apartments

2. Health- spread of disease

3. Politics- political machines- corrupt governments who took

advantage of poor immigrants

B. Positive Effects

1. New Technologies- mass transportation, elevators,

skyscrapers, electric

2. Cultural- theaters and parks

3. Community improvement- settlement houses- trained

immigrants- First one created by Jane Addams (Hull

House)

C. Urban Mixture

1. Workers and the poor- bad housing, no extra money

2. Middle Class- had money and leisure time

3. Wealthy- smallest group, lived in mansions

D. Changes for Women Families and Work

1. Women have jobs outside of the home- domestic work,

secretarial, and reform movements

2. Discrimination against Blacks, older workers, or the

Disabled

Transition to the 1900’s

I. American West

A. Native Americans

1. Reservations- limited area set aside by US government

2. Dawes Act- Law requiring Native Americans to

“Americanize”, get land if they give up their traditional ways

B. Economy

1. Homestead Act- people were granted land to farm along

the railroads—helped to increase settlement in the West

II. Politics in the Gilded Age

* 1. Spoils and Reform
     1. Spoils System (patronage)- government jobs given to people who support winners- Started by Andrew Jackson
     2. Many employees were not qualified for positions they filled, many used their position for political gain
     3. Reform- President Garfield assassinated, Civil Service Act of 1883 (Pendleton Act)- examinations for government service

Unit 4: Progressivism and Reform in America

I. Reasons for Reform

A. Effects of Business Practices

1. Monopolies restricted competition, charged what ever

they wanted

2. Abuse of natural resources

B. Conditions for Industrial Workers

1. 60 hour work week, unsafe machinery, low wages,

unions were shut down, violence

C. Life for the Urban Poor

1. Slums with poverty, crime and poor sanitation

II. Who were the Progressives?

* 1. Characteristics

1. Lived in cities, educated, middle class
   1. Beliefs and goals
2. End abuses of big business, correct abuses of government
   1. Factors Aiding the Movement
3. Newspapers, good economy

III. Reforms

* 1. Muckrakers- investigated and wrote about wrongs- Jungle- Meat Inspection Act
  2. Poverty and Sanitation- sewers were put in place, settlement houses
  3. Women’s rights- Suffrage- 19th Amendment- 1920, education- women’s colleges and co-ed colleges
  4. African Americans- Booker T. Washington- vocational training, W.E.B. Du Bois- NAACP (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People), Marcus Garvey- wanted a separate black and white economy, Ida B. Wells-Barnett- against lynching
  5. City Government- new mayors elected who were reformers, changed way government was set up and run
  6. State Government- secret ballots, initiative (make a law), referendum (vote on law), recall (remove elected official from office), direct primary (people decide who will run for office)

IV. Theodore Roosevelt and the Square Deal

1. Consumer protection- Pure Food and Drug Act and Meat Inspection Act (Reading)
2. Regulating Business

1.Railroads- Hepburn Act strengthened Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC)- RR’s could not change rates, could not accept bribes, set rate max

1. Trust-busting- saw a difference between good and bad trusts, broke up bad trusts
2. Northern Securities Co. v. US- ordered company to be dissolved under Sherman anti trust Act (beef oil and tobacco split too)
3. Labor Conditions
   1. Coal Strike- TR threatened to send in troops to support union, workers got shorter hours and higher wages- when strike threatens public welfare—gov’t get involved
   2. Accident insurance for workers
   3. Working hours- tried to reduce working hours- Muller vs. Oregon- limit working hours for women
4. Conservation- set aside many acres of land that can never be developed (Yellowstone, Yosemite)

\*Civil Rights- did not support civil rights for African Americans

V. William Howard Taft

A. Reforms- busted double the amount of trusts as TR

B. Problems- Raised Tariffs (progressives against), split the Republican party, only served one term

\*\*\*Election of 1912 Taft- Republican, TR- Bull Moose Party (Progressive Party), Wilson- Democrat- Wilson wins election

VI. Woodrow Wilson

1. Financial Reforms-
   1. Underwood Tariff Act- lowered tariffs for the first time since the Civil War
   2. Graduated Income Tax- taxed larger income people at a higher rate than lower income
   3. Federal Reserve System- national banking system which regulated the flow of money
2. Business Regulation-
   1. Clayton Antitrust Act- strengthened the government’s power to control business practices that threatened competition (prevented monopolies from forming- better than Sherman Antitrust Act)
3. Other Reforms- Child labor laws, low interest loans for farmers, 17th Amendment- popular election of Senators

Imperialism (PowerPoint)

1. US Global Involvement
   1. Reasons
   2. New Technologies- steamships, telegraph, telephone, RR
   3. Need for new places to sell to, new places to buy raw materials from
   4. Growth of naval power
   5. Manifest Destiny and the closing of the frontier
   6. Social Darwinism- US is superior to other peoples
2. US as a world power
   1. Asia and the Pacific
      1. China- open door policy- US must have access to China’s market
      2. Japan- trade partners
      3. Hawaii- Independent country, revolution, 1898 acquired
3. Spanish American War
   1. Causes
      1. Economic- US interest in Cuban sugar
      2. Humanitarian- Americans sympathized with Cuban revolution against Spain
      3. Expansionist- US wanted to seize territory from Spain
   2. Immediate Causes
      1. Yellow Journalism- sensational news stories about plight of the Cubans
      2. Sinking of the Maine- US battle ship was sunk off the coast of Cuba
   3. Effects
      1. Cuba is independent- Platt Amendment- states that US can get involved with Cuba if its interests are involved
      2. Puerto Rico, Philippines, and Guam become US territories
      3. US is recognized as a world power

World War I- Causes and Results

Woodrow Wilson’s Plan- 14 Points

Freedom of the Seas, No secret alliances, Self determination for colonies, Creation of a League of Nations- international peacekeeping organization

Treaty of Versailles

* Germany is guilty for causing the war
* Germany and Austria must pay reparations (a monetary settlement) for damages caused during the war
* Only part of 14 Points adopted is the League of Nations

US Reaction

* Great War was horrible---US does not want to get involved in European affairs again
* US Senate refuses to ratify the Treaty of Versailles
* US begins foreign policy of Isolationism

Causes of the Great Depression Handout with Documents

1. The Great Crash
   1. Major stock market crash in 1929---signaled start of the Great Depression
2. Causes of the Great Depression
   1. Weaknesses in the overall economy
      1. Agriculture
      2. growing unemployment
      3. Under consumption- producing more than people wanted to buy
   2. Unequal Distribution of Income
      1. 40% of all families below poverty line
      2. Few rich depended on to support the economy
   3. Weak Banking Structure
   4. Inadequate Government Policies (stocks, corporate, Federal Reserve)
   5. Weak international economy
3. Hoover’s Response (1929-1933)
   1. Prosperity is just around the corner
   2. Help businesses and let money trickle down to people
4. Human impact
   1. Unemployment
      1. 1932- 25% of workforce
      2. Blacks and unskilled workers had highest unemployment

B. Urban Life- Hoovervilles- cardboard communities

C. Rural Life- Farm foreclosures- Grapes of Wrath (John Stienbeck)

IX. Franklin Delano Roosevelt

1. Restoring Public Confidence
   1. Fireside Chats
   2. Ran for a 3rd term and 4th term---(22nd amendment)
2. Preparing to lead the Nation- brain trust
3. Eleanor Roosevelt- FDR’s eyes and Ears
   1. New Deal in Action: Relief, Recovery and Reform
4. Relief
   1. Emergency Banking Act, Public Works Administration, Tennessee Valley Authority (Helped to get banks running and to provide people with jobs)
5. Recovery
   1. National Industrial Recovery Act, Agricultural Adjustment Act (set wages, allowed unions, set prices for farm products)
6. Reform
   1. FDIC- Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation- guaranteed individual bank deposits up to $5000
   2. SEC- Securities and Exchange Commission- regulate stock exchanges
   3. Social Security- old-age insurance, unemployment insurance, handicapped
   4. Wagner Act- right to form unions

**New Deal Tie-up**

Organized Labor

1. FDR supported- Wagner Act---unions grew during depression as did strikes

ND’s effect on minorities and women

1. African Americans and women- not singled out for help but did benefit from ND

Controversy in the ND

1. FDR’s policy
   1. gov’t involvement in the economy by providing jobs and direct cash handouts, gov’t regulation, spending more money than is brought in (increased debt)
2. Supreme Court Reaction
   1. Schecter Poultry Corporation v. US- NRA is unconstitutional (set wages and working conditions) and violated constitution by giving legislative powers to the executive branch
   2. US v. Butler- AAA is unconstitutional—not interstate, intrastate trade
3. Court Packing Plan
   1. FDR wanted to increase the number of judges from 9 to 15 (court packing)
   2. Never happened because of separation of powers

Evaluating the New Deal

1. WWII ended the great depression---not the new deal
2. ND did help people to cope with the depression
3. ND brought more power to the presidency

**US in an Age of Global Crisis**

1. Isolationism after WWI
   1. Refusal to join League of Nations
   2. Neutrality Acts passed stating that the US would not give aid to nations at war
2. Events Leading to WWII
   1. Appeasement- giving in to the demands of an enemy----Germany
   2. Lend-Lease Act- allowed the US to sell or lend war materials to nations who’s “defense is vital to the US”---Britain, France
   3. Pearl Harbor- (Dec. 7, 1941) Japanese war planes attacked pacific fleet
3. WWII in Review
   1. Major Powers
      1. Allies- Britain, USSR, US, France
      2. Axis Powers- Germany, Italy, Japan
   2. Major Events
      1. Europe and North Africa
4. Germany invades Poland, USSR
5. US invades Normandy, Battle of the Bulge
   * 1. Pacific
6. Japan invades China, US, Philippines
7. Battle of Midway, Iwo Jima
8. Atomic Bomb on Hiroshima and Nagasaki
   1. Wartime Diplomacy
      1. Atlantic Charter- FDR and Churchill meet in 1941
      2. Yalta (1945)- FDR, Churchill and Stalin division of Germany
      3. Potsdam (1945)- Truman, Churchill and Stalin warn Japan to surrender
   2. Atomic Bomb
      1. Manhattan Project- develop the bomb
      2. Hiroshima and Nagasaki- 100,000 kill instantly, thousands more died later---atomic age---Japan surrenders

IV. The Holocaust

A. Concentration Camps- Jewish people were taken to these camps to work

as slave labor

B. 6 million Jews were killed, 4 million other peoples will killed

C. War Crimes Trials- Nuremberg, Germany – People were held accountable

for “crimes against humanity”

V. American Patriotism

A. Women

1. Military- Women’s Army Corps (WAC)

2. Joined civilian workforce- Rosie the Riveter

3. Resulting Change- beginning of a long term trend of increased

presence in the work force

B. African Americans

1. Military- Segregated, first limited to support roles

2. At home- more opportunities—still discrimination

C. Japanese Americans

1. Wartime Relocation Authority (WRA)- internment camps

2. Korematsu vs. US- said that internment camps were a reasonable wartime emergency measure

VI. Demobilization- getting back to civilian life

* 1. GI Bill of rights- veterans’ benefits, college edu., medical, unemployment, home loans
  2. Taft-Hartley Act- worked against unions
  3. Baby Boom
  4. Election of 1948- Truman wins re-election

Peace with Problems (1945-1960)

I. The United Nations- international peacekeeping organization

A. Organization-

1. General Assembly

2. Security Council- 15 members (10 rotating, 5 permanent—US, UK,

USSR, China, and France)

II. Containment as a Foreign Policy

A. Growing distrust of the Soviet Union

1. Containment- limiting communist expansion

2. Iron Curtain- the division between free and communist Europe

B. Truman Doctrine- aid sent to Turkey and Greece to prevent the spread of communism to those nations

C. Marshall Plan- US sent large amounts of money to Europe to help them to rebuild after the war—this was to prevent nations from becoming communist

D. Beginning of the Cold War (period of tension between the US and USSR)

1. Berlin Blockade---Soviets cut off access to Berlin---Berlin Airlift

E. North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) vs. Warsaw Pact

III. Containment in Asia

A. China becomes communist, so does Korea

B. The Korean War

1. Korea is divided along the 38th parallel

2. US manages to keep S. Korea democratic, North Korea is communist

IV. Cold War at home

A. Looking for Communists

1. HUAC- House Un-American Activities Committee – examined

communist activities in the US

2. Loyalty Review Board- Robert Oppenheimer

3 Hiss Case- Alger Hiss convicted of being a communist spy

B. McCarthyism- Joseph McCarthy

1. Rosenberg Case- Ethel and Julius were charged with giving atomic secrets

to the Soviets- executed

Two Nations Live on the Edge

* + - 1. Race for the H-Bomb- Arms race
      2. Brinkmanship- willingness to go to the edge of war- air raid drills
      3. Covert actions- CIA formed to gather information, Iran- shah, Guatemala- trained troops to take over leader
      4. Eisenhower’s presidency

- Suez Canal- owned by France and Britain, Egypt took over

- Eisenhower Doctrine- US would defend the Middle East against attack by any

Communist country

- In 1954, the CIA tried to overthrow the gov’t of Iran and restore the country’s former

leader, the shah.

- Sputnik- Soviet satellite launched before US, space race

- U-2 incident- US spy plane shot down over USSR, mounting tensions between

super powers

5. John F. Kennedy

- Bay of Pigs- plot to assassinate Fidel Castro

- Cuban Missile Crisis- US and Soviet Union went to the brink of nuclear war

6. LBJ- Foreign Policy- fear- daisy commercial---Vietnam

- Background of Vietnam- French colony, WWII, fight, US

- Domino Theory- nations continuing to fall into communism

- Vietnam War- North- Communist- Ho Chi Minh, South- non-communist- Ngo Dinh Diem

The Nifty 50’s

A. Readjustment and Recovery

1. GI Bill of Rights

2. Housing shortage- suburbs, Levittown----baby boom

3. Increase in divorce rate

4. Inflation---recovery-booming economy

5. Mass consumerism---advertising age

B. Truman and Eisenhower

1. Truman supports Civil Rights-wanted anti-lynching law, end poll tax—congress did not pass----Integration of Armed forces

2. Ike-Brown vs. Board of Education of Topeka Kansas---reversed Plessy vs. Ferguson, stated that separate is not equal

C. Culture

1. White flight from the cities

2. Inner cities- growing poverty---“The other America”

3. Urban renewal

-Levittown

Civil Rights-

* Civil Disobedience, NAACP, Birmingham, March on Washington, Civil Rights Act of 1964 (voting rights, end of segregation, equal job opportunities)
* Heart of Atlanta Motel v. US- racial discrimination illegal
* Voting rights act of 1965- end to literacy tests
* Assassinations- MLK, and Malcolm X, Robert F. Kennedy

Women’s Rights

-Betty Friedan- The Feminine Mystique, NOW, Equal Rights Amendment, Affirmative Action

Latinos- Cesar Chavez- United Farm Workers

Native Americans- American Indian Movement (AIM)

Disabled Americans- Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990

1960’s

A. Kennedy

1. Power of television (Kennedy vs. Nixon)

2. New Frontier- stimulate economy, improve poverty, Peace

Corps, Race to the Moon

3. Assassination- Warren Commission

B. Lyndon Johnson (LBJ)

1. Domestic Agenda

- The Great Society- War on poverty- head start, welfare, Medicare/Medicaid low income housing, Dept. of HUD

- Improved education funding, college scholarships

- Environmental protection, consumer advocacy (Nader)

- Civil Rights- Civil Rights Act of 1964- outlawed

discrimination in public accommodations, housing, and jobs, 24th amendment- abolished poll tax

2. Warren Court (Chief Justice Earl Warren)

- Brown vs. Board of Education

- Mapp vs. Ohio- evidence seized illegally could not be

used in state courts

- Gideon vs. Wainwright- must provide a lawyer

- Miranda vs. Arizona- Miranda rights

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- Background of Vietnam- French colony, WWII, fight,

US

- Domino Theory- nations continuing to fall into

communism

- Vietnam War- North- Communist- Ho Chi Minh, South-

non-communist- Ngo Dinh Diem

Reagan and Challenges of the 1980’s

A. Domestic Policy

1. Supply-side economics (aka Reaganomics, Trickledown

economics) tax cuts for all, especially for those with large incomes

* + 1. money would then be used to invest in the economy
    2. businesses would then hire more people, thus improving the economy
  1. Wanted to balance the budget by increasing spending on social welfare programs and environmental programs---debt still increased
  2. Star Wars- national defense system---massively increased military spending

\*Election of 1984- Reagan big win, Geraldine Ferraro ran for Vice President for Democrats

1. Foreign Policy
   1. Questioning Détente- hardened attitude toward communism
   2. Intervention in Central America- unstable economic conditions opened the door for communism
      1. El Salvador- sent troops to fight in their civil war
      2. Nicaragua- Communists overthrew dictator, Reagan approved aid to the Contras—dictator’s group
      3. Grenada- US invasion
   3. Middle East- troops in Lebanon
2. Second-Term Foreign Policy-
   1. Iran-Contra Affair
      1. US sold weapons to Iran
      2. Iran helped to free hostages in Lebanon
      3. Money from weapons sold goes to Contras in Nicaragua
      4. Reagan: we will never bargain with terrorists
      5. Congress investigates- no fault of Reagan- Oliver North is blamed for almost everything
   2. Renewal of Détente- Mikhail Gorbachev leader of the USSR- Arms reductions

II. The Bush Administration

1. Domestic Events
   1. Economic Troubles- “No new Taxes”---too many deficits---taxes in 1990---Recession to follow
   2. Urban Violence- Rodney King—LA Riots
2. Foreign Events
   1. End of the Cold War

* Berlin Wall falls, Gorbachev received the Nobel Peace Prize, East and West Germany reunited, end of the Soviet Union
  1. Invasion of Panama- troops to Panama to capture Noriega (dictator)- sentenced to 40 years in a US prison
  2. Persian Gulf War
     1. August 1990 Saddam Hussein invaded Kuwait
     2. US sent troops to Saudi Arabia
     3. UN authorizes economic sanctions
     4. January 1991 US and UN forces bomb Iraq---February war is over
  3. Bosnia and the Balkans- Genocidal warfare in former Yugoslavia

\*1992 election- Bush- Republican vs. Bill Clinton- Democrat vs. Ross Perot- Independent----split the vote---Clinton wins

III. Clinton Administration

1. Domestic Issues
   1. Health Care Reform- Congress feared that it cost too much- rejected
   2. Social Security- Running out of money and will go bankrupt (because of living longer and baby boomer population)—No solution
   3. 1994 Congressional elections- Republican Revolution- Newt Gingrich Speaker of the House
   4. Scandal and Impeachment-
      1. Impeachment- perjury and obstruction of justice
      2. Acquitted by Senate
   5. Economic Prosperity- high employment and low inflation
2. Foreign issues
   1. Middle East- Clinton worked to bring peace- unsuccessful
   2. Former Yugoslavia- NATO sent in troops to Kosovo
   3. Asia- Strained relations with China after “accidentally” bombing a Chinese Embassy and China stealing nuclear secrets from the US
   4. Global Economy- NAFTA (North American Free Trade Agreement) between US, Canada, and Mexico---loss of some jobs to Mexico

\*2000 Election- George W. Bush- Republican and Al Gore- Democrat

- Florida vote extremely close----recount

- Supreme court in Bush vs. Gore discontinued all recounts

- Gore wins popular vote, Bush wins electoral vote (271-267)

Living in a global age

1. Change
   1. Technology
   2. Post WWII era
      1. Scarce energy sources
      2. Computers
      3. Multinational corporations- businesses with bases of operation in many nations
      4. Diversity
      5. AIDS
      6. Gun Control

Regents Review:

1. What is the Regents? 50mc, thematic, DBQ
2. Grading?
3. Explain how review will work—pattern/cycle
4. Grading- Corrected MC (later MC on first time around), Essays, Peer evaluation, and Vocab. Quizzes (may be other assignments)
5. Today in class—MC strategies

* Chronological Order
* Read entire question and choices
* Underline key terms—can look up initially---later on can not use books
* Cross out wrong answers
* For the most part, go with your first choice

1. Begin MC in class---finish for homework—can ask me for help or use book, can not talk with other students

**Constitution Review**

**\*Beginnings of Democracy**

- Mayflower Compact

- Virginia House of Burgesses

- New England Town Meetings

**\*Problems**

- No Taxation w/o representation

- Quartering

- Search and seizure

- Freedom of the Press

**\*Declaration of Independence**

- Enlightenment ideas

- Reasons for independence

- Right to rebel

- Natural rights

**\*Articles of Confederation**

- Weak national government- loose association of states

- 1 branch- legislative

- No power to coin $, tax, raise an army

- Northwest Ordinance

**\*Constitutional Convention**

- Great Compromise

- 3/5th Compromise

- Ratification- Federalists vs. Anti Federalists (Bill of Rights)

**\*Constitution**

- Legislative- Congress- Senate (upper/6 yrs/ratify/elected) and House

(lower/2yrs/revenue)

\* Makes laws

\* Overrides vetoes

\* approves appointments and treaties

\* taxes

\* Declares war

\* Impeachment

- Executive (electoral college)

\* Enforces Laws

\* Veto

\* Chief diplomat, legislator, head of state, commander in chief

- Judicial

\* Interprets the laws

\* Settles disputes between states, state and federal, states and foreign

countries, individuals and federal government

- Checks and balances

- Flexibility- \*Elastic Clause, Amendment, Judicial interpretation

- Federalism- \*Delegated, Concurrent, Reserved, Implied, Denied

- Bill of Rights- guarantee basic rights of the people