

Unit 1: 1491-1607

- Pre-Columbian America, Early European Exploration

1.2 - Native American Societies Before 1492: Before Europeans arrived in the Americas, many different groups lived in different ways, mainly depending on their environment.

- **Aztecs:** Mexico, Tenochtitlan, written language, irrigation, religion, human sacrifice
- **Maya:** Yucatan Peninsula, irrigation, giant stone temples and palaces, religion
- **Inca:** Andes, Peru, 16 million people, 350k sq. mi., fertile mountain valleys, irrigation
- **Maize:** corn-like crop, nutritious crop, spread north to American southwest, supported economic development, settlement, irrigation, social diversification
- **Southwest:** Pueblo in NM/AZ, sedentary, farmers, adobe masonry, highly organized
- **Great Basin/Plains:** nomadic, hunter-gather type, Yute people, small kinship bands
- **Pacific Northwest:** fishing villages, elk, Chinook, cedar houses, Chumash, hunt-gather
- **Mississippi River Valley:** complex, fertile soil, rivers, traders, Cahokia, powerful gov.
- **Northeast:** Iroquois, maize, squash, beans, longhouses for 30-50 people

1.3 - European Exploration in the Americas: Europeans had different motivations for exploring America, from colonization, spreading Christianity, to finding gold.

- **Reasons:** population increase, strong govts., desire for luxury goods, land based trade routes were controlled by Muslims so Europeans wanted a water-based route to Asia
- **Portugal:** Prince Henry the Navigator, established trading post empire all across African coast, maritime technology like caravels, tide charts, astrolabe, stern-post rudder
- **Spain:** Isabella & Ferdinand, Christopher Columbus, 1492, landed in the Caribbean, natives were cooperative, took gold + enslaved natives, inspired more voyages

1.4 - The Columbian Exchange, Spanish Exploration and Conquest: The transfer of food, animals, minerals, people, and diseases between Africa, Europe, and the Americas.

- **Effects:** fundamentally changed the economies, societies, and environments of all three
- **Disease:** the Spanish brought smallpox, Euros, Asians, Africans already had resistance, decimated the native population, tens of millions of deaths, aided Euro colonization
- **Crops:** maize, tomatoes, potatoes, cacao, tobacco from New World to Old, rice, wheat, soybeans, rye, oats, lemons, oranges from Old World to New, grain was important
- **Animals:** horses, pigs, cattle, chickens from Old World to New
- **Minerals:** gold and silver, big motivation for colonization, unprecedented economic growth for Europe, ended feudalism in favor of a form of capitalism
- **People:** Native Americans were enslaved and taken to Europe, Africans were captured and transported to the Americas, cramped middle passage, many deaths, enslaved
- **Financing Exploration:** Spanish was funded by the state and mercantilism, other nations would privatize exploration with joint stock companies

1.5 - Labor, Slavery, and Caste in Spanish America: Used encomienda system to enslave natives, but needed more labor, so African slave trade, used caste system of racial hierarchy.

- **Historical Slavery:** prisoners of war or payment for debts, had some legal rights, not permanent bondage, almost never inheritable bondage, changed during this period

- **African Slave Trade:** traded goods (guns) for enslaved people, 'black inferiority' justifies slavery (curse of Ham), brought enslaved Africans to Americas in increasing numbers
- **Encomienda System:** Spanish system where men were granted land + all natives on it for labor, justified because natives were savages (Requerimiento Papal Doctrine)
- **Why African Labor?:** natives resisted enslavement (escaping), lots died from disease
- **Caste System:** needed orderly way to impose taxes, based on racial ancestry
- **Order:** peninsulares (Spain-born Spanish), criollos (American-born Spanish), Mestizos (mixed Spanish-native), Mulattos (mixed Spanish-African), Africans, Natives

1.6 - Cultural Interactions Between Europeans, Native Americans, and Africans: Both Europeans and Native Americans adopted part of each other's cultures that they found useful.

- **Missions:** Spanish sent missionaries to convert natives to Christianity as opposed to conquistadores with guns, franciscan priests established missions across America
- **Natives:** pantheists/animists, land not a commodity, kinship networks of up to 70 people
- **Spanish:** Catholic, land for private ownership, focused on nuclear family
- **Trade:** natives got horses, guns, metal tools, Europeans married natives for fur trading rights
- **Pueblos:** adopted some aspects of Christianity while maintaining their animist religion, revolted against Spanish in 1610, victory for Pueblo, helped to stop Spanish colonization
- **Bartolome de las Casas:** Spanish priest who argued in favor of the natives' freedom, suggested replacing native labor with African labor

Unit 2: 1607-1754

- Colonial America

2.2 - European Colonization in the Americas: The European countries that colonized the Americas had different motivations and different interactions with the land and natives.

- **Spanish:** colonized the Americas to extract wealth via agriculture and mining, used native labor under the encomienda system, and later switched to African slaves, developed a caste system and converted natives to Christianity via missions.
- **French:** Samuel de Champlain permanent settlement in 1608 (Quebec), fish and fur trade, trading settlements, married natives for kinship ties, mutual benefit, collaboration
- **Dutch:** Henry Hudson claimed area by river, New Amsterdam colony 1624 became trading hub that attracted traders, fisherman, farmers, no interest in converting natives
- **British:** seeking wealth (nobles), land (peasantry, enclosure movement), religious freedom, family groups permanent settlements, fought natives after encroaching land

2.3 - The Regions of the British Colonies: The British colonies were very different from region to region and developed unique societies based on natural environment, beliefs, population, etc.

- **Chesapeake:** Jamestown (1607) joint-stock company funded, single men, gold/silver, famine, disease, John Rolfe cultivated tobacco, indentured servants labor, needed more land, natives attacked them, gov. Berkeley didn't care, Bacon's rebellion (poor farmers, servants attacked Indians and plantations), led to seeking African slave labor
- **New England:** pilgrims in 1620, Puritans, brought families, establish pure society,

- farming, struggled at the start but established thriving commerce + agriculture society
- **West Indies:** 1620s, Caribbean, tobacco cash crop, but sugarcane took place, by 1660 more slaves than whites, slave codes = slaves are chattel (property), SC to replicate
- **Middle:** NY/NJ, export economy, cereals crops, diverse population, elite merchants, artisans/shopkeepers, unskilled laborers/orphans/widows/unemployed, slaves, PA by William Penn, Quaker, pacifist, religious freedom, negotiated with natives
- **Government Systems:** democratic in all colonies, British let colonies figure it out themselves, House of Burgesses (VA), Mayflower Compact (pilgrims - church congregation), town meetings, representative bodies dominated by the elite

2.4 - Trans-Atlantic Trade: The Euro-America-Africa transatlantic trade created a global trade network, fueled by mercantilism, that fundamentally altered the societies in which it functioned.

- **Triangular Trade:** ie. rum from NE to W. Africa, slaves to Caribbean, sugarcane to NE
- **Middle Passage:** crammed slaves into ships, slave trade act of 1788 limited # of people
- **Mercantilism:** maintain favorable balance of trade (more exports than imports), get the most gold, colonies provide raw materials, markets for manufactured goods
- **Navigation Acts:** colonies only trade with Britain, other countries go through Britain
- **Effects:** wealth for elites, seaports turn into urban centers, consumer revolution (societal status tied to financial success as opposed to what family you were from)

2.5 - Interactions Between American Indians and Europeans: Europeans saw natives as inferior, but didn't need to worry about unified resistance because natives fought each other.

- **Spanish:** converted Pueblos to Christianity, Pueblo revolt, kicked out Spanish for 12 years, conquered huge empires like Aztecs and Incas, used them for slave labor
- **English:** families so didn't marry natives, initially coexisted peacefully, gave Indians metal tools/goods, learned to hunt/farm from Indians, encroached on native lands
- **Metacom's War:** 1675, Wampanoags, other groups fought English encroachment, attacked colonists, burned fields, British mohawk allies killed Metacom, war over
- **French:** good relations, trade partners, military allies, intermarriage, trading posts
- **Indian:** after all resistance quashed, some allied with Euros, some migrated westward

2.6 - Slavery in the British Colonies: Atlantic slave trade transported 3 million enslaved Africans to the British colonies, who were used for different things in different colonies.

- **Why Slaves?:** high demand for colonial agricultural goods, indentured servant shortage
- **Where/What:** small farms, less slaves in NE, agricultural estates, household servants, sea men in port cities in Middle colonies, lots more slaves, plantations in Chesapeake, Southern, more in West Indies. Further south you go, more slaves they most likely had.
- **Chattel Slavery:** race-based slavery, slaves are basically property (ie. farm tool, animal)
- **Slave Laws:** originated in West Indies, slaves are chattel, slavery is inherited, laws became harsher over time, made interracial relationships illegal, restricted everything
- **Slave Resistance:** covertly - maintaining cultural beliefs, native languages, broke tools, worked slowly, damaged crops, overtly - rebellion (big fear where black pop. > white)
- **Stono Rebellion:** 1739, SC, 50 enslaved men stole weapons, killed whites, burned plantations, then stopped by militia, shot/hanged, challenged 'slavery is merciful' idea

2.7 - Colonial Society and Culture: The Enlightenment and Great Awakening simultaneously contributed to the Anglicanization of the colonies and their dislike of the British and their abuses.

- **Enlightenment:** European intellectual movement that emphasized rational thinking over religion, spread to colonies by print culture, John Locke, natural rights, social contract
- **Great Awakening:** new lights, reaction to Enlightenment, massive religious revival across colonies, Johnathan Edwards, George Whitefield, emphasis on common people
- **Impressment:** British impressed men in colonial seaport cities, Americans didn't like it and rioted for 3 days after attempted impressment during King George's War (1747)

Unit 3: 1754-1800

- Revolutionary War, Forging a New Nation

3.2 - The French and Indian War: The British, and the French and Indians fought over the land in the Ohio River Valley, resulting in massive territorial (and debt) gains for the British.

- **Background:** British vs. French + native Allies, smaller part of global 7 Years War, French v. British, colonists encroaching on Ohio River Valley, which French claimed
- **Start:** Washington sent to warn French of encroaching on British claims, so French took Fort Duquesne, Washington surprise attacked + reclaimed fort in 1754, French took back
- **Albany Congress:** organize colonial defense, trade, expansion west, Franklin's Albany Plan of Union - colonial council of representatives, rejected but laid foundation for future
- **British:** impressed Americans, quartered soldiers, forced colonists to feed them, etc
- **Peace of Paris:** 1763, Spain ceded Florida to the British, French ousted from North America, Spanish got French lands West of Mississippi, British got Ohio River Valley
- **Effects:** colonists began to push westward, angering Natives, Pontiac's rebellion, proclamation of 1763, but colonists ignored, doubled British national debt, so taxes

3.3 - Taxation Without Representation: To pay for the French and Indian War, the British ended Salutary Neglect, and imposed lots of taxes on the colonists, which they didn't like.

- **Salutary Neglect:** historical unofficial British policy of letting colonies self-govern, colonists ignored Navigation Acts, smuggled, illegally traded, but Britain didn't really care
- **Acts:** Quartering (1765) - British soldiers stationed in colonies at colonists' expense; Sugar - tax on sugar, coffee, etc; Stamp (1765) - tax on paper, playing cards, etc, colonists really didn't like; Currency - prohibited colonies' own paper currency
- **Virtual Representation:** Parliament represents them because they're British citizens
- **Stamp Act Congress:** 1765, petition Parliament to repeal Stamp Act, actually worked
- **Declaratory Act:** Asserted that Parliament can do whatever they want to the colonies
- **Townshend Acts:** 1767, paper, tea, glass taxes, colonists unite to boycott British goods
- **Boston Massacre:** colonists harass soldiers, they fire on crowd, kill 5, enraged colonists
- **Boston Tea Party:** 1773, resistance to tea act which taxed tea + limited to British East India company tea, Sons of Liberty dressed as natives and tossed British tea overboard,
- **Coercive/Intolerable Acts:** shut down Boston harbor, quartering act, led to colonists beginning to arm themselves + form militias to protect themselves from British tyranny

3.4 - Philosophical Foundations of the American Revolution: Americans began to see themselves as a people blessed with liberty, and that a threat to liberty is a threat to their lives.

- **Continental Congress:** 1774, deliberations on Britain's increasing tyranny, agreed that colonies should resist, wanted reconciliation, not revolution, Britain refused to negotiate
- **Ideas:** Enlightenment - consent of the governed, natural rights (life, liberty, property), self-rule, elected representatives, social contract, republican gov., 3 branches (executive, legislative, judicial), checks and balances; Great Awakening spiritual enthusiasm
- **Common Sense:** 1776, Thomas Paine, argued for independence from Britain with common language, Biblical examples, Enlightenment, turned colonists to independence
- **2nd Continental Congress:** 1776, TJ wrote the Declaration of Independence, was accepted on July 2nd, made public on the 4th, sparked revolutionary war with Britain

3.5 - The American Revolution: The Americans were at an extreme disadvantage to the British army, but managed to win because of their grit, land-knowledge, and French assistance.

- **Loyalists:** opposed (Declaration of) independence, wanted to stay loyal to Britain
- **The Armies:** colonial led by Gen. George Washington, poorly armed, poorly trained; British led by Gen. William Howe, experienced, well trained, tens of thousands of them.
- **Strategy:** wage a war of attrition - keep the British going for a long time until they tire out
- **Slaves:** The British offered freedom to slaves who served, so GW made the same offer
- **Big Wins:** GW crossed Delaware River on Christmas Eve, won fight against Hessians; Saratoga (1777), big turning point, Americans won, convinced French to support them; Yorktown (1781), surrounded British, defeated them, British surrender, Americans win.
- **Paris Peace Treaty:** 1783, America recognized as country, boundary at Mississippi river

3.6 - The Influence of Revolutionary Ideals: Revolutionary talk of liberty and rights emphasized concerns over societal inequality, and influenced the French revolution.

- **Slavery:** many northern states abolished slavery, CC outlawed importation of slaves
- **State/Local Governments:** expand the influence of democracy, abolished nobility
- **Women:** contributed during war with home duties and by helping to supply/support troops, wanted more freedom and autonomy, republican motherhood idea developed
- **Revolutions:** inspired by the American revolution + democracy, French (1789) - commoners rose up against clergy + nobility, Haitian (1791) - slaves rose up against masters, Latin American countries rose up against Spanish, Portuguese colonizers

3.7 - The Articles of Confederation: The first constitution of the US had a weak federal government, delegated most powers to the states, and was ultimately a failure, ratified 1781.

- **Power:** like state constitutions, big legislative branch, no executive, no judiciary
- **Northwest Ordinance:** 1787, no slavery in territories, made way to apply for statehood
- **Shay's Rebellion:** farmers protesting debt armed themselves, MA militia crushed uprising, but it demonstrated why we need a strong federal government, and AoC bad

3.8 - The Constitutional Convention and Debates over Ratification: Representation and slavery were contentious issues at the Convention, and the Constitution was passed in 1788.

- **Constitutional Convention:** 1787, intended to revise AoC, but made new Constitution
- **Representation:** VA plan - bicameral legislature, representatives based on population (favors large states), NJ plan - unicameral, equal representation (favors small states)
- **Compromises:** Great - bicameral, House of Reps based on pop., senate equal; 3/5ths - 5 slaves = 3 free for representation (favors slave states), can't ban slavery until 1808
- **Elections:** HoR directly by people, 2 year terms; Senate by state legislatures, 6 year terms; president by electoral college, so not by the people, but by the states
- **Ratification:** 9 states must agree, Federalists wanted ratification (Federalist papers), but Anti-Federalists thought it put too much power in central govt., wanted Bill of Rights
- **Agreements:** Constitution was passed, but Federalists agreed to add a Bill of Rights

3.9 - The Constitution: Federalism, separation of powers, and checks and balances were instituted to ensure that the government cannot abuse their power, and must protect the people.

- **Federalism:** shared power between national + state govts, supremacy clause = national trumps states, but only with enumerated powers, everything else delegated to states
- **Separation of Powers:** legislative makes laws, executive enforces, judicial interprets
- **Checks and Balances:** president must approve laws, Congress can override presidential veto with supermajority, judiciary can strike down laws, etc

3.10 - Shaping a New Republic: America's first three presidents were George Washington, John Adams, and Thomas Jefferson. They each had unique roles in shaping the new nation.

- **Washington:** unanimously elected pres., had treasury, war, state, justice depts., cabinet
- **Hamilton:** sec. of treasury, national bank to unify states, improve credit, state's debts -> national debt, hotly contested, loose interpretation, bank stabilized the national economy
- **Proclamation of Neutrality:** 1793, GW said US won't get involved in French-British war
- **Treaties:** British impressed American soldiers, so John Jay's Treaty meant British give up western territory claims; Thomas Pinckney's Treaty with Spain (1795) secured American rights to New Orleans port, defined southern border of US along 31st parallel
- **Battle of Fallen Timbers:** 1794, US army defeated lots of Indian tribes, got Ohio Valley
- **Whiskey Rebellion:** 1794, farmers didn't like whiskey tax, GW quickly quashed
- **1st Two Party System:** Federalists (AH, central govt., urban, elite), Anti-Federalists turned Democratic-Republicans (TJ, JM, states' rights, rural, agricultural)
- **Washington's Farewell Address:** warned against partisanship, advocated neutrality
- **XYZ Affair:** 3 French officials demanded bribe before negotiating with US, US outrage
- **Alien + Sedition Acts:** govt. can imprison or deport any non-citizen; illegal to criticize the government publically; intended to suppress Anti-Federalists, enraged D-Rs
- **VA + KY Resolutions:** states could nullify federal laws that went beyond explicit powers

3.11 - Developing an American Identity: A new sense of identity was emerging in the United States by way of women's roles, art, literature, architecture, ideas on religion, and much more.

- **Women:** republican motherhood + women's education, laid groundwork for future. Only affected white women, no effect on black, native women's power actually decreased
- **Identity:** art, literature, architecture were inspired by European ideas but became more American, Poor Richard's Almanack, Americans are industrious and hardworking,

- **Religion:** TJ's VA Statute for Religious Freedom - separation of church and state

Unit 4: 1800-1848

- Manifest Destiny, Westward Expansion

4.2 - The Rise of Political Parties and the Age of Jefferson: The rise of the first party system and the election of Thomas Jefferson as the 3rd president helped move the new nation forward.

- **Revolution of 1800:** power transferred peacefully between rival parties, Adams to TJ
- **Federal Power:** TJ abolished whiskey tax, minimized military, reduced # of federal jobs
- **Louisiana Purchase:** 1803, TJ used loose Constitutional interpretation to purchase large mass of land west of Mississippi from the French, doubling the size of the US
- **Corps of Discovery:** Lewis and Clark, 1804, explored territory, science, natives
- **Marshall Court:** expanded federal power, power of the court, Marbury v Madison (1803) established judicial review, McCulloch v Maryland (1819) = federal laws trump state laws
- **War of 1812:** impressment, British helping natives, war hawks, Federalists opposed war, Hartford Convention threatened secession, America won, Federalists dissolved

4.3 - Political and Regional Interests: The rise of political parties that followed sectional lines led to debates over the power of the federal government, westward expansion, and slavery.

- **American System:** Henry Clay, National Bank, better infrastructure/transportation, tariffs, Madison, Monroe disliked because federal power overreach, disadvantage South
- **Westward Expansion:** roads, cheap land from federal gov. = lots of frontier settling
- **Missouri Compromise:** 1820, Maine free, Missouri slave, 36° 30' line for slavery

4.4 - America on the World Stage: The US began to interact with other countries, like trade with Mexico and China, and expand its territorial holdings through numerous treaties.

- **Treaty of Ghent:** ended War of 1812, left boundaries unclear so a treaty set 49th parallel as US-Canada border, joint US-British occupation of Oregon territory
- **Adams-Onís Treaty:** 1819, Spanish sold Florida to the US, defined US western border
- **Monroe Doctrine:** 1823, w. hemisphere closed to European interference, US authority

4.5 - The Market Revolution in America & Industrialization: Because of increasing innovations, the regions of America were growing interconnected economically + internationally.

- **Transportation:** national road (MD to IL), Erie Canal (1825), steamboat, railroad craze
- **Industry:** new patent laws, Eli Whitney's interchangeable parts, led to more unskilled labor, mass production of individual parts, rise of the factory system (started in 1820s)
- **Agriculture:** cotton gin, spinning machine made cotton production faster, increased demand, more slaves, commercial over subsistence farming, cash crops, cotton in South

4.6 - The Market Revolution's Effect on Society: The Market Revolution fundamentally altered American society in the 19th century, affecting migration, the middle class, and women.

- **Migration:** northern industrial cities grew in size and diversity, Euro. immigrants (Irish, German - great potato famine, econ./political instability), brought Jewish synagogues,

Catholic Churches + Convents, some moved west. This led to lots of nativist sentiment.

- **Middle Class:** developed in the North, businessmen, shopkeepers, journalists, doctors, prioritized education, temperance, religion (Protestant), spent money on leisure
- **Women:** cult of domesticity (raise babies, serve husband), separation of public and private spheres. In factories, 6 days/week, 12-13 hours/day, meager wages, controlled.

4.7 - Expanding Democracy: More men had demanded the right to vote regardless of property, and this growth of democracy led to splits and realignments of political parties and factions.

- **Causes:** farmers, workingmen, frontiersmen began to demand franchise because of Panic of 1819 (2nd national bank messed up the economy), so prop. quals. Eliminated.
- **Effects:** growth and realignment of political parties. DRs split, Democrats (less fed. power, strict Const. int.), National Republicans (federal power, loose Const. int.)
- **Election of 1824:** Adams, Clay, Crawford, Jackson, no majority, HoR picked Adams thanks to Clay's influence, Clay gets Sec. of State, Jackson called 'Corrupt Bargain'

4.8 - Jackson and Federal Power: Jackson was elected president in 1828, and had a complex relationship with federal power, as demonstrated by various actions throughout his presidency.

- **2nd Party System:** Democrats (Jackson, like TJ's D-Rs), Whigs (Clay, like AH's Federalists), debates over federal power on tariffs, national bank, internal improvements
- **Tariff of 1828:** 40%, beneficial to N. manufacturers + W. farmers, not to the South. 'Tariff of Abominations', SC + John C. Calhoun (AJ's VP) nullified it and threatened to secede. Force Bill (1833) authorized AJ to respond with military, SC backed down, tariff lowered
- **National Bank:** 2nd national bank forced some state banks to close, leaving citizens with worthless \$\$, AJ viewed it as 'hydra of corruption and vetoed renewing its charter
- **Internal Improvements:** debates over federal authority with Clay's American system
- **Indian Removal Act:** 1830, gold found in Cherokee lands in GA, so relocate all Indians to OK territory, Worcester v. GA (1832) ruled unconstitutional, AJ ignored, trail of tears

4.9 - The Development of American Culture: Americans worked hard to form their own culture during this time that reflected their own values and sense of personal identity.

- **Romanticism:** Enlightenment gave way to focus on feeling and thought
- **Architecture:** transition from British Georgian style to Greek/Roman architecture
- **Literature:** British-inspired novels began to take place in America, Webster's dictionary
- **Art:** Hudson River School painted dramatic renditions of pristine American landscapes
- **Transcendentalism:** Romanticism-esque ideas on the power and beauty of nature, human perfectibility, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Henry David Thoreau, Walden,
- **Utopian Communities:** Shakers, Oneida, common property, gender + race equality

4.10 - The Second Great Awakening: Protestants, Methodists, Baptists emphasized that righteous living, personal restraint, morality would lead a person and society to salvation.

- **Market Revolution:** economic (+ spiritual) success/failure is in your own hands, if you worked hard and dedicated yourself to improvement, you would succeed
- **Growth of Democracy:** lower class wanted greater democratic (+ spiritual) involvement
- **Romanticism:** emotional reality over rational reality, led to reform movements

4.11 - The Age of Reform: The ideas of self-improvement (economic - Market Revolution, political - democracy) that were sweeping the nation spread to ideas of social reform.

- **Mormonism:** Joseph Smith, Book of Mormon, polygamy, Brigham Young, went to Utah
- **Temperance:** sparked by 2nd GA, American Temperance Society started in 1826 by clergy + businessmen, aimed to help working class, led to some legislation being passed
- **Abolitionism:** big spectrum of supporters, 2nd GA, William Lloyd Garrison's the Liberator, American Anti-Slavery Society (1833), emphasized persuasive means, morality. Free blacks, escaped slaves, Fredrick Douglass, showed real life examples.
- **Women:** to advocate for social issues, they needed more rights, Seneca Falls Convention (1848) + Declaration of Sentiments, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lucretia Mott

4.12 - African Americans in the Early Republic: Even though African Americans were dehumanized by slavery, they maintained their culture and resistance through various efforts.

- **Culture:** African names, traditional languages, folk tales, music, dance, secret marriages, religion, black experience wasn't entirely defined by their white masters
- **Nat Turner's Rebellion:** 1831, inspired by Haitian rebellion of 1804, VA, killed a ton of whites, militia squashed rebellion, shot/hanged, whites killed random slaves in retaliation
- **Amistad:** 1839, Spanish slave ship, killed ship's captain + cook, arrested + tried, freed by SCOTUS, slave lives became increasingly difficult with more stricker black codes

4.13 - The Society of the South in the Early Republic: While there were lots of large plantations that ran on enslaved labor, the majority of Southerners were yeoman farmers.

- **Slavery:** elite planters faced pressures from yeoman farmers, European and South American countries who abolished slavery, abolitionist movement picking up
- **Consolidating Power:** making loans, hiring poor whites, helping yeomans to gain their trust and control the society of the south. Also had more representation thanks to 3/5ths.
- **White Supremacy:** regardless of class/econ. divisions, all could agree on white superiority, slavery was positive good for uncivilized, inferior blacks. Although some saw it as morally wrong, they depended on it too much economically to do anything.

Unit 5: 1844-1877

- Civil War

5.2 - Manifest Destiny: Americans have a God given right to expand westward to the Pacific

- **California Gold Rush:** 1848, mad dash to strike it rich, others like Comstock Lode
- **Preemption Acts:** cheap land for anyone who wanted to set up a homestead and farm
- **Religion:** Mormons continued to migrate west to Utah for religious freedom
- **Texas:** Mexico outlawed slavery, required Catholic, Americans in Mexican TX disliked, ignored all Mexican rules, revolted under Sam Houston, declared independence in 1836, Jackson + Van Buren said no because we didn't want war, Tyler attempted but failed
- **Oregon:** both British and Americans claimed it, Polk got OR divided at 49th parallel

5.3 - The Mexican-American War: Started May 13th, 1846, a roughly small number of American armies gained enough ground to claim California and New Mexico, and they won.

- **Causes:** Polk annexed Texas, disputes over TX border (Nueces vs Rio Grande), Polk stationed Zach Taylor at Rio Grande, fighting ensued, Polk used this to start a war
- **Effects:** Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo (1848), established Rio Grande border, Mexican Cession (CA + NM in exchange for \$15 mil), Gadsden Purchase in 1853, most Mexicans + Indians stayed there, Mexicans got US citizenship per treaty, Indians didn't
- **Wilmot Proviso:** lands gained from war would not have slavery, voted down

5.4 - The Compromise of 1850: Tensions regarding slavery kept growing, especially with the new land acquired, so we had to make another compromise to maintain the delicate balance.

- **Positions:** Southerners said slavery is constitutional right, decided in MO compromise; Free Soil (N. Demos + Whigs) said no slavery in territories to make white economic opportunities, some abolitionists; Popular Sovereignty: vote on slavery in each territory
- **Conditions:** UT + NM pop. sov., CA free, no slave trade in DC, stricter fugitive slave law

5.5 - Sectional Conflict: Regional Differences: Most of the regional conflicts in the United States had to do with slavery and its expansion, but there were also disputes over immigration.

- **Cultural Enclaves:** Catholic Irish and German immigrants lived in ethnic communities, Irish in NYC slums, unemployment, mortality, Germans in urban or westward to farm
- **Nativism:** Know-Nothing party, limit immigrants cultural + political influence
- **Economies:** North is free wage, manufacturing, factories, larger population growth, didn't like slavery on economic grounds; South is slaves, plantations, agriculture
- **Abolitionists:** free blacks + whites, minority in the North, highly influential, words (The Liberator, Uncle Tom's Cabin, Frederick Douglass' speeches), fugitive slave escapes (Underground Railroad to the North), violence (John Brown's raid on Harpers Ferry)

5.6 - The Failure of Compromise: America kept getting lands in the west, erupting new debates about slavery in the territories, and new compromises, every single time.

- **Kansas-Nebraska Act:** 1854, popular sovereignty, led to lots of fighting between pro- and anti-slavery settlers (Bleeding Kansas), effectively overturned Missouri Compromise
- **Dred Scott:** 1857, slave gets moved to free territory, sues for his freedom, SCOTUS rules slaves aren't citizens and that Congress cannot restrict slavery
- **Political Parties:** Whigs divided, Democrats gaining strength, Republican party started in 1854, made up of Know-Nothings, abolitionists, free soilers, conscience Whigs, argued no spread slavery to the territories, scared S. Democrats, intensified conflicts

5.7 - The Election of 1860 and Secession: Abraham Lincoln won without a single electoral vote from the South, causing 11 states to secede and form the Confederate States of America.

- **Candidates:** Steven Douglas (ND), pop. sov., John Breckinridge (SD), in all territories, statehood = pop. sov., Abraham Lincoln (R), stop spread, Lincoln won presidency
- **Secession:** before Lincoln inaugurated, SC seceded, 6 more followed, then all did, formed CSA, they had a Constitution that limited fed. power, allowed slavery
- **Why Secede?:** 2 arguments are state's rights + slavery, states themselves said slavery

5.8 - Military Conflict in the Civil War: Both sides had distinct advantages in the war, meaning that it would be a long war. The South surrendered at Appomattox Courthouse, ending the war.

- **Advantages:** South fighting defensive war, had better military leaders; North had better population, robust navy, banks, manufacturing, railroads, better central government
- **Homefront:** North ramped up industry, laying foundation for Gilded Age, but faced draft riots; South put taxes and tariffs on various goods, but the people did not like that at all
- **Fort Sumter:** CSA surrounded federal fort in SC, attacked USA suppliers, started war
- **1st Battle of Bull Run:** CSA victory, Stonewall Jackson, showed it would be a long war
- **Strategies:** Union's Anaconda plan, blockade CSA ports, take Mississippi river; CSA wanted foreign help (Britain and France) because of King Cotton, but didn't get it;
- **Victory:** USA won because of improvements in leadership (Ulysses S. Grant), strategy, key victories (Battle of Vicksburg), total war destruction (Sherman's March to the Sea)
- **Emancipation Proclamation:** 1862, changed scope of the war, enslaved workers fled to USA, strategic victory, made it so British wouldn't help CSA (they didn't like slavery)

5.9 - Government Policies During the Civil War: Through two important acts, President Lincoln recast the purpose of the Civil War to end slavery, in addition to reuniting the Union.

- **Emancipation Proclamation:** 1862, freed all slaves in CSA (not border states), military tactic, stopped CSA from getting European help, allowed slaves to flee to USA
- **Gettysburg Address:** 1863, unify the nation, show how slavery violated democratic ideals, reframed meaning of the war to one for liberty and against slavery

5.10 - Reconstruction: After the end of the Civil War, there was intense debate over what to do with the South; some argued that it should immediately rejoin the Union, while others disagreed.

- **Lincoln's 10% Plan:** reestablish state government if 10% of voters pledged loyalty to Union, state had to ratify 13th amendment; Lincoln assassinated before plan could occur
- **Andrew Johnson:** tried + failed 10% plan, allowed former slave-owners to retake power
- **Radical Republicans:** didn't like AJ, overrode his vetoes and setup Freedmen's Bureau, Civil Rights Act of 1866 (14th amendment), Reconstruction Acts of 1867 - divided South into military districts, increase rejoin requirement (ratify 14th, universal male suffrage),
- **Tenure of Office Act:** 1867, president can't fire cabinet member without Congressional approval, baited AJ into firing a member of his cabinet, so Congress tried to impeach AJ
- **Women's Rights:** some disliked 15th amendment, started NWSA to fight it; others made AWSA to support Reconstruction and advocate for suffrage on a state level, remember - National WSA said 'na[h]' to 15th, American WSA said 'a[ayyyy]'

5.11 - The Failure of Reconstruction: Reconstruction failed for 3 main reasons - Southern resistance, Northerners losing their zeal for reformation, and the Compromise of 1877.

- **Freedmen:** made black schools, colleges, got elected to representative office, helped by Freedmen's Bureau, harmed by sharecropping, white supremacy, Black Codes, KKK
- **Compromise of 1877:** Sam Tilden, Rutherford B. Hayes, neither got majority electoral votes, Democrats agreed to give Hayes office if federal troops removed from south

Unit 6: 1865-1898

- Gilded Age

6.2 - Westward Expansion: Economic Development: Many settlers moved west in search of economic opportunities, but it was hard for them to compete with the rise of industrial farms.

- **Mechanization:** farming on the western frontier was becoming a task for machines, not people, ie. mechanical reaper, combine harvester; increase in crop production, decrease of small farms who couldn't keep up, prices decrease, more pressure on small farms
- **National Grange:** 1868, organization to bring farmers together, lobbied for reduced shipping prices, regulation of abusive corporate practices, Granger Laws, Commerce Act (1886) required railroad rates to be reasonable, established ICC to enforce
- **Railroads:** Pacific Railroads Acts gave land to railroad companies, transcontinental railroad completed in 1869, Homestead Act of 1862 granted settlers 160 acres of land if they farmed and settled it, gov. liked railroads because they helped westward expansion
- **Gold and Silver:** ie. Pikes Peak, led to diverse boomtowns springing up overnight

6.3 - Westward Expansion: Social & Cultural Development: After the Civil War, many settlers began to travel westward again, causing problems for the Indians who lived there.

- **Sodbusters:** homesteaders who cut through land with plows, many of them put up fences that destroyed free range cattle, got land from government or railroads
- **Closing of the Frontier:** 1890. Frederick Jackson Turner argued that closing of the frontier was bad, as the frontier was always a fresh start if things got bad, democratizing force that stopped hierarchies, argued that America would devolve into class conflicts
- **Indians:** assigned reservations, tracks of land with strict boundaries, resisted by Indians (ie. Sioux Wars), Indian Appropriation Act of 1871 ended federal recognition of Indian sovereignty, nullified treaties, Dawes Act of 1887 divided reservations into homesteader plots for Indians to assimilate on, movement to end Indian culture via education, Ghost Dance attempted to force the white man from their land, Wounded Knee massacre

6.4 - The "New" South: After the Civil War, some areas of the South began to become more industrialized. However, most areas remained mainly agricultural and similar to before.

- **Execution:** Henry Grady, wanted economic diversity, industrial growth, laissez-faire capitalism, Southern cities began to grow industrial super fast, competed with North, but most of the South remained agricultural, sharecropping, racial segregation
- **Plessy v Ferguson:** 1896, established 'separate but equal', led to Jim Crow Laws, blacks lost many of the gains they had made during Reconstruction, lynch mobs
- **Resistance:** Ida B. Wells (black newspaper, anti-lynching), Henry Turner (International Migration Society, back to Africa), Booker T. Washington (economic self-sufficiency)

6.5 - Technological Innovation in the Gilded Age: Americans began to mass produce goods to sell all over the world thanks to new innovations in technology, sparking a 'Gilded Age.'

- **Railroads:** quick and easy way to transport goods, led to national sales market, sparked mass production and mass consumption, federal government gave land to companies

- **Resources:** Bessemer process made stronger steel, more quality + quantity of steel produced, coal found in W. Pennsylvania, and later, oil were used to fuel industrialization
- **Communications:** telegraph systems connected across America, and even to Europe, created international market for goods like coal, oil, steel, grain; Alexander Graham Bell created telegraph in 1876, founded Bell Telephone Company, 50k telephones by 1881

6.6 - The Rise of Industrial Capitalism: Industry leaders used various tactics to dominate industry, with some of them being labeled Captains of Industry, and others Robber Barons.

- **Corporations:** drove small and local businesses out of business with predatory pricing and other tactics, large corps. and trusts began to dominate industries
- **Industry Leaders:** John D. Rockefeller of Standard Oil, forced his competitors to sell their companies to him, horizontal integrationist; Andrew Carnegie of Carnegie Steel, vertical integrationist; wanted to expand across the globe
- **Reasons:** laissez-faire government policies, underpaid laborers like women, children, immigrants, Social Darwinism ideology (survival of the fittest)
- **Gospel of Wealth:** Carnegie argued that the wealthy had a God-given duty to reinvest in society through philanthropy and charitable contributions

6.7 - Labor in the Gilded Age: Because of the mass immigration to America, there was a large pool of laborers who could replace anyone who resisted. So, workers' unions began to form.

- **Wealth:** wealthy were wealthier than they were historically, conspicuous consumption
- **Poverty:** wages were super low, various Panics dropped their wages while wealthy didn't suffer, however the wage relative to the price of goods/services did increase, and many began to see a slightly better standard of living, but wealth gap still grew a ton
- **Unions:** political action, slowdowns, strikes; Great Railroad Strike of 1877 spread to 11 states, shut down 60%+ of railroads, violence, federal troops sent in; Pullman Strike led to other unions supporting striking union, managers schemed and got unionists arrested
- **Knights of Labor:** 1881, membership for anyone, wanted to destroy monopolies and trusts, abolish child labor, 700,000 members at peak, fell apart after Haymarket Square Riot of 1896 - KoL protested peacefully, but anarchists set bombs off, KoL blamed for it
- **American Federation of Labor:** association of craft workers, Samuel Gompers, had 1 million members by 1901, wanted higher wages, safer working conditions (like KoL)

6.8 - Immigration and Migration in the Gilded Age: During the Gilded Age, many people immigrated to and migrated within America, mostly seeking economic opportunities.

- **Immigration:** massive wave of immigrants, arrived from Britain + Eastern Europe to escape poverty, overcrowding, joblessness, or Jews to flee religious persecution, largely settled in industrial cities in the East; on the West coast, Chinese immigrants came in; established ethnic enclaves to maintain their culture in the difficulty of urban life
- **Cities:** wealthy, middle class began to move away, making industrial cities for working class, urban poor, poorly constructed tenements, frequent disease outbreaks
- **Exodusters:** mass migration of Southern blacks westward, fleeing KKK and Jim Crow laws, Colored Relief Board, Kansas Freedmen's Aid Society, some got work in urban centers, others attempted homesteading, but stayed poor because of bad land

6.9 - Responses to Immigration in the Gilded Age: Many people worked against the inclusion of immigrants in American society in the Gilded Age, but others helped them become Americans

- **Nativists:** wanted to protect native-borns; in the east, anti-Catholic American Protective Association; in the west, blamed economic troubles on Chinese and Asian immigrants
- **Labor Unions:** feared immigrants because they could replace striking workers for cheap
- **Social Darwinists:** immigrants are racially inferior, they would degrade our gene pool
- **Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882:** completely banned Chinese immigration to the US
- **Settlement Houses:** Jane Addams, Hull House, help immigrants assimilate into American society by teaching English, democracy, recreational outings, etc

6.10 - Development of the Middle Class: The rapid expansion of industry meant that there was a greater demand for white-collar work, expanding the middle class and consumerism.

- **White-Collar Workers:** new managerial class formed in between executives and laborers, accountants, lawyers, health care, clerical workers, teachers, men and women
- **Leisure:** wages rose more sharply, shorter working day, so middle class could buy more things (consumerism) and have more fun, amusement parks, circuses, baseball, football
- **Gospel of Wealth:** help lower class to better themselves, not handouts, invest in cultural institutions (libraries, schools), helped some rise into middle class + better quality of life

6.11 - Reform in the Gilded Age: During the Gilded Age, many people with many different ideologies worked to fight for reform in business, suffrage, temperance, and other causes.

- **Laissez-Faire:** helped business flourish, more money to upper class, not working class
- **Ideas:** single tax land to even the playing field by Henry George, Utopians like Edward Bellamy, Socialism gained traction with Eugene V. Debs, Social Gospel means Christian principles should be applied to cure the ills of society and advocate for reforms
- **Women:** helped various causes, suffrage, Elizabeth Cady Stanton + Susan B. Anthony established NAWSA, temperance advocated to combat drunkenness and poverty by WCTU, Anti-Saloon League, mostly peaceful except Carrie Nation (destroyed barrels)

6.12 - Controversies Over the Role of Government in the Gilded Age: The government did get involved in business if the outcome would be good economically, but didn't regulate them.

- **Laissez-Faire:** economies are best governed by the laws of supply and demand, 'the invisible hand', but there was no competition so there was no true 'invisible hand', still argued against government intervention even during economic downturns
- **ICC:** supposed to regulate economic activity, but had little funding and no real power
- **Intervention:** only occurred when gains for business and the economy could be made, used diplomacy to support market growth, US annex Hawaii in 1893, Open Door Policy

6.13 - Politics in the Gilded Age: Politics in the Gilded Age were mostly lethargic and corrupt, until the Populist party came along and energized the Democrats and Republicans once again.

- **Parties:** Democrats southerners, state's rights, segregation, immigrants, political machines; Republican northerners, industrial, blacks, middle class, businessmen, Protestants; neither party had strong legislative agenda, just focused on patronage

- **Civil Service:** after Garfield assassination, passed Pendleton Act of 1881 replaced patronage with competitive examination; led to more party contributions from businesses and less from political supporters who just wanted government jobs
- **Money:** currently on gold standard, farmers + entrepreneurs wanted expansion beyond gold and free silver, allowing them to pay debts with inflated dollars and borrow more \$
- **Tariffs:** protective tariffs from Civil War remained, helped industrialists but put more burden on consumers and farmers, especially because of retaliatory tariffs
- **Populists:** for the people, stop elite banks + trusts, Omaha Platform, direct election of senators, initiative, referendum, free silver, graduated income tax, 8 hour work day
- **Political Machines:** Tammany Hall in NYC, Boss Tweed, organized community so that businesses, immigrants, etc flourished and they got votes and could scrape \$ off the top

Unit 7: 1890 - 1945

- Imperialism, World Wars

7.2 - Debates About American Imperialism: America was beginning to expand its political, economic, and military influence over other countries, and people had debates about that.

- **Alaska:** bought in 1867, first imperialist act, 'Seward's Folly' until gold found in 1898
- **Imperialists:** more raw materials, new markets for American goods, Social Darwinism, global power, spread democratic, Anglo-Saxon, Christian ideals to other inferior races, Alfred Mahan's The Influence of Sea Power Upon History (strong navy good), Pacific and Caribbean territories can facilitate American naval dominance (fueling bases, etc)
- **Anti-Imperialists:** self-determination, isolationism, we'll be drawn into disputes and wars we don't want to be involved in, does the Constitution follow the flag? (will we give inferior peoples Constitutional rights?), didn't want non-white people to be citizens

7.3 - The Spanish-American War: The US intervened in affairs between Spanish and its Cuban territory, gaining us lots of land and sparking even more imperialistic fever.

- **Yellow Journalism:** published sensational stories to get people's attention, exaggerated atrocities of Spanish against Cubans, made people think America should help Cuba
- **USS Maine:** exploded in Cuban harbor, blamed on Spanish, US got involved in Cuba
- **Effects:** Cuba got independence but Platt Amendment allowed US to intervene in Cuban affairs whenever, we also got Guam and Puerto Rico, + Philippines (for \$20m)
- **Philippines:** we helped Filipino nationalists overthrow Spanish government, annexed from Spain, but Filipinos realized we were just another imperialist power, Emilio Aguinaldo and others attempted to resist US rule, but US held on until after WW2
- **Hawaii:** American settlers overthrew the Hawaiian monarch Queen Liliuokalani in 1893, good halfway point to Philippines, so we annexed Hawaii in 1898, 50th + final state
- **Open Door Policy:** China can't just trade with Euro powers, trade must be open to all

7.4 - The Progressive Era: A reaction to the laissez-faire economics of the Gilded Age, a diverse group of people who believed that government should cure the ills of society.

- **Causes:** power of big businesses, economic uncertainty, violent labor conflicts, political

machines, Jim Crow segregation, women's suffrage, temperance, and more

- **People:** Protestant church leaders, feminists, labor union leaders, African Americans, disagreed on causes but agreed that society was deteriorating, needed gov. intervention
- **Muckrakers:** investigative journalists who exposed corruption + Progressive issues for, ie. Jacob Riis' How the Other Half Lives, Upton Sinclair's The Jungle, Ida Tarbell
- **Democracy:** secret ballot, direct election of senators (17a, 1913), prohibition (18a), women's suffrage (19a, 1920), initiative, referendum, recall, reversal of gilded age
- **Scientific Management:** 1909 book/theory by Fredrick Taylor, recommendations for saving time in factory work, led to some thinking the theory could apply to government
- **Blacks:** wanted social justice, fighting Plessy v. Ferguson + segregation, Niagara movement by W.E.B. DuBois, plan protests, NAACP, abolish segregation, get education
- **T. Roosevelt:** Square Deal, bad trust buster, Sherman Act, consumer protection, Pure Food and Drug Act (FDA), Meat Inspection Act, conservation, Forest Reserve Act

7.5 - World War I: Military & Diplomacy: US joined the war in April 1917, with the intent of making the world "safe for democracy", and played a limited role in the war overall.

- **Start:** Europe, July 1914, after assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand, Britain+Russia+France (allies) vs Germany+Italy+Austria-Hungary (central powers)
- **Neutrality:** our original strategy, changed by sinking of Lusitania in 1915, US threatened to break diplomatic relations with Germany, but Germany continued unrestricted sub warfare a few years later, interception of Zimmerman Telegram was the last straw
- **Winning:** American Expeditionary Force, US entry into the war tipped balance into the Allie's favor, ended in November 1918 with Treaty of Versailles, Wilson big shaper
- **14 Points:** Wilson's ideas, freedom of the seas, self-determination, League of Nations for countries to negotiate instead of war, but got sick so Britain/France punished Germany, League of Nations was created but congress refused to ratify the treaty

7.6 - World War I: On the Homefront: The homefront mobilized very fast in World War 1, but there was some opposition, and, as a result, lots of restrictions on civil liberties.

- **Total War:** mobilized much of our economic, industrial, and social resources to win, like War Industries Board, Food Administration, but not all people were happy with that
- **Speech:** federal government wanted to restrict anti-war speech, so Espionage (1917) + Sedition (1918) acts, Schenck v. United States ruled that speech can be limited if it is a 'clear and present danger', also suppressed severity of reports about Spanish Flu
- **Red Scare:** fear of communist intervention after Russian Revolution, xenophobia, immigration restrictions, Palmer Raids where lots of 4th, 5th, 6th rights violated, mass arrests of Socialists, Radicals, labor union leaders, 6000 arrests, 500 deported,
- **Immigration:** European immigration peaked, led to lots of nativism, Emergency Quota Act of 1921, National Origins Act of 1924, made the limit very low for S/E Euro, Asia
- **Migration:** Great Migration, blacks moved north to escape segregation, get jobs, still experienced discrimination but not as legally entrenched, Tulsa Race Riots

7.7 - The 1920s: Innovations in Communication and Technology: New innovations in technology and communication increased production of consumer goods and a national culture.

- **Henry Ford:** made automobiles using mass production assembly lines, Model T, more unskilled workers, used Taylor's Scientific Management theory, lots of demand for cars
- **Effects:** cars led to growth in cities and suburban areas, tons of more roads, more focus on mass production (toasters, radios, health/beauty products, consumer appliances), standard of living increased, so did advertising (Sigmund Freud psychology)
- **Pop Culture:** radio, cinema, homogenized national culture, emphasized regional and cultural differences (race, ethnicity, region, etc), led to Harlem Renaissance

7.8 - The 1920s: Cultural and Political Controversies: More Americans lived in cities, opening up new opportunities for women, immigrants, and migrants.

- **Women:** nursing, teaching, unskilled factory work, flappers cut hair short, smoked, etc
- **Immigrants:** S/E Europe, Asia, more nativism, Emergency Quota, National Origins Acts
- **Migrants:** Great Migration, Harlem Renaissance, jazz, writing about black experience
- **Lost Generation:** Ernest Hemingway, wrote about waste of life and resources in WW1
- **Protestantism:** Urban modernists embraced changing gender roles ideas, Darwin's evolutionary theory; Rural fundamentalists condemned degradation of morals; led to Scopes Monkey Trial (1925) TN teacher taught evolution, trial led to modernism triumph

7.9-10 - The Great Depression & the New Deal: Widespread economic devastation, Hoover did nothing, so FDR was elected and made a ton of reforms and agencies with his New Deal.

- **Black Tuesday:** October, 1929, stock market crash due to farmer overproduction, debt, high tariffs (Hawley-Smoot), artificially inflated due to speculation, buying with loans
- **Great Depression:** poverty, homelessness, foreclosure, shantytowns/Hoovervilles (Hoover didn't intervene, seemed like he didn't care about suffering), FDR won 1932
- **New Deal:** relief for unemployed (PWA, TVA, CCC), recovery for businesses (National Industrial Recovery Act), reform of economic institutions (Glass-Steagall Act of 1933, FDIC, SEC), Social Security Act of 1935, transformed US into limited welfare state
- **Criticism:** liberals said helped businesses too much, conservatives said too much federal power, challenged in Court, limiting scope of most acts, FDR tried to pack the court with more judges for each one >70, both parties disliked and it didn't happen
- **Effects:** legacy of reforms and regulatory agencies, fostered long term political realignment of blacks, working class, and ethnic minorities to the Democratic party

7.11 - Interwar Foreign Policy: Americans foreign policy was largely isolationist due to the number of American deaths in WW1 and the Nye Committee report, but that changed.

- **Isolationism:** election of Warren G. Harding, 'return to normalcy', increase of tariffs Fordney-McCumber Act, Hawley-Smoot Tariff, Kellogg-Briand pact tried to make war illegal but impossible to enforce. Became hard to maintain in 1930s with concern over the rise of fascist and totalitarian governments in Europe, but didn't get involved
- **WW2:** Hitler invaded Poland in September 1939, most Americans still wanted neutrality, Nye Committee proved that corporations profited off of wars a lot; Interventionists argued that Atlantic is no longer a buffer, and we need to get involved to protect ourselves
- **FDR:** intervening isolationist, sympathetic to Britain but didn't have support of American people, gradually gave aid to Allies (Britain), Cash and Carry, Destroyers for Bases,

Lend-Lease Act, we got involved after Pearl Harbor (1941) and declared war on Japan

7.12 - World War II: Mobilization: Mobilization occurred fast, pulling us out of the Great Depression and getting more equality for some Americans, but also violating the rights of others

- **Government:** federal spending increased 1000%, American industry was leveraged for mobilization, government spending increased GDP by 15%, pulling us out of Great Depression, private industry commandeered for war production by War Production Board, Office of War Mobilization, car factories made planes, and tanks, etc
- **Equality:** labor shortage because of all the men serving, government wanted women to work, Rosie the Riveter, women got into industrial work, blacks served to put race issues on the national agenda (Double V Campaign), but army still segregated, Mexicans served too, Bracero program got more farm workers with limited immigration procedures
- **Draft:** Selective training and service act of 1940, first peacetime draft, got the job done
- **Internment:** EO 9066, internment of Japanese-Americans, forcibly removed, property confiscated, Korematsu v. US (1944), ruled constitutional because wartime necessity

7.13 - World War II: Military Strategy: After the US entered World War II, we mainly focused on fighting Japan. The D-Day invasion occurred, leading to Germany's eventual surrender.

- **American Entry:** tipped favor of the war into the Allies hands, most Americans saw it as a fight against fascist totalitarianism, and for democracy, strengthened after we discovered the Holocaust of Jewish people, justified American involvement in the war
- **Pacific Theater:** most of American effort at start of war because Japan attack, Japan was winning, Battle of Coral Sea + Midway were turning points, US pushed Japan back
- **European Theater:** Russians were main defenders against Germany, wanted help from Britain and US, Tehran conference laid plans for second front - D-day Invasion on June 6th, 1944 to free France, Battle of the Bulge 1944-1945 was Germany's last attempt to win, failed, end of the war, Germany surrendered on May 7th, VE day
- **Island Hopping:** took smaller islands, cutting off Japanese supply lines, ended when we dropped atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki in August 1945 by Truman (Manhattan Project), nearly 140,000 died, endless debates over morality

7.14 - Postwar Diplomacy: After World War II was over, the Big Three met to determine how to protect the world. This led to many important developments, foreshadowing future events.

- **Consequences:** US most powerful nation because of Euro + Japanese destruction, industrial capacity, best military technology; US worked to limit Soviet Communism
- **Yalta:** Churchill, Stalin, Roosevelt determined that Germany would be jointly occupied, eastern European nations would have free + fair elections, but Soviets took them over
- **Marshall Plan:** helped European nations rebuild by giving them lots of money, theory was that they would ally with the US and not USSR if they were economically dependent
- **United Nations:** international peacekeeping assembly, similar to League of Nations, wanted to prevent future wars, but actually has infrastructure to keep the peace

Unit 8: 1945 - 1980

- Cold War, Civil Rights, Communism

8.2 - The Cold War: A conflict between the US and the USSR over their conflicting political and economic ideologies that was fought through a series of proxy wars and threats.

- **Causes:** Soviets trying to spread communism, US trying to spread democratic capitalism, both expansionist, Stalin's occupation of east Europe 'free and fair elections' countries, Berlin and Germany being divided up, drawing of the 'iron curtain'
- **US Responses:** containment of communism, Truman Doctrine means we will offer support to any country threatened by communism (Turkey + Greece), Marshall Plan means we give money to help rebuild west Europe and make them economically dependent on US and not USSR, Berlin Airlift of supplies/food after Soviet Blockade
- **NATO:** military alliance to resist Soviet/Communist aggression, Soviets formed Warsaw Pact to do the equivalent thing for communist nations of Eastern Europe
- **Nuclear Proliferation:** arms race to get more better nukes, US invented nukes in 1945, USSR copied in 1949, US invented H-bomb in 1952, USSR copied in 1953, kept stockpiling increasing amounts of increasingly powerful nuclear bombs, MAD
- **Korean War:** North Korea is Soviet Communist, South Korea is US Democratic, North invaded South, UN sent troops to support south, pushed north Koreans near the southern border of China, but then China got involved, ended with same boundaries at 38th parallel, example of a proxy war, direct result of Truman's containment policy

8.3 - The Red Scare: After World War II, there were heightened fears of Soviet Communist infiltration into US politics and even Hollywood, leading to the HUAC and McCarthyism.

- **Labor Unions:** fed. gov. required members to swear loyalty to the US and denounce communism + party, Hartley-Taft Act made it harder for labor unions to strike
- **Fed. Gov.:** federal employee loyalty and security program (exec order from Truman), had to swear that they were not communist or fascist, federal investigations into political affiliations, HUAC searched for communist influence everywhere (Hollywood, blacklists)
- **McCarthyism:** claimed to have list of 205 known communists in the state department, red scare was exacerbated by him, gave lots of fame, later claimed real number only 57
- **Rosenberg Case:** 1953, Julius and Ethel charged with giving Soviets info about the H-Bomb, they were executed, subsequent research confirmed they were Soviet spies

8.4 - Economy after 1945: Economy was very good as a result of increased productivity, federal spending on infrastructure (Interstate Highway Act of 1956), and the GI Bill.

- **GI Bill:** Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, WW2 veterans could go to college for free, get cheap loans for houses, led to massive Baby Boom, increased demand for housing in suburbs, white middle class phenomenon, left minorities/poor in the cities
- **Suburbia:** Levittowns, suburbs built by William Levitt, bought large tracts of land and build lots of mass-produced, low-cost, identical suburban homes, mass migration to Sun Belt states because of highway system, lots of defense industry jobs there

8.5 - Culture after 1945: Mass culture, and homogeneity, spread through television, advertising, and music, while some groups of people rebelled against this conformity.

- **Mass Culture:** widespread homogenous set of ideas and patterns of behavior that most

Americans followed, fueled by McCarthyism, popular television programs showcasing the ideal American family, rise of advertising industry and exploitation of need for belonging, rise of credit cards increased debt, Rock 'n' Roll amongst young people

- **Beatniks:** Beat Generation, challenged conformity of the age through poetry and writing

8.6 - The Civil Rights Movement in the 1940s & 1950s: During the 40s and 50s, there were some momentous gains towards civil rights and equality, but there was also lots of resistance.

- **Gains:** Truman's Committee on Civil Rights (1946) suggested 1948 EO 9981, banned segregation in the US armed forces, 24a abolished poll tax (1962), Brown v Board (1954) overturned Plessy, segregation is inherently unequal, southerners stalled
- **Resistance:** Southern Manifesto argued that supreme court had abused their powers in the Brown decision, some southern states shut schools down rather than integrate; AK Gov. Orville Faubus used state's national guard to prevent Little Rock 9 from integrating into a white school, Eisenhower sent federal troops to protect the black students

8.7 - America as a World Power: With other former world powers decimated from World War 2, the US and USSR arose as the final world powers, leading to intense competition over influence

- **Decolonization:** post-WW2, most of the major empires began to crumble in Africa, Asia, Latin America led to lots of US and USSR influence being spread, ie. Guatemala (US)
- **Cuba:** US turned USSR with Fidel Castro, Bay of Pigs invasion failure, led to Cuban Missile Crisis in 1963, USSR nukes discovered in Cuba, too close for comfort, US did same thing in Turkey, after very tense negotiations, USSR stood down, crisis averted
- **Middle East:** 1953, US overthrow Iran gov. so oil not nationalized, temp. crisis averted
- **Vietnam:** French Indochina decolonized, Vietnam divided along 17th parallel, North communist Ho Chi Minh, South democratic, Eisenhower gave nearly \$1bil to South,
- **Domino Theory:** if communism takes South Vietnam, it will infiltrate the rest of SE Asia
- **Military-Industrial Complex:** Eisenhower warned against it for policy reasons

8.8 - The Vietnam War: After Vietnam gained independence from its French colonizers, it became part of a proxy war that ultimately resulted in a total win for the Communist North.

- **JFK:** sent 16,000 'military advisors' to S. Vietnam, support not fight, then assassinated
- **Tonkin Gulf:** 1963, N. Viet fired on US battleship, led to Resolution, not a declaration of war, but gave LBJ unlimited power in the region, and led to US troops being deployed
- **Strategy:** step by step escalation, Vietcong was primitive and a little pressure would stop them, 400,000 troops by 1967, but there were lots of American troops dying
- **At Home:** people found legitimacy dubious, intense anti-war protests, resistance to draft, LBJ's disinformation campaigns, first televised war, rise of the Credibility Gap
- **Tet Offensive:** massive attack by Vietcong on new year, military loss for them, ultimately led to the US pulling out of the war when LBJ advisors stopped him from sending more
- **Vietnamization:** Nixon's program to reduce US involvement in Vietnam without conceding defeat, removal of troops while still providing financial aid and munitions

8.9 - Lyndon Johnson's Great Society: LBJ's extension of the New Deal welfare state and government intervention coupled with the Warren Court led to a 'Golden Age of Liberalism.'

- **Programs:** office of economic opportunity (votech training), medicare for elderly, medicare for impoverished, abolished immigration quotas, and more
- **Warren Court:** Gideon v. Wainwright (1963, state must provide an attorney), Griswold v. Connecticut (1965, birth control constitutional), Engel v. Vitale (1962, school mandated prayer unconstitutional), Baker v Carr (1962, redraw legislative districts to be relevant)

8.10 - The African American Civil Rights Movement: The Civil Rights movement began in the 1940s and 50s after a few victories, including armed forces integration, and Brown v. Board

- **Montgomery Bus Boycotts:** 1955, public transportation in was segregated, Rosa Parks arrested, sparked year-long boycott of buses by the black community, bus company ended policy because boycott was hurting them financially, sparked MLK's involvement
- **Greensboro Sit-Ins:** sit in at whites-only lunch counters, facing threats, insults, attacks, arrests, etc, ended up in national newspapers, leading to restaurants changing policies.
- **Protests:** peaceful protests led by MLK + SCLC in Montgomery, Bull Connor let city police use high-power fire hoses and police dogs to disperse protesters, even kids in the Children's Crusade, led to lots of publicity and sympathy towards the protesters
- **March on Washington:** 1963, 200k+ black and white protesters gathered on National Mall to protest for jobs, freedom, civil rights; got mass attention and was televised
- **Malcolm X:** advocated separatism and militarism of the black community, must counter white violence with black violence, just like the militant Black Panthers group
- **Effects:** led to Civil Rights Act of 1964 + Voting Rights Act of 1965 being passed, preventing discrimination on basis of race, religion, sex, outlawed literacy tests, poll taxes, fed. gov. can intervene in racist voting practices, Loving v Virginia (1967), pretty much ended in 1968 when MLK was assassinated and race riots erupting in many cities

8.11 - The Civil Rights Movement Expands: The peaceful protests and successes of the Civil Rights Movement influenced other groups like natives, Mexicans, Women, and gays.

- **Women:** The Feminine Mystique by Betty Friedan showed boredom/monotony of a typical housewife, NOW wanted equal opportunity and equal pay for women, all of these efforts led to Title IX banned discrimination on basis of gender in education, ERA was stopped by woman named Phyllis Schlafly, who felt it would disrupt family life
- **Sexual Revolution:** birth control, 'casual sex', Roe v. Wade (1973, legalized abortion)
- **Latinos:** Cesar Chavez + Delores Huerta advocated for better pay for braceros (United Farm Workers), nationwide boycott to pressure farm owners, led to increased wages
- **Indians:** American Indian Movement to reclaim heritage, tribal traditions, achieve self-determination, stop native poverty, occupation of Alcatraz led to Self-Determination act of 1975, giving Indians greater control over their lands, education, police, etc
- **Gays:** resisted against police at Stonewall riots, led to protests and 'openness' movements, homosexuality no longer a mental disorder in 1970s

8.12 - Youth Culture of the 1960s: Some youths in the 1960s took decisive political viewpoints on prevailing issues, while others focused on being rebellious and using illegal drugs carelessly.

- **Vietnam:** two college groups, YAF supported US role, SDS opposed in Port Huron statement, challenged the idea that every effort should be made for containment, cared

because they could be drafted after college, protests led to Kent State Shooting (1970)

- **Counterculture:** rebellious clothing styles, drug use, hippies, free love, informality, Woodstock Music Festival, fizzled out by 1970s because of the rampant drug use

8.13 - The Environment & Natural Resources: As we realized that natural resources are actually limited and not all under our control, an environmental movement began to rise.

- **Oil:** middle east didn't like US because we support Israel, OPEC reduced oil exports to America, raised oil prices, woke policy makers up, led to use of nuclear energy, stopped after Three Mile Island + Chernobyl, gave momentum to environmental movement
- **Environmental Movement:** Rachel Carson's Silent Spring (1962) about DDT pesticides Cuyahoga river in Ohio caught fire (1969) spurred outrage, led to first Earth Day in 1970, Nixon created EPA to manage pollution control programs, Clean Air Act (1963)

8.14 - American Society in Transition: America began to experience a significant return to conservatism after the vast number of ultra-liberal societal changes occurring in the late 1900s.

- **Movements/Causes:** YAF, Barry Goldwater, 'The New Right', John Birch Society, William F. Buckley's National Review, Religious Right, Jerry Falwell's Moral Majority, opposed RvW, separation of church and state led to moral decay, Focus on the Family, supported prayer in schools, stopping gay rights, Stop Equal Rights Amendment, affirmative action (Bakke v. U. Cali in 1978, no race quotas, but race can be considered)
- **Decay of Liberalism:** it was time for a change because of economic turmoil due to oil crisis, stagflation, confidence in government decreased immensely, Watergate scandal

Unit 9: 1980 - Present

- Conservatism, Modern America

9.2 - Ronald Reagan and Conservatism: The election of Ronald Reagan is widely understood as a rejection of all of the liberal changes that had occurred in the previous couple of decades.

- **Why?:** Barry Goldwater + the New Right laid the groundwork, Jimmy Carter had super low approval ratings due to stagflation, Iranian hostage crisis, energy crisis, Regan was a former actor, very charismatic, Cold War, pro-business, moral/religious conservative
- **Reaganomics:** supply-side economics, tax cuts, decrease federal spending, Economic Recovery Act (1981, cut taxes), wealthy disproportionately benefited, increased federal spending on military, national debt tripled, deregulation, opened federal lands for mining
- **Judicial:** appointed 4 judges to SCOTUS, scaled back affirmative action + Roe v Wade

9.3 - The End of the Cold War: Reagan laid the groundwork, actually occurred under W. Bush when USSR stopped controlling satellite states (revolts), and fell in 1991, ending the Cold War

- **Speeches:** Reagan went worldwide to say that the USSR was ready to fall, 'evil empire'
- **Diplomacy:** Mikhail Gorbachev, last USSR leader, reform-minded, glasnost (political freedom to Soviets), perestroika (limited free-market), Reagan worked to ease tensions, INF agreement (destroy some missiles), removal of USSR troops from Afghanistan
- **Limited Military Intervention:** Reagan Doctrine (US will support any anticommunist

regime), US funded Contras to overthrow communist Nicaragua, but didn't respect human rights, so Congress stopped it; US secretly sold weapons to Iran to aid in its war against Iraq, and the Reagan admin. used those funds to aid the Contras, big scandal

- **Weapons Buildup:** B1 bomber, MX missile, billions of \$, navy fleet expansion, Strategic Defense Initiative ('star wars', use lasers to shoot down Soviet missiles, didn't happen)
- **Post-War Diplomacy:** START 1, reduced # of nukes; START 2, helped Russian econ.

9.4 - A Changing Economy: The Digital Revolution fundamentally changed the American economy, workforce, and life, and we are still seeing proof of that change today.

- **Digital Revolution:** computer innovations, microprocessors, Apple + IBM household computers, internet, changed work with email, file sharing (music piracy), news + media struggled to digitize their content and stay relevant, Amazon led to spike in consumerism, drove brick and mortar stores out of business, increased productivity
- **Changes:** manufacturing has declined sharply (outsourcing to China), service increased sharply, decline of American labor unions, increasing wealth gap, real wages have stagnated for working class, wealthy have gotten much richer, others haven't

9.5 - Migration & Immigration in the 1990s and 2000s: Most of the internal migration and international immigration has brought more people, and political power, to the Sunbelt states.

- **Internal Migration:** invention of home AC made Sunbelt states more attractive, political power continued to shift from north/east (liberal) to south/west (more conservative)
- **Immigration:** Latin Americans moved to Calif/Sunbelt for agricultural work, others from Asia/Middle East, positive impact on American economy, immigrants often work in jobs that Americans are unwilling to do, various immigration acts and illegal immigration has contributed to lots of pop. growth, white pop. has declined and may be minority by 2050

9.6 - Challenges of the 21st Century in America: Terrorism and climate change are prevailing challenges in the 21st century, but America continues to be the world's leading superpower.

- **2000 Election:** disputed between W. Bush, Al Gore, SCOTUS settled in favor of Bush
- **9/11:** 2001, members of the Al Qaeda terrorist group crashed planes into the World Trade Center, Pentagon, field in PA, Bush led 'War on Terror', sent troops into Afghanistan to overthrow Taliban, find Osama Bin Laden, in 2003, Saddam Hussein 'involved in 9/11', 'WMDs' (both false), Operation Iraqi Freedom to topple his regime
- **Responses at Home:** PATRIOT ACT, increased gov's permission to surveil citizens to root out terrorism, infringes on Const. rights; creation of Dept. of Homeland Security
- **Climate Change:** Iraq's invasion of Kuwait (oil) led to more thoughts of renewable energy, Al Gore brought attention to climate change, ozone layer, carbon emissions, regulation of carbon emissions is supported by Democrats, rejected by Republicans