



THE AGE OF EXPLORATION (1500s)

LINE OF DEMARCATION – (1493) drawn by Pope west of Cape Verde Islands dividing the “heathen world” into an eastern segment reserved for Portuguese conquest and a western section reserved for Spain

TREATY OF TORDESILLAS – (1494) moved Line of Demarcation westward allowing Portugal to claim Brazil while the rest of Western Hemisphere was reserved for Spain

CONQUISTADORES – independent Spanish adventurers who spread Catholicism and attempted to gain wealth and power for their homeland

1. V. N. Balboa (1513) crossed isthmus of Panama and claimed Pacific Ocean for Spain
2. J. Ponce de Leon (1513) claimed Florida for Spain while searching for “fountain of youth”
3. H. Cortes (1519) destroyed Aztec empire of Mexico
4. Cabeza de Vaca (1535-1536) explored Gulf Coast and told of “Seven Golden Cities of Cibola,” said to be a new El Dorado. This inspired:
 - a. H. de Soto (1539-1541) explored Southeast and discovered Mississippi River
 - b. F. V. de Coronado (1540-1542) explored parts of Southwest and Midwest and discovered Grand Canyon

NEW SPAIN – ruled by viceroy appointed by the king

1. *Encomiendas* – estates given to conquistadores, which came with Indian slaves
2. *Hacienda* system – milder version of *encomienda* system
3. *Peninsulares* – natives of Spain, highest social class
4. *Creoles* – those born in New World, of Spanish parents, 2nd social class
5. *St. Augustine* – oldest city in North America

SPANISH EXPLORATIONS – authorized in 1524 by King Francis I

1. G. Da Verrazzano (1524) explored East Coast of U.S. from Maine to North Carolina
2. J. Cartier (1534) began a series of explorations that gave France claim to area around St. Lawrence River

BRITISH EXPLORATIONS – began in 1497 when Cabot became first European since the Vikings to reach the mainland of North America

1. M. Frobisher (1576) sent by nobleman Gilbert to find a Northwest passage, explored northeastern coast of Canada
2. Sir F. Drake (1579) claimed for Queen Elizabeth Pacific Coast area just north of modern San Francisco during his round-the-world expedition
3. Sir W. Raleigh (1584) founded Virginia in honor of Queen Elizabeth I, sent group to settle Roanoke Island, which was found to be deserted in 1590
4. Virginia Dare (1587) first English child born in the Americas

THE BEGINNINGS OF COLONIZATION

A. NEW FRANCE

1. S. de Champlain (1608) established trading post in Quebec
2. J. Marquette (1673) explored Mississippi Valley
3. S. de la Salle (1682) followed Mississippi to its mouth
4. Characteristics of New France:
 - a. Fur trade

- b. Good relations with Indians
- c. Inadequate population
- d. Lack of support from France

B. NEW NETHERLANDS

1. H. Hudson searched for Northwest Passage (1609), discovered Hudson River
2. Trading posts established (1624) at New Amsterdam (Manhattan Island)
3. Characteristics:
 - a. Patron system – large estates granted to men of wealth who settled 50 or more families in North America as tenant farmers
 - b. Weak government
 - c. Many settlers from other European nations

C. BRITISH COLONIES

1. **Virginia** – settled by Virginia Company of London (joint stock company)
 - a. **Jamestown (1607)** – first permanent English settlement in North America
 - 1) Majority died from starvation, disease, and Indian attacks
 - 2) J. Smith saved colony with harsh rules
 - b. J. Rolfe (1612) husband of Pocahontas, discovered superior strain of tobacco, a major cash crop from West Indies that could be grown in Virginia
2. **Plymouth** – settled by Pilgrims, religious separatists from the Church of England (1620)
 - a. Chartered by London Company
 - b. Led by W. Bradford
 - c. *Mayflower* landed on Cape Cod
 - d. *Mayflower Compact* established an orderly government based on consent of governed
3. **Massachusetts Bay Colony** – settled in 1630 by Puritans, religious dissidents who wanted to purify Church of England
 - a. Chartered by the Massachusetts Bay Company
 - b. Led by J. Winthrop
 - c. Government consisted of governor and representative assembly, the General Court
4. **Rhode Island** – settled by religious dissident R. Williams (1636) who founded Providence and Colony of Rhode Island after banishment from Massachusetts Bay Colony
 - a. Colony granted religious toleration
 - b. Populated largely by exiles and dissidents
 - c. A. Hutchinson migrated to Narragansett Bay area after banishment from Massachusetts for challenging Puritan teachings; founded Portsmouth (1638)
5. **Connecticut** – founded by Puritan T. Hooker (1636) after disagreement with J. Winthrop
 - a. Fundamental Orders of Connecticut (1639) comprised first written constitution in America
 - b. Puritans led by J. Davenport founded New Haven
 - c. Charter joined New Haven and Connecticut in 1662
6. **New Hampshire** – chartered by Charles II (1677) to accommodate overflow population from Massachusetts
7. **Maryland** – first proprietary colony (1632), founded by G. Calvert (Lord Baltimore)
 - a. Refuge for English Catholics
 - b. Act of Religious Toleration (1649) protected Catholics, who formed a minority from started
8. **The Carolinas** – founded (1663) by eight noblemen who were rewarded for loyalty to Charles II
 - a. North Carolina absorbed overflow population from Virginia
 - b. South Carolina developed rice as staple crop; settled by English planters from Barbados who brought black slaves

9. **New York and New Jersey** – territory given to James, Duke of York, by Charles II, provided that he conquer it first from the Dutch (1664)
 - a. New Jersey became separate royal colony (1702)
 - b. Self-government granted to New York, then rescinded (1685)
10. **Pennsylvania** – organized as proprietary colony (1681) by W. Penn to provide haven for Quakers

COLONIAL AMERICA – SEVENTEENTH CENTURY

A. CULTURE

- diverse, varied from region to region
1. New Englanders enjoyed longest life span, most stable society
 2. New England Puritan communities stressed religion and family
 3. Indentured servitude common in Chesapeake area
 4. Slavery firmly established in Chesapeake and southern colonies

B. ECONOMIC LIFE

1. Boston became the major port
2. Prosperous New England economy based on small farming, fishing, shipbuilding, and trade
3. Chesapeake area depended on tobacco crop
4. Elite wealthy planter class evolved in Chesapeake and southern colonies
5. British mercantile system stressed a favorable balance of trade and the acquisition of gold and silver
 - a. Navigation Acts (1651, 1660, 1663, and 1673) stipulated that trade with colonies use British ships with largely British/American crews, that goods had to pass through Britain before sale in America, and that certain “enumerated” American goods could be sold only to Britain or her colonies
 - b. System responsible for transferring wealth from America to Britain

C. RELIGIOUS TRENDS

1. Half-Way Covenant (1662) provided limited church membership to those children of Puritans who did not profess saving grace
2. Salem Witch Trials (1692) resulted in execution of 20 accused persons before Puritan clergy intervened
3. Quakers of Pennsylvania held controversial beliefs
 - a. People possess “inner light” that facilitates direct communication with God
 - b. Pacifism/refusal to engage in warfare

D. UPHEAVALS

1. **Bacon's Rebellion (1676)** – Virginia
 - a. Led by impoverished nobleman N. Bacon who opposed policies of Governor Berkeley
 - b. Armed conflict ended when Bacon died of disease and Berkeley was removed
2. **King Philip's War (1675-1676)**
 - a. Wampanoag chief (King Philip) sought to rid New England of British settlers
 - b. Two thousand settlers killed before King Philip perished and his followers were subdued
3. **Dominion of New England (1680s)**
 - a. Instituted by James II as a measure to unite New England, New York, and New Jersey under tighter royal control
 - b. Under new monarchs, William and Mary, opposition and uprisings such as Leisler's Rebellion in New York caused Dominion plan to be abandoned

THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

A. CULTURE influenced by European Enlightenment

1. Key to solving problems of mankind is use of reason – rationalism
2. J. Locke principal philosopher
 - a. People possess natural rights – life, liberty, and property
 - b. Governments exist to secure these rights
3. B. Franklin most notable American Enlightenment figure

B. ECONOMIC LIFE

1. British regulation and tight control continued
2. American economy remained prosperous
3. Population grew rapidly

C. RELIGIOUS TRENDS

- dominated by Great Awakening (1720s-1740s)
1. Series of religious revivals
 2. British preacher G. Whitefield most dynamic leader
 3. Congregationalist J. Edwards stressed personal repentance and faith in Christ as means of salvation from eternal damnation
 4. "Old Lights" rejected Great Awakening and "New Lights" accepted its tenets
 5. Colleges founded to train "New Light" ministers

D. UPHEAVALS

1. Four wars (1689-1763) pitted Britain and its American colonies against Spain and France
 - a. King William's War (1689-1697) saw bloody border raids by Indians but no major territorial changes (ended by Treaty of Ryswick)
 - b. Queen Anne's War (1702-1713) saw sporadic fighting against France and Spain and ended with favorable territorial and trade gains for Britain (Treaty of Utrecht)
 - c. King George's War (1739-1748) saw active participation by American troops who captured Louisbourg on St. Lawrence River only to return it to France in exchange for land in India (Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle)
 - d. French and Indian War (Seven Years' War, 1756-1763) – French trying to take over Ohio Valley
 - 1) G. Washington battled French in western Pennsylvania
 - 2) British General Braddock killed attempting to capture French Fort Duquesne
 - 3) Prime Minister W. Pitt presided over capture of Quebec and Montreal
 - 4) British General Wolfe and French General Montcalm both died at Battle of Quebec (1759)
 - 5) France lost North American holdings and British gained all of Canada (Treaty of Paris)
2. Georgia (1732) founded by J. Oglethorpe as a buffer between British colonies and Spanish Florida

THE COMING OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

A. CAUSES OF CONFLICT BETWEEN AMERICANS AND BRITISH

1. Writs of Assistance – general search warrants used by British to cut down on American evasion of mercantile regulations
2. Grenville's policies (1763-1765)
 - a. Sent Royal Navy to crack down on smuggling
 - b. Issued Proclamation of 1763 forbidding colonists to settle west of the Appalachians
 - c. Sugar/Revenue Act (1764) taxed goods imported into the colonies and was strictly enforced
 - d. Quartering Act – required colonists to pay

for maintenance of British troops stationed in America

- e. Currency Act (1764) forbade colonists to issue currency not redeemable in gold or silver
- f. Stamp Act (1765) first direct tax on Americans; imposed duties on newspapers and legal documents
3. Sons of Liberty, led by S. Adams, formed in Massachusetts to resist Grenville's policies
4. P. Henry introduced resolutions to Virginia House of Burgesses denouncing Stamp Act
5. Stamp Act Congress (1765) and boycott of British goods brought about repeal of Stamp Act
6. Declaratory Act (1766) claimed for Parliament unrestricted power to tax and legislate for colonies
7. Townshend Acts (1766) placed taxes on items imported into colonies
 - a. J. Dickinson wrote "Letters from a Farmer in Pennsylvania" in protest
 - b. Massachusetts legislature passed Circular Letter urging repeal
 - c. British sent additional troops to Boston in response
 - d. Lord North repealed all taxes except for one on tea (1770)
8. Boston Massacre (1770) resulted in the deaths of five Bostonians at the hands of British troops who tried to subdue a heckling crowd
9. Gaspee Incident (1772) occurred when a Rhode Island mob burned a British customs schooner
10. Tea Act (1773) allowed struggling East India Company to ship tea directly to colonies lowering cost
 - a. Americans resisted purchasing tea
 - b. In Boston a group disguised as Indians threw tea into harbor (Boston Tea Party, 1773)
11. Intolerable/Coercive Acts closed port of Boston until citizens agreed to pay for tea, increased power of royal governor, and strengthened Quartering Act
12. Quebec Act (1774) expanded territory of province, set up government with no representative assembly, and established Roman Catholicism as official religion
13. First Continental Congress (1774) met in Philadelphia and passed Suffolk Resolves denouncing Intolerable Acts

THE WAR FOR INDEPENDENCE

EVENTS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

1. Battle of Lexington and Concord (1775) was first military confrontation during which the Minutemen, who had been alerted by P. Revere and W. Dawes, fired upon British troops seeking to destroy colonial stockpile of arms
2. Bunker Hill/Breed's Hill (1775) secured by British in Boston at a cost of over 1,000 casualties
3. Fort Ticonderoga (1775) on Lake Champlain was taken by Americans under E. Allen and B. Arnold
4. Second Continental Congress began meeting in Pennsylvania in 1775 and served as an emergency government
 - a. Olive Branch Petition was sent to George III to seek restoration of peace
 - b. *Common Sense*, a pamphlet by T. Paine, argued for immediate independence
 - c. Declaration of Independence (July 4, 1776)
 - 1) largely work of T. Jefferson
 - 2) stated widely held political beliefs
 - 3) listed grievances against Britain
5. Continental Army, under command of G. Washington, experienced success against Hessian mercenaries at Trenton (1776) and against British at Princeton (1777)
6. British General Burgoyne surrendered to American General Gates at Saratoga (1777) convincing French to join in conflict against Britain
7. War expanded as Spanish (1779) and Dutch (1780) joined the French in opposing the British
8. Valley Forge in Pennsylvania was site of winter

(1778) encampment of Washington's forces, which were trained by Baron von Steuben

9. G. R. Clark defeated the British at Vincennes, Indiana
10. Battle of Kings Mountain, South Carolina (1780) was a victory for American frontiersmen
11. America regained parts of South Carolina with the help of guerillas, such as Francis Marion, the "Swamp Fox"
12. At Yorktown (1781) British Gen. Cornwallis, trapped by Washington and French fleet, surrendered
13. J.P. Jones, American naval commander, captured British ships and raided British coast
14. Treaty of Paris (1783), negotiated by B. Franklin, J. Adams, and J. Jay ended the conflict
 - a. U.S. recognized as independent nation with boundaries set at the Mississippi River, Florida, and Canada
 - b. British creditors could collect debts owed by private U.S. citizens
 - c. States should restore property taken from those who had remained loyal to the British

THE CREATION OF NEW GOVERNMENTS

A. STATE CONSTITUTIONS ORGANIZED DURING REVOLUTIONARY WAR

1. Models varied and most included a bill of rights
2. Massachusetts set example by organizing a constitutional convention

B. THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION / FIRST NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

1. Unicameral Congress
2. One vote per state regardless of size
3. Congressional powers included authority to make war, negotiate treaties, request troops and money from states, settle arguments between states, admit new states, and borrow money
4. Congressional weaknesses included lack of power to levy taxes, raise an army, or regulate trade
5. Executive authority was vested in a committee composed of one delegate from each state (13 in all)
6. Amending the Articles required unanimous consent of the 13 states
7. Ratification (1781) was delayed due to dispute over western lands claimed by Maryland and Virginia

C. AMERICA UNDER THE ARTICLES

1. Financial chaos
2. Unpaid army threatened mutiny
3. Newburgh Conspiracy (1783) to use military to force states to surrender more power to national government was thwarted
4. Series of land ordinances passed to provide for settlement of lands north of Ohio River
 - a. Land Ordinance of 1784 detailed method for organizing territorial governments and for attaining full statehood
 - b. Land Ordinance of 1785 provided for surveying land and organizing townships into sections with one section set aside for support of education
 - c. Northwest Ordinance of 1787 outlawed slavery north of Ohio River and provided settlers of region with bill of rights
5. Secretary of foreign affairs J. Jay was unsuccessful in his attempt to negotiate a treaty with Spain that would have helped East Coast merchants at expense of farmers of Kentucky and Tennessee
6. Shays' Rebellion (1786) of desperate farmers in Massachusetts led by Revolutionary War veteran was suppressed by private army funded by citizens of Boston
7. Weaknesses of government under Articles of Confederation led to meetings in 1785 (Mt. Vernon) and 1786 (Annapolis) for purpose of discussing trade and other matters
8. Convention called for summer of 1787 to revise Articles.

ISBN-13: 978-0-87891-741-9 ISBN-10: 0-87891-741-1



5 0 2 9 5
U.S. \$2.95
Canada \$3.95

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION (PHILADELPHIA, 1787)

A. LAWYERS, MERCHANTS, AND

1. Prominent members included J. Madison, A. Hamilton, J. Dickinson, B. Franklin, and G. Morris.
2. G. Washington elected as presiding officer.
3. J. Madison's Virginia Plan called for bicameral legislature with representation based on population and an executive branch.
4. W. Paterson's New Jersey Plan, defeated in mid-June, called for increased power for national government while maintaining a unicameral Congress with equal representation for states.
5. Impasse resolved by introduction of R. Sherman's Connecticut (Great) Compromise calling for a bicameral legislature with a Senate with equal representation and a House of Representatives with representation based on population, as well as an executive branch.
6. Three-Fifths Compromise called for three of every five slaves to be counted for determining both population and taxation for states.
7. President and vice president to be chosen by an electoral college.
8. President to have the power to veto legislation and conduct foreign policy.
9. Congress to have the power to impeach and remove president.
10. New Constitution to take effect when nine of the 13 states had approved.

B. RATIFICATION OF THE CONSTITUTION

1. Federalists argued for passage in *The Federalist Papers* authored by J. Madison, A. Hamilton, and J. Jay.
2. Anti-Federalists opposed the new government.
3. In June 1788 the Constitution was ratified by nine states.
4. Virginia held out until framers promised a bill of rights.
5. North Carolina finally ratified in November 1788 and Rhode Island held out until May 1790.
6. Washington was inaugurated as first president in March 1789, and the first Congress convened in New York City.

THE FEDERALIST ERA (1789-1800)

A. GEORGE WASHINGTON AND JOHN ADAMS

elected in 1789 and again in 1792, with predominantly Federalist Congress.

1. Judiciary Act of 1789 created Supreme Court and system of district and appeals courts.
2. Executive departments created—state, treasury, war, attorney-general—became nucleus of cabinet.
3. Bill of Rights, the first 10 amendments to the Constitution, adopted in 1791.

B. TREASURY SECRETARY HAMILTON

presented his "Report on Manufacturers" and "Report on the Public Credit," outlining program to build a strong central government and an economy based on industry and commerce. Jefferson opposed this program.

C. EMERGENCE OF POLITICAL PARTIES

1. The pro-Hamilton Federalists favored strong central government, "loose" interpretation of Constitution, and encouragement of business and urbanism.
2. Jefferson and Madison's Republicans wanted small government, "strict" interpretation, and development of an agrarian, rural society.

D. FOREIGN AFFAIRS

1. French Revolutionary Wars (1792) prompted a Proclamation of Neutrality, but U.S. actually traded with both sides.

2. Jay Treaty (1794) with Britain settled few issues, but bought time for U.S.
3. Pinckney Treaty (1795) with Spain opened the Mississippi River to American traffic and settled the northern boundary of Florida.

E. BATTLE OF FALLEN TIMBERS (1794)

General Anthony Wayne defeated the British-backed Indians and cleared the Ohio territory.

F. WHISKEY REBELLION (1794)

Federal response of crushing the protest to the new whiskey tax strengthened credibility of the new federal government.

G. ELECTION OF 1796

Adams and Jefferson elected. Split ticket produced conflict-ridden administration.

1. XYZ Affair—French tried to bribe American diplomats. Anti-French sentiment surged at home.
2. Quasi war with France (1798-1799)—Department of the Navy created to defend American shipping.
3. Alien and Sedition Acts promoted by Adams to suppress dissent and the growing power of Republican opposition.
4. Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions (1798, 1799)—Jefferson and Madison protested the Alien and Sedition Acts by proposing a process of nullification of unpopular laws by injured states.

THE JEFFERSONIAN ERA (1801-1825)

E. REVOLUTION OF 1800

The House elected Jefferson president and Burr vice president, after electoral college tie.

1. Conflict with the courts—Adams' Judiciary Act of 1801 packed the court system with last-minute Federalist appointees.
 - a. *Marbury v. Madison*—Marshall's court failed to seat Adams' appointee, and thus asserted the doctrine of judicial review.

LUISIANA PURCHASE (1803)

1. Napoleon's ambitions for a New World Empire died in Santo Domingo, and he was ready to sell.
2. Jefferson violated his own "strict interpretation" stand and paid less than three cents per acre, doubling U.S. territory.
3. Lewis and Clark were soon mapping the new lands (1804-1806); Zebulon Pike and others were also exploring the West.

B. BURR CONSPIRACY

1. Aaron Burr killed Hamilton in a duel. Burr became involved in a scheme to seize Texas from Mexico. Charged with treason in 1806.
2. Burr was acquitted, frustrating Jefferson's demands for "executive privilege," and helping to establish the guidelines for treason prosecutions.

REIGN RELATIONS

1. Barbary Wars ended in a stalemate.
2. Napoleonic Wars drew America into the conflict because U.S. tried to trade with both sides.
3. Chesapeake-Leopard Affair (1807) involved British violation of U.S. neutrality at sea.
4. Embargo of 1807 was Jefferson's attempt to stay out of war by shutting off all trade with Europe. Economic disaster.

ADAMS'S ADMINISTRATION (1809-1817)

1. Indian problems on the frontier were exploited by British.
2. War Hawks persuaded Madison to ask Congress for war declaration in 1812.
3. In the North, U.S. invasion of Canada failed. The Battle of Lake Erie in 1813 was an American victory, as was the Battle of the Thames in Canada.
4. Battle of Horseshoe Bend (Alabama, 1814) thrust Andrew Jackson into the public eye.

5. British invasion of Chesapeake Bay was stopped at Fort Mchenry, Baltimore, after Washington, D.C., was burned.
6. At New Orleans, January 1815, Jackson defeated the British, two weeks after the Treaty of Ghent was signed, restoring the prewar political status quo.
7. Hartford Convention (1814)—New England Federalists met and threatened secession if their commercial interests were not protected. This discredited the Federalists.

MONROE'S ADMINISTRATION (1817-1825)

1. Known as the "Era of Good Feelings."
2. Rush-Bagot Treaty (1817)—A disarmament agreement to demilitarize the Great Lakes.
3. Adams-Onis Treaty (1819)—Spain sold Florida to the U.S.
4. Monroe Doctrine (1823)—Declared that the Western Hemisphere was off-limits to European colonization.

INTERNAL DEVELOPMENT — POST-WAR OF 1812

A. THE MARSHALL COURT

1. Chief Justice John Marshall built the power of the central government and the Court.
 - a. *Marbury v. Madison* (1803)—Established the right of the Court to rule on constitutionality of federal laws.
 - b. *Fletcher v. Peck* (1810)—Court declared a state law constitutional.
 - c. *Dartmouth College v. Woodward* (1819)—Upheld sanctity of contracts against state action.
 - d. *McCulloch v. Maryland* (1819)—Established federal immunity from states' taxing power.
 - e. *Gibbons v. Ogden* (1824)—Established federal control over interstate commerce.

B. THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE (1820)

1. Missouri's application for statehood raised the issue of slavery's extension into the territories.
2. Henry Clay's compromise admitted Missouri as a slave state, balanced with free Maine, but drew a line to the Pacific Coast, limiting the extension of slavery.

C. THE ECONOMY

1. The Northeast, the South, and the new West were all booming, but on different tracks of development.
2. Immigration increased, as well as migration to the West, which mostly consisted of small farms.
3. The Cotton Kingdom was expanding into the new Gulf states.
4. Roads and canals were expanding, creating a national market.
5. Unions developed, but very slowly.

D. EDUCATION

1. Public schools were slow to develop. Most schools were private and expensive.
2. Higher education was limited to private, usually church-related, male-dominated colleges. Professional schools were scarce.
3. Noah Webster's speller and the Bible formed the basis for literacy.
4. Washington Irving, Mercy Otis Warren, and "Parson" Weems were well-known authors.

E. RELIGION

1. The Second Great Awakening was a response to the secular influence of the Enlightenment and the Scientific Revolution. Revivals began in the South and swept across the nation, helping to spark the movement for reform.
2. Peter Cartwright was a prominent preacher in this movement.

JACKSONIAN DEMOCRACY (1829-1841)

A. ELECTION OF 1824—went to the House, even though Andrew Jackson won the popular vote. John Quincy Adams won the election, and Jackson vowed revenge, claiming a “corrupt bargain” with Henry Clay. The Tariff of Abominations (1828), which imposed high import duties, was bitterly denounced by the South.

B. ELECTION OF 1828
 1. Jackson elected handily on the Democratic ticket after a dirty campaign on both sides.
 2. Jackson, a “man of the people,” promoted the spoils system and exercised his veto freely.

C. INDIAN REMOVAL ACT (1830)—provided for the removal of all Indian tribes to lands west of the Mississippi River. Many tribes resisted, with the Cherokee Trail of Tears one result.

D. NULLIFICATION THREAT—John C. Calhoun resigned the vice presidency, went to S. Carolina, and, in response to the Tariff of 1832, drew up an Ordinance of Nullification, proposing that a state could ignore a federal law it found distasteful. Jackson’s Force Bill threatened to enforce the tariff with the army. Calhoun backed down.

E. THE BANK WAR—Jackson distrusted the U.S. Bank and vetoed its charter renewal. He then removed the government deposits and put them into his “pet banks,” precipitating a recession. In 1836 his Specie Circular plunged the country into a long-term depression.

F. THE ELECTION OF 1836—saw Martin van Buren, Jackson’s choice, take the presidency.

G. THE ELECTION OF 1840—saw the first Whig president, William Henry Harrison, win with a “log cabin” appeal to the common man. He died within a month, and John Tyler took over.

H. JACKSONIAN POLITICS
 1. The beginnings of the modern party system, with its organization, platform, and conventions.
 2. The strong executive dominated his party.
 3. New emphasis on states’ rights—*Charles River Bridge* case (1837)—Returned the commerce power to the states, when in the public interest.
 4. The rise of the Whigs, with their support of commercial and industrial development, led by Clay, Calhoun, and Daniel Webster.

ANTE-BELLUM CULTURE

A. THE REFORM IMPULSE
 1. Sources were in European Romanticism and in the desire for control over the changing social scene.
 2. Centered in New England.

B. EXAMPLES OF THE MOVEMENT
 1. Literature
 a. Northern writers: James F. Cooper, Walt Whitman, Henry W. Longfellow, Herman Melville, Francis Parkman, Nathaniel Hawthorne.
 b. Southern writers: Edgar Allan Poe, William Gilmore Simms.
 2. Fine Arts
 a. Painters: Hudson River School, George Catlin’s Indians, John J. Audubon’s birds.
 b. Theater and minstrel shows.
 3. Transcendentalists tried to gain unity with God outside organized religion—Ralph Waldo Emerson, Henry David Thoreau.
 4. Utopians tried to escape the industrial world by retreating to communal life.
 a. Secular communities: Brook Farm (Mass.), New Harmony (Indiana), Nashoba (Tenn.), Amana (Iowa).
 b. Religious communities: The Shakers, The Mormons (Joseph Smith and Brigham Young).

C. POLITICAL REFORM MOVEMENTS

1. Temperance movement began in 1826; had strong anti-Catholic overtones.
2. Public schools were scattered, Protestant-oriented, and mostly Northern. There was much early opposition. Horace Mann in Massachusetts was early advocate; Henry Barnard in Connecticut.
3. Feminism had origins in the Seneca Falls Convention, 1848, and was linked with the abolitionists (Elizabeth Cady Stanton).
4. Abolitionism originated with William Lloyd Garrison’s “The Liberator” (1831) and his New England Anti-Slavery Society (1832).
 a. Theodore Weld, Frederick Douglass.
 b. The Liberty Party fielded a presidential candidate in 1840.

D. EDUCATING THE PUBLIC

1. The age of oratory, patriotic holiday speeches.
2. Newspapers and magazines multiplied (“Godey’s Ladies Book”).
3. Colleges sprang up from religious roots or local “boosterism.”
4. The Lyceum movement.

LIFE IN THE NORTH

POPULATION TRENDS

1. U.S. population grew from 4 million in 1790 to 32 million in 1860. The greatest increase was in the new West.
2. Birth rate decreased along with family size. “Cult of Domesticity” shifted family rearing to the woman.
3. Immigration increased after 1815, mostly from Britain, Germany, and Ireland.

URBAN GROWTH

1. Fivefold increase in urban population from 1790 to 1860.
2. Services and quality of life lagged. Social unrest and crime.
3. Anti-Catholic sentiments widespread.

NORMS

1. Women limited in economic and political participation. Sojourner Truth and Lucretia Mott traveled and spoke for women’s rights.
2. Blacks were at the bottom of the ladder, threatened by immigrant labor and legal discrimination. African Methodist Episcopal Church flourished in cities.

INDUSTRY GREW RAPIDLY—The Northeast led the way, producing two-thirds of manufactured goods.

1. Technology was ahead of Europe—Eli Whitney’s interchangeable parts, Elias Howe’s sewing machine, Samuel B. Morse’s telegraph.
2. Corporate form of ownership grew apace.
3. Labor began to organize, championed 10-hour day. Immigration spurred unions, but weakened their bargaining position.

AGRICULTURE—profitability rose as cities grew.

1. Technology was applied to farming, as in McCormick’s reaper, John Deere’s steel plow, and Case’s threshers.

TRANSPORTATION—The railroad was assuming importance by 1840. Most lines ran east and west, tying the East to the new West.

RURAL LIFE—was still primitive for the rural or urban working man. Wage-earners first exceeded the self-employed in 1860.

LIFE IN THE SOUTH

A. THE COTTON KINGDOM

1. Population and economic power shifted to the newly opened Gulf states, for cotton cultivation.
2. By 1850, 3 million bales annually were produced, for two-thirds of the value of U.S. exports.

B. CLASS SOCIETY

1. Planter class (50+ slaves) were the minority, but they dominated social and political life.
2. One-half of slave-owning families owned fewer than six slaves.
3. Yeoman farmers were the largest group, owned few

- or no slaves. They raised corn, pigs, foodstuffs.
4. Poor whites (“crackers”) formed an underclass.

C. THE SLAVE SYSTEM

1. Gang system used in lower South for staple crops. Hardest on the workers.
2. Task system used on smaller farms. Much less oppressive for the workers.
3. Domestic servants had it best, but more often were exploited personally.
4. Urban slaves often worked for wages, sometimes in industry. They were seen as threats to the stability of the system, so their numbers decreased.

D. THE SLAVE TRADE—Importation was illegal after 1808, but internal trade flourished. Movement was toward the new Gulf states from the old upper South.

E. THE RESPONSE OF SLAVES

1. Rebellions were fairly frequent. Gabriel Prosser (1800), Denmark Vesey (1822), and Nat Turner (1831) were best known.
2. Running away was a frequent solution, and many succeeded. Harriet Tubman helped 300 to escape.
3. “Soldiering,” avoiding work, was the most popular form of resistance.
4. Black culture survived, family ties were strengthened in some cases, in the face of oppression.

F. COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

1. The South developed an industrial base but lagged far behind the North.
2. Textiles, iron goods, and flour milling were profitable.
3. Most goods were consumed locally; little exported.
4. Commerce was limited to the needs of the planters. Factors served as merchants and bankers.
5. Some Southerners advocated change (DeBow’s “Review”) but were unheeded. The social system was built on the agrarian model, and cotton was profitable.

G. DOMESTIC LIFE

1. The plantation wife served a vital role in running the farms.
2. High birth and death rates.
3. Education was available only to the sons of the well-to-do. Few public schools.
4. Average living conditions inferior to the North. Dietary deficiencies common.

H. RESPONSE TO ANTI-SLAVERY MOVEMENT

1. Dissent was suppressed in the South.
2. After 1832, political discussion of emancipation ceased.
3. Southern congressmen imposed “Gag Rule” in the U.S. House (1836), forbidding discussion of slavery.
4. John C. Calhoun’s theory of the “concurrent majority” tried to preserve Southern power.

MANIFEST DESTINY AND WESTWARD EXPANSION

A. LEWIS AND CLARK EXPEDITION—opened the new West to traders, trappers, and settlers.

B. THE OREGON COUNTRY—was jointly occupied by Britain and the U.S. by 1820. The Oregon Trail was carrying thousands west by the 1840s.

C. TEXAS—had welcomed American settlers since 1820, and by 1835 35,000 “gringos” were living there.

1. Texans declared independence from Mexico in 1836.
2. Santa Anna tried to put down rebellion.
3. After the loss of the Alamo, Sam Houston defeated Mexican army at San Jacinto, April 1836.
4. U.S. Congress refused to annex Texas because of the slavery issue, so Texans formed an independent nation.

D. CALIFORNIA—receiving increased American immigration.

E. THE SANTA FE TRAIL—was opening up American trade with the Southwest.

F. “MANIFEST DESTINY”—the belief that Americans should own land to the Pacific divided the nation further. Democrats favored the use of force to expand; the Whigs were more conservative. The question of whether slavery would “follow the flag” became increasingly divisive.

ISBN-13: 978-0-87891-742-6 ISBN-10: 0-87891-742-X



50295

U.S. \$2.95
 Canada \$3.95



TYLER, POLK, AND THE WESTWARD EXPANSION

A. TYLER'S PRESIDENCY

1. Tyler, a maverick Democrat, rejects Whig program embracing high tariffs, new national bank, and U.S.-sponsored roads and canals—leads to expulsion from his party, resignation of most of his cabinet, alienation from most Whigs, and an impeachment attempt
2. Before resigning from Tyler's cabinet, Secretary of State D. Webster negotiates Webster-Ashburton Treaty with Great Britain settling Canada-Maine boundary dispute
3. Treaty annexing Republic of Texas rejected for being too pro-slavery
4. Texas admitted to Union (1845) by joint resolution requiring only majority vote

3. POLK'S PRESIDENCY

1. Negotiates revenue-only tariff and establishes sub-treasury system that lasts until 1920
2. Negotiates Oregon Treaty (1846) extending northern U.S. border westward to Pacific Ocean, thus splitting the Oregon Territory and avoiding war with Great Britain
3. Westward migration of Americans to Oregon and California dwarfed by Mormon migration to what is now Utah—war over polygamy ends in Mormon defeat
1. Causes of conflict between U.S. and Mexico
 - a. Influx of Americans into Mexican territory
 - b. Failure of Mexican government to protect property of American settlers
 - c. Mexican resentment over Texas annexation
 - d. Dispute over southern boundary of Texas
3. Events of Mexican War (1846-1848)
 - a. Americans divided over war—many in favor believe in America's destiny to spread freedom; many oppose war as conspiracy to expand slave territory; H. D. Thoreau, jailed for refusing to pay taxes to support war, writes "Civil Disobedience"
 - b. Polk adopts three-pronged strategy
 - 1) Westward land attack through New Mexico and into California led by S. W. Kearny
 - 2) Naval attack on Monterey and subsequent capture of California
 - 3) Southward land attack into Mexico—Americans capture Mexico City (1847)
 - c. Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo (1848) increases U.S. territory by one-third, sets Texas-Mexico boundary at the Rio Grande, and focuses attention on issue of slavery in the new territories

AMERICA AT MID-CENTURY

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

- Wilmot Proviso, prohibiting slavery in land acquired from Mexico, passes House but is repeatedly rejected by Senate
- Differing points of view on issue of slavery in the territories
 - a. Southern position, expressed by J. Calhoun, that Congress has no right to prohibit slavery
 - b. Abolitionist position that Congress does have right to prohibit slavery
 - c. Compromise position to extend 36°30' line of Missouri Compromise westward to Pacific
 - d. Compromise position, favored by S. Douglas

and known as popular sovereignty, that each territory's residents should decide issue

3. Election of 1848 won by Z. Taylor
4. Free Soil party formed by anti-slavery Whigs and Democrats
5. Discovery of gold at Sutter's Mill leads to huge influx of gold-seekers into California, which petitions for admission into the Union as a free state in 1849, bypassing territorial stage
6. Compromise of 1850
 - a. Introduced by H. Clay
 - b. Gains for North
 - 1) Admission of California as free state
 - 2) New Mexico to receive land in dispute between itself and Texas
 - 3) Mexican Cession outside of California to decide slavery issue by popular sovereignty
 - 4) Slave trade prohibited in District of Columbia
 - c. Gains for South
 - 1) Enactment of tougher Fugitive Slave Law
 - 2) Federal government to assume Texas debt of \$10 million
 - 3) Congress to have no control over interstate slave trade
 - 4) Congress to promise not to abolish slavery in District of Columbia
 - d. Eight-month-long debate led by Clay, Webster, and Calhoun
 - e. Death of Compromise opponent President Taylor and work of S. Douglas lead to adoption of Compromise
7. Decline of existing two-party system
 - a. Whig party, divided along North-South lines, loses 1852 election and falls apart
 - b. Know-Nothing party develops out of nativist fears over German and Irish immigration—anti-Catholic as well as anti-foreign—becomes the second-largest party in 1855 but then declines because it ignores slavery issue

B. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

1. Naval expedition by Commodore M. Perry opens Japan to U.S. trade
2. President F. Pierce acquires Gadsden Purchase from Mexico (1854) to obtain land for southern route for transcontinental railroad
3. U.S. railroad mileage grows tenfold between 1840 and 1860, helping to create a nationwide market
4. Water transportation develops with rise of steamboat on inland waterways and clipper ship on high seas
5. Textile industry leads spread of mechanization
6. Cotton surges as South's main crop
7. Labor-saving machines such as McCormick's reaper help spread agriculture from Middle Atlantic states to Midwest

THE COMING OF THE CIVIL WAR

A. CONTINUING SOURCES OF TENSION

1. New Fugitive Slave Law not only denies trial by jury and due process of law to Northern blacks claimed by slave catchers but also requires Northerners to assist slave catchers; some Northern states experience protest riots and pass personal liberty laws that antagonize Southerners
2. H. B. Stowe's *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, presenting evils of slavery, becomes best-seller in North

B. TROUBLES IN KANSAS

1. Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854) repeals Missouri Compromise prohibiting slavery in area
2. Northern Democrats, former Whigs and Know-Nothings form Republican party based on opposition to slavery in the territories
3. Northerners send anti-slavery settlers to Kansas while Southerners send pro-slavery settlers
4. Large-scale election fraud leads to establishment of pro-slavery territorial government in Kansas
5. Free-soil Kansans form own government
6. Guerrilla warfare between two sides erupts
7. Violence spills over into Congress where Southerner P. Brooks severely beats Northerner C. Sumner for anti-slavery speech

C. THE 1856 ELECTION

1. Southerners threaten to secede if Republican J. Fremont wins
2. Democrat J. Buchanan wins but Republican party shows great strength

D. DRED SCOTT CASE

1. Slave Dred Scott sues for freedom on grounds that his owner took him into a free state
2. U.S. Supreme Court rules that residence in a free state does not make a slave free and that Congress cannot exclude slavery from any territory

E. MORE TROUBLES IN KANSAS

1. Fraudulently chosen convention at Lecompton approves pro-slavery constitution
2. Free-Soilers submit anti-slavery constitution to Congress
3. Senate approves Lecompton constitution but House insists on statewide referendum
4. Kansas voters reject Lecompton constitution

F. LINCOLN-DOUGLAS DEBATES

1. Illinois senatorial candidates S. Douglas and A. Lincoln hold seven debates on slavery during 1858 campaign
2. Lincoln argues that Douglas does not recognize slavery as being morally wrong
3. Douglas, who opposed Lecompton constitution, argues that democracy does not require having a moral standard about slavery; accuses Lincoln of favoring racial equality and race mixing
4. Lincoln challenges Douglas to reconcile popular sovereignty with Dred Scott decision
5. Douglas's "Freeport Doctrine" asserts that voters can get around Dred Scott decision by refusing to pass special laws to protect slavery
6. Douglas wins re-election but alienates South
7. Lincoln gains national attention as potential Republican candidate for president

G. ADDITIONAL SOURCES OF TENSION

1. John Brown's Raid
 - a. Brown and 18 followers seize federal arsenal at Harpers Ferry and attempt to start slave uprising
 - b. Brown captured, tried, and hanged for treason
 - c. Many Northerners consider Brown a martyr
 - d. Southerners, frightened by Northern reaction, see separate Southern confederacy as only way to prevent future slave uprisings
2. North Carolinian H. R. Helper's *The Impending Crisis in the South* argues that slavery is economically harmful to South and enriches large planters at expense of yeomen farmers

H. THE 1860 ELECTION

1. Democratic party splits

- a. Northern wing nominates S. Douglas on platform of popular sovereignty
- b. Southern wing nominates J. Breckenridge on platform of federal slave code in territories
- c. Constitutional Union party nominates J. Bell on platform of enforcing laws

2. Republican party nominates A. Lincoln on platform of no further expansion of slavery

3. Voters vote along sectional lines

- 4. Lincoln, with plurality – but not majority – of popular votes, leads in electoral votes and becomes sixteenth president

I. THE SECESSION CRISIS

1. South Carolina secedes from Union on Dec. 20, 1860

- 2. By Feb. 1, 1861, six more states (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas) secede

3. Seven seceded states organize Confederate States of America with J. Davis as president

- 4. Confederate constitution recognizes slavery, prohibits protective tariffs, and recognizes state sovereignty; president to serve for single, non-renewable six-year term and to have line-item veto in appropriation bills

J. FORT SUMTER

- 1. Lincoln urges southern states to reconsider secession; vows to hold federal forts in South

2. Confederates attack and capture Fort Sumter in harbor of Charleston, S.C.

- 3. Lincoln calls for volunteers to put down Southern insurrection

4. Four more slave states (Arkansas, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia) secede

- 5. Remaining slave states of Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, and Missouri stay in Union

THE CIVIL WAR

A. RELATIVE STRENGTHS

1. Northern advantages

- a. Much richer than South and better able to finance war
- b. Much more industrialized than South and better able to manufacture weapons and other supplies
- c. Three times more populous than South
- d. Control of U.S. Navy enables North to blockade Southern ports
- e. Advanced railroad system enables North to move men and supplies easily

2. Southern advantages

- a. Large area makes conquest difficult
- b. Southern soldiers familiar with terrain and psychologically “up” to defend homes and families
- c. Defensive fighting at that time easier than offensive fighting
- d. Large number of qualified senior officers, such as R. E. Lee and J. E. Johnston from U.S. Army

B. EARLY BATTLES

- 1. First Battle of Bull Run (called First Manassas in South, 1861) forces Union army back to Washington, D.C.; shows war will be long

2. North sets up increasingly successful naval blockade of South

- 3. Naval forces under D. Farragut capture New Orleans (1862)

4. Peninsula Campaign (1862) – G. McClellan advances toward Richmond but is forced to retreat by R. E. Lee and T. “Stonewall” Jackson

- 5. Second Battle of Bull Run (1862) – Lee defeats J. Pope

- 6. U.S. Grant captures Forts Henry and Donelson and most of the Mississippi River

C. CAMPAIGN FOR FURTHER UNION VICTORIES

- 1. South bans cotton exports in attempt to obtain British intervention on South’s behalf

2. Britain develops alternative sources of cotton in India and Egypt

- 3. Britain more dependent on wheat imports from North than on cotton imports from South

4. British public opinion opposes slavery

- 5. Pushed by Northern diplomacy, Britain and other European nations remain neutral

D. THE WAR AT SEA

- 1. Captain C. Wilkes stops British ship *Trent* and removes Confederate emissaries; Lincoln releases envoys and smooths matters over

- 2. South develops ironclad ship – C.S.S. *Virginia*, built over hulk of U.S.S. *Merrimac*, destroys two wooden Union warships before being defeated by Union ironclad U.S.S. *Monitor*

E. THE HOME FRONT

- 1. Homestead Act of 1862 gives 160 acres of free land to anyone farming it for five years; leads to settlement of much of West

- 2. Morrill Land Grant Act of 1862 gives free land to states for “agricultural and mechanical” colleges – predecessors of many state universities

3. North and South institute conscription

- a. Northerners avoid draft by paying \$300 or hiring substitute conscriptees
- b. Hundreds killed in anti-draft riots in New York City
- c. South exempts one overseer for every 20 slaves
- d. Widespread draft-dodging and desertion by non-slaveholding Southerners

- 4. Shortages of food and other consumer goods in South lead to “bread riot” in Richmond

5. Difficulties of financing war

- a. North institutes nation’s first income tax, raises tariffs, issues unbacked currency known as “greenbacks,” and expands credit
- b. South issues paper money that becomes almost worthless – prices skyrocket, impressment policy means virtual confiscation of livestock and food

6. Questions of constitutional authority

- a. Lincoln suspends habeas corpus and jails suspected secessionists in Maryland without charges or trials
- b. J. Davis hampered by states’ rights emphasis of many Confederate governors

- 7. Lincoln issues Emancipation Proclamation (1863) freeing slaves in Confederacy

F. LATER BATTLES

- 1. Lincoln removes McClellan after he fails to destroy Lee’s army at Battle of Antietam (called Sharpsburg in South)

- 2. A. Burnside, who replaces McClellan, is defeated at Fredricksburg

- 3. J. Hooker, who replaces Burnside, is defeated at Chancellorsville, where T. Jackson is shot by his own men

- 4. G. Meade, who replaces Hooker, defeats Lee at Gettysburg (July 1-3, 1863)

- 5. Grant captures Vicksburg and Port Hudson and gains complete control of Mississippi River – named overall commander of Union forces in West

- 6. Grant wins at Chattanooga – named commander of all Union armies

- 7. Sherman captures Atlanta – marches through Georgia to Savannah and into Carolinas; destruction of railroads, buildings, and farms in his path designed to show Southerners that they cannot win war

- 8. Lee surrenders to Grant at Appomattox, Va. (April 9, 1865)

- 9. Lincoln assassinated on April 14 by pro-Southern actor J. W. Booth while watching a play

RECONSTRUCTION

A. DEVELOPMENTS UNDER LINCOLN

- 1. Establishment of Freedmen’s Bureau (1865) to provide food, clothing, and education to recently freed slaves

2. Lincoln’s Ten Percent Plan

- a. Provides that governments can be formed in former Confederate states as soon as ten percent of 1860 voters take loyalty oath to Union and accept end of slavery

- b. Arkansas, Louisiana, and Tennessee meet requirements but Congress refuses to recognize their governments

- 3. Wade-Davis Bill for oath saying person has never been disloyal to Union – designed to give blacks the right to vote; Lincoln pocket-vetoes bill

B. DOMESTIC DEVELOPMENTS UNDER JOHNSON

- 1. Follows Lincoln’s approach but requires ratification of Thirteenth Amendment abolishing slavery; recommends that blacks receive the right to vote

- 2. Most Southern states reject Johnson’s requirements; pass Black Codes restricting former slaves

- 3. Radical Republicans in Congress exclude Southern representatives, pass Civil Rights Act, and extend powers of Freedmen’s Bureau; Johnson vetoes bills but Congress overrides

- 4. Congress approves Fourteenth Amendment, which reduces Congressional representation of states denying blacks the right to vote

- 5. Military Reconstruction Act divides South into five districts to be ruled by military governors

- 6. Southern states told to give blacks the right to vote and to ratify Fourteenth Amendment before being readmitted into Union

- 7. Tenure of Office Act forbids president from dismissing cabinet members without Senatorial approval

- 8. Johnson dismisses Secretary of War E. Stanton and is impeached in House but avoids being removed in Senate by one vote

C. FOREIGN DEVELOPMENTS UNDER JOHNSON

- 1. Pressures France to withdraw troops from Mexico and supports Mexican revolutionary leader B. Juárez

- 2. Purchases Alaska from Russia

D. POST-WAR LIFE IN SOUTH

- 1. Economic difficulties – one out of ten men killed, great loss of capital, sharp drop in property values

- 2. Corruption in Reconstruction governments

- 3. Rise of Ku Klux Klan aimed at keeping blacks and white Republicans from voting

E. DEVELOPMENTS UNDER GRANT

- 1. Approval by southern states of Fifteenth Amendment giving blacks the right to vote

- 2. Extensive government corruption, including Crédit Mobilier scandal and Whiskey Ring fraud

- 3. Panic of 1873 leads to retirement of greenbacks and return to gold standard

- 4. Leading Radical Republicans die; North loses interest in Reconstruction

F. COMPROMISE OF 1877

- 1. Democrat S. Tilden wins popular vote but lacks single electoral vote needed for victory

- 2. In dispute are twenty votes from three Southern states still run by Republican governors

- 3. Congressional commission votes along party lines to give all 20 votes to Republican R. Hayes

- 4. Hayes promises to end Reconstruction and withdraw remaining troops from South in exchange for Democratic acceptance of his election

ISBN-13: 978-0-87891-743-3 ISBN-10: 0-87891-743-8



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U.S. \$2.95
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NEW INDUSTRIAL ERA, 1877-1882

A. POLITICS

- 1880 Election: James A. Garfield (Republican) defeated Winfield S. Hancock (Democrat); Garfield assassinated (1881); Chester A. Arthur became president.
- Republican factions: Roscoe Conkling's Stalwarts favored spoils system; E.L. Godkin and Carl Schurz's Liberal Republicans (Mugwumps) supported civil service reform; James G. Blaine's Half-Breeds stood in between.
- Greenback-Labor party: supported inflation and agricultural marketing cooperatives; active in elections of 1878 and 1880.

B. ECONOMY

- New South: textiles, steel, and cigarettes; Henry W. Grady advocate of industrialization.
- Income distribution: standard of living rose; 10% of population controlled 90% of wealth; "social Darwinism;" "gospel of wealth."
- Bland-Allison Act: OK'd monthly purchase of \$2 million to \$4 million of silver for coinage (1878).
- "Good as gold": Congress declared that all greenbacks then outstanding were on a par with gold (1878).
- Agriculture: Desert Land Act provided 640-acre lots at \$1.25 an acre (1877); National Grange (1870s and 1880s) and Farmers' Alliances (1880s) formed; supported inflation, regulation of railroads, and cooperative farm marketing.
- Mining: gold rush in Tombstone, Arizona (1879), and copper rush in Butte, Montana (1882).

C. SOCIETY AND CULTURE

- Immigration: 2 million immigrants in 1870s, mostly Northern European; 5 million immigrants in 1880s, mostly Southern and Eastern European, called "New Immigration."
- Population: 40 million (1870); 80 million (1900); New York, Chicago, and Philadelphia became major urban centers.
- Social gospel: Jane Addams; Washington Gladden; Walter Rauschenbusch; called for better social and education services in cities; applied Christianity to social problems.
- New religions: Salvation Army (1878); Mary Baker Eddy's First Church of Christ, Scientist (1879).
- African-Americans: Booker T. Washington led Tuskegee Institute in Alabama (1881); emphasized vocational education; George Washington Carver, agricultural chemist.
- Literature: Mark Twain, *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer* (1876); William Dean Howells, *A Modern Instance* (1882); Henry James, *Daisy Miller* (1879); works represented turn toward "realism."
- Social thought: Henry George, *Progress and Poverty* (1879), advocated "single tax."

D. FOREIGN AFFAIRS

- Latin America: International Bureau of American Republics (1889), which became Pan American Union (1910). Frequent border disputes: Argentina and Paraguay (1876); Colombia and Chile (1880); Mexico and Guatemala, Argentina and Chile, and Peru and Chile (1881).
- Pacific: U.S. signed treaty with Samoa (1878) for trading rights and naval base.
- Japan: U.S. signed treaty giving Japan tariff autonomy (1878).
- Korea: trade and diplomatic relations with U.S. began (1882).

E. NATIVE AMERICANS

- Indian Wars: Sioux War (1876-1877), Nez Percé War (1877).
- Reform movement: Helen Hunt Jackson, *A Century of Dishonor* (1881).

CORPORATE INDUSTRIALISM, 1882-1887

A. POLITICS

- 1884 Election: Grover Cleveland (Democrat) defeated James G. Blaine (Republican); Mugwumps favored civil service reform and shifted support from Republicans to Democrats.

B. ECONOMY

- Corporate leaders: John D. Rockefeller (oil); J. P. Morgan (banking); Gustavus Swift (meat processing); Andrew Carnegie (steel); E. H. Harriman (railroads).
- Interstate Commerce Act: created commission to oversee railway rates; prohibited rebates, required annual reports and financial statements (1887).
- Agriculture: land under cultivation doubled between 1870 and 1890; disastrous winters and end of range-cattle industry (1885-1886); drought in West (1887); prices for agricultural products declined.
- American Federation of Labor: combination of craft unions; concentrated on wages, hours, and working conditions; Samuel Gompers and Adolph Strasser founded A.F. of L. (1886).
- Scientific management: Frederick W. Taylor; scientific approach to industrial engineering and management.
- Railroads: Santa Fe, Southern Pacific, and Northern Pacific routes finished (1882-1883).

C. SOCIETY AND CULTURE

- Newspapers: linotype machine (1886) made mass publication possible; Joseph Pulitzer published *New York World*.
- Higher education: curriculum modernized; graduate study developed; women's colleges such as Bryn Mawr (1885) established.
- Social thought: Richard T. Ely, Henry C. Adams, and Simon Patten (economics) called for government regulation and planning; Lester Frank Ward, *Dynamic Sociology* (1883), opposed social Darwinism as expounded by William Graham Sumner; Woodrow Wilson, *Congressional Government* (1885), criticized committee system.
- Literature: Mark Twain, *Huckleberry Finn* (1884), William Dean Howells, *The Rise of Silas Lapham* (1885), and Henry James, *The Bostonians* (1886), continued development of realism.
- Art: Thomas Eakins and Winslow Homer pursued realism while Mary Cassatt and James Whistler experimented with impressionism.

D. FOREIGN RELATIONS

- Asia: Chinese immigration to U.S. suspended (1882).
- Navy: moved from 12th to 3rd in world ranking (1883-1903); Naval War College established (1884).
- Latin America: U.S. signed pact with Nicaragua for isthmian canal (1884).
- Pacific: U.S. obtained Pearl Harbor Naval Base in Hawaii (1886).
- Missionaries: American Christian missionaries active in Pacific, Africa, Asia, Latin America, and Middle East.

E. NATIVE AMERICANS

- Apache War: capture of Geronimo ended war (1887).
- Dawes Act: attempted to establish private property among Native Americans (1887).

EMERGENCE OF REGIONAL EMPIRE, 1887-1892

A. POLITICS

- 1888 Election: Benjamin Harrison (Republican) won in electoral college, although Grover Cleveland (Democrat) won the popular vote.

- Agriculture: Department of Agriculture raised to cabinet status (1889).
- New states: North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Washington (1889); Wyoming, Idaho (1890).
- New Frontier: first Oklahoma land rush (1889).

B. ECONOMY

- Sherman Antitrust Act: prohibited combinations or conspiracies in restraint of trade (1890); Supreme Court eventually applied it to unions and farmer cooperatives as well as corporations.
- Sherman Silver Purchase Act: government authorized to buy 4.5 million ounces of silver monthly at the market price and issue Treasury notes redeemable in gold and silver (1890); repealed (1893).
- McKinley Tariff of 1890: compromise protective tariff; included reciprocal trade provisions and presidential retaliation for discrimination.
- Railroads: Great Northern Railroad completed (1893).

C. SOCIETY AND CULTURE

- Popular amusements: vaudeville, circus, Wild West shows, invention of roll-film camera by George Eastman.
- Sports: professional baseball, boxing, croquet, bicycle racing, basketball invented (1891), intercollegiate sports emerged.
- Childrearing: parents less authoritarian and restrictive; golden age of children's literature: Mary Wells Smith, Sidney Lanier, Howard Pyle, and Joel Chandler Harris.
- Religion: Dwight L. Moody, urban evangelist; growth of Roman Catholicism and Judaism.
- Native Americans: Ghost Dance and the Battle of Wounded Knee (1889-1890).

D. FOREIGN RELATIONS

- Latin America: Secretary of State James G. Blaine noninterventionist during Haitian (1888-1889) and Chilean (1891) revolutions.
- Samoa: U.S., Germany, and Great Britain established joint protectorate (1889).
- Africa: U.S. refused to build naval bases in Portuguese colonies of Angola and Mozambique (1890).
- Hawaii: American sugar planters overthrew Queen Liliuokalani (1893).
- Theoretical writers: Josiah Strong, *Our Country* (1885); Alfred Thayer Mahan, *The Influence of Sea Power on History* (1890); Frederick Jackson Turner, "The Significance of the Frontier in American History" (1893); and Brooks Adams, *The Law of Civilization and Decay* (1895), argued for expansion.

ECONOMIC DEPRESSION, 1892-1897

A. POLITICS

- 1892 Election: Grover Cleveland (Democrat) defeated Benjamin Harrison (Republican); inflationary McKinley Tariff played a major role.
- Populist party: the People's Party nominated James Weaver for president (1892); advocated public ownership of railroads, coinage of silver at 16-1 ratio with gold, 8-hour day, initiative and referendum, secret ballot, direct election of senators, and graduated income tax.
- 1896 Election: William McKinley (Republican) defeated William Jennings Bryan (Democrat); Populist party also nominated Bryan.

B. ECONOMY

- Homestead Strike: iron and steel workers struck against Carnegie Steel (1892); strike broken by Pinkerton security guards.
- Panic of 1893: followed recall of European securities from U.S.; stock market collapsed; gold exports in-

creased; prices of gold, silver, and commodities fell; recovery came in 1897.

3. Coxe's army: Jacob Coxe led unemployed workers to Washington (1894); leaders arrested.
4. Pullman Strike: American Railway Union struck against Chicago's Pullman Palace Car Co. (1894); Cleveland sent in federal troops.
5. Tariff: Wilson-Gorman Tariff (1894) and Dingley Tariff (1897) raised rates.

C. SOCIETY AND CULTURE

1. Literature: William Dean Howells, *A Hazard of New Fortunes* (1890); and Stephen Crane, *Maggie: A Girl of the Streets* (1893) and *The Red Badge of Courage* (1895), continued realism. Edward Bellamy, *Looking Backward* (1888), projected a future corporate state.
2. Social and behavioral thought: Lester Frank Ward, *The Psychic Factors of Civilization* (1893), favored social planning; William James wrote *Principles of Psychology* (1890), a foundational text.
3. Temperance: Anti-Saloon League formed (1893).
4. Immigration: declined by 400,000 during depression. Settlement houses provided aid: Jane Addams, Hull House (Chicago); Lillian Wald, Henry Street Settlement (New York); Robert Wood, South End House (Boston).
5. Chicago World's Fair: emphasized beautifying cities (1893).
6. Technology: first radio voice transmission (1892); Thomas Edison invented kinetoscope making motion pictures possible (1893).

D. FOREIGN RELATIONS

1. Venezuela: U.S. supported British claims in border dispute between Venezuela and Guiana; Britain recognized Monroe Doctrine.
2. Sino-Japanese War: Japanese victory (1894-1895) revealed that China was open to colonization by industrial powers; led to Open Door policy.
3. Hawaii: Cleveland rejected annexation (1894).
4. Latin America: U.S. supported existing governments during revolutions in Brazil and Nicaragua (1894).

EXPANSION, 1897-1902

A. POLITICS

1. 1900 Election: William McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt (Republican) defeated William Jennings Bryan and Adlai Stevenson (Democrat). People's Party, Socialist Democratic Party, and Prohibition Party also ran presidential candidates.
2. McKinley assassination: anarchist Leon Czolgosz killed McKinley (1901); Vice President Theodore Roosevelt became president.

B. ECONOMY

1. Federal Bankruptcy Act: standardized procedures and rule of bankruptcy (1898).
2. Gold Standard Act: gold reserve established; gold amount in dollar established (1900).
3. Business: Standard Oil of New Jersey (1899) and U.S. Steel (1900) formed.

C. SOCIETY AND CULTURE

1. Newspapers: Joseph Pulitzer's *New York World* and William Randolph Hearst's *The New York Journal* competed fiercely.
2. Literature: Frank Norris wrote *McTeague* (1899) and *The Octopus* (1901), describing capitalist competition.
3. Social thought: Jacob Riis, *How the Other Half Lives* (1890), documented New York slums; Thorstein Veblen, *Theory of the Leisure Class* (1899), attacked "conspicuous consumption."

D. FOREIGN POLICY

1. Delôme Letter: Spanish minister criticized McKinley (Feb. 9, 1898).
2. U.S.S. *Maine*: battleship exploded in Havana harbor (Feb. 15, 1898).

3. Spanish-American War: war declared (April 21, 1898); Teller Amendment disclaimed any attempt to annex Cuba; Spanish fleet in Philippines destroyed (May 1); U.S. forces landed in Cuba (June 22); hostilities ended (Aug. 12).
4. Treaty of Paris: U.S. obtained Philippines, Puerto Rico, and Guam; Spain gave up rights to Cuba and received \$20 million; ratified Feb. 1900.
5. Hawaii: annexed by U.S. (July 1898).
6. Anti-Imperialist League: supporters included Mark Twain, William James, William Jennings Bryan, Grover Cleveland, Charles Francis Adams, Carl Schurz, Charles W. Eliot, David Starr Jordan, Andrew Carnegie, and Samuel Gompers (1898).
7. Imperialism advocates: Theodore Roosevelt, Mark Hanna, Alfred Thayer Mahan, Henry Cabot Lodge, Albert Beveridge, William McKinley.
8. Philippines: Emilio Aguinaldo led rebellion against U.S. (1899-1902).
9. Open Door: Secretary of State John Hay called for equal opportunity of trade in China (1899).
10. Platt Amendment: made Cuba a virtual protectorate of the U.S. (1901).
11. Hay-Pauncefote Treaty: signed with Britain (1901); abrogated Clayton-Bulwer Treaty; allowed U.S. to construct isthmian canal.
12. Insular cases: Supreme Court said constitutional rights did not extend to territories (1901-1903).

THEODORE ROOSEVELT, 1902-1907

A. POLITICS

1. State Progressives: Robert LaFollette (Wisconsin); Albert Cummins (Iowa); Charles Evans Hughes (New York); James M. Cox (Ohio); Hiram Johnson (California); Albert Beveridge (Indiana); Woodrow Wilson (New Jersey).
2. Urban Progressives: John Purroy Mitchell (New York); Tom L. Johnson and Newton Baker (Cleveland); Hazen Pingree (Detroit); Sam Jones (Toledo); Joseph Folk (St. Louis).
3. State political reforms: primary elections (Mississippi, Wisconsin); initiative and referendum (South Dakota, Oregon); overthrew state and urban political machines (New York, Ohio, Michigan, California).
4. 1904 Election: Theodore Roosevelt (Republican) defeated Alton B. Parker (Democrat).
5. Food Regulations: Pure Food and Drug Act (1906); Meat Inspection Act (1906).
6. Immunity of Witness Act: Immunity no longer allowed for corporate executives when witnesses in their corporation's trials (1906).
7. Conservation: Federal irrigation projects; national parks and forests, Internal Waterways Commission; National Conservation Commission (1902-1908).

B. ECONOMY

1. Antitrust policy: *Northern Securities* case; *Standard Oil Company* case; by 1909 Roosevelt brought indictments against 25 monopolies.
2. Coal strike: Roosevelt intervened in United Mine Workers action against anthracite mine owners (1902).
3. New Federal Agency: Department of Commerce and Labor created (1903).
4. Panic of 1907: resulted from failure of the Knickerbocker Trust Company of New York and the Westinghouse Electric Company; stock market collapsed and banks failed; recovery occurred after U.S. Treasury and J.P. Morgan and Company loaned \$25 million to New York banks.

C. SOCIETY AND CULTURE

1. Muckrakers: investigative journalism; *McClure's*; *Collier's*; Lincoln Steffens, *The Shame of the Cities* (1904); Ida Tarbell, *The History of the Standard Oil Company* (1904); Thomas Lawson, "Frenzied Finance" (1904-1905); David Graham Phillips, "The Treason of the Senate" (1906).

2. Social thought: Ray Stannard Baker, *Following the Color Line* (1908); Herbert Croly, *The Promise of American Life* (1909); and John Spargo, *The Bitter Cry of the Children* (1906) examined aspects of American society.
3. Literature: Upton Sinclair, *The Jungle* (1906); and Jack London, *The Call of the Wild* (1903) and *The Iron Heel* (1907), portrayed the struggle for existence.
4. Aviation: Orville and Wilbur Wright flew first heavier-than-air craft at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina (1903).

D. FOREIGN RELATIONS

1. Panama Canal: Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty; Panamanian revolution; canal built (1904-1914).
2. Roosevelt Corollary to Monroe Doctrine: U.S. reserved right to intervene in Latin America; interventions in Venezuela, Haiti, Dominican Republic, Nicaragua, and Cuba.
3. Russo-Japanese War: Roosevelt negotiated Treaty of Portsmouth (1904).
4. Japan: Taft-Katsura Memo (1905) pledged open door in China; Gentleman's Agreement (1907) limited Japanese immigration to U.S.
5. Great White Fleet: U.S. naval fleet sent to Asia (1907).
6. Second Hague Conference: discussed disarmament and international court (1907).

REGULATOR STATE, 1907-1912

A. POLITICS

1. 1908 Election: William Howard Taft (Republican) defeated William Jennings Bryan (Democrat).
2. Joseph Cannon: Republican Speaker of the House; Progressives sought to limit Cannon's power (1910); Taft did not support Progressives.
3. Sixteenth Amendment: graduated income tax passed Congress (1909); ratified (1913).
4. 1912 Election: Woodrow Wilson (Democrat) defeated Theodore Roosevelt (Progressive) and William Howard Taft (Republican). Wilson's "New Freedom" emphasized preserving competition while Roosevelt's "New Nationalism" advocated government regulation of business.

B. ECONOMY

1. National Monetary Commission (1908): recommended U.S. Treasury reserve and branch banks (1913).
2. Payne-Aldrich Tariff: Senate amendments ignored consumer concerns; endorsed by Taft (1909).
3. Antitrust: Taft ordered 44 antitrust suits; American Tobacco Trust broken (1911).
4. "Rule of Reason" decisions: Supreme Court said that "all combinations in restraint of trade" meant *unreasonable* combinations in restoration of trade (1911).

C. SOCIETY AND CULTURE

1. Social programs: Illinois established aid to mothers of dependent children (1911); Massachusetts adopted minimum wage law (1912).
2. African-Americans: W. E. B. DuBois helped found Niagara Movement, calling for full equality (1905); National Association for the Advancement of Colored People concentrated on using the courts (1909).
3. IWW: Industrial Workers of the World or "Wobblies," radical labor union included Carlo Tresca, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Daniel DeLeon, "Mother" (Mary Harris) Jones, Father Thomas Hagerty, and "Big" Bill Haywood (1905).
4. Mann Act: interstate prostitution a federal crime (1910).
5. Literature: Theodore Dreiser's *The Financier* (1912) examined big business.

D. FOREIGN RELATIONS

1. Dollar diplomacy: Taft encouraged investments in Latin America and elsewhere.
2. Latin America: Latin American Division of State Department created by Secretary of State Philander Knox (1909); U.S. intervened militarily in Nicaragua (1911).
3. Mexican Revolution: Taft recognized revolutionary government of Francisco Madero; stationed U.S. troops along Texas border with Mexico (1912).

ISBN-13: 978-0-87891-744-0 ISBN-10: 0-87891-744-6



U.S. \$2.95
Canada \$3.95



WOODROW WILSON AND THE NEW FREEDOM

A. ELECTION OF 1912 Republicans nominate incumbent President W. H. Taft; Democrats vote 46 times before nominating W. Wilson. T. Roosevelt forms Bull Moose Party, Socialists nominate E. V. Debs. Wilson wins 41 states, but receives less than 42 percent of popular vote.

B. IMPLEMENTING THE NEW FREEDOM Wilson calls for reduction of tariffs, reform of banking laws, and improvements in antitrust laws.

1. Underwood-Simmons Tariff Act of 1913 – tariff rates reduced and graduated income tax implemented.
2. Federal Reserve Act of 1913 – twelve privately owned regional Federal Reserve banks organized under the Federal Reserve System, which acts as government's fiscal agent and custodian of commercial banks' reserves.
3. Clayton Antitrust Act of 1914 – supplemented and interpreted Sherman Antitrust Act of 1890.
4. Federal Trade Commission Act of 1914 – prohibited all unfair trade practices without defining them.

C. TRIUMPH OF NEW NATIONALISM Democrats abandon New Freedom platform after numerous Republican gains in favor of broad economic and social reforms.

1. Brandeis Appointment – Wilson appoints L. D. Brandeis, an advocate of social justice, as an associate justice of the Supreme Court.
2. Child Labor Act of 1916 – forbids the interstate shipment of products whose labor involved children under the age of 14 or 16. Declared unconstitutional by Supreme Court.
3. Adamson Act of 1916 – eight-hour workday, time-and-a-half for overtime, and maximum 16 hours in a shift for all interstate railroad workers.

D. ELECTION OF 1916 Democrats renominate Wilson, platform continues reforms and calls for neutrality in WWI; Republicans nominate C. E. Hughes. Wilson receives almost 52 percent of the popular vote, surpassing his prior election win by almost three million votes.

FOREIGN POLICY AND ROAD TO WAR

FOREIGN POLICY – Wilson promises a more moral foreign policy; denounces imperialism.

1. Conciliation Treaties – Secretary of State Bryan negotiates treaties with 29 nations, agreeing to submit disputes for conciliation including provisions for cooling-off period.
2. Caribbean – Wilson sought to protect Panama Canal. Marines sent to Nicaragua, Haiti, and Dominican Republic to maintain order.
3. Mexico – Wilson refuses to recognize government of V. Huerta, American forces occupy Veracruz after several American seamen are arrested. Huerta abdicates in July 1914, and V. Carranza comes to power.

ROAD TO WAR – Wilson issues proclamation of neutrality on Aug. 4, 1914. U.S. drifts to closer ties with Allies, mainly Britain and France, while distancing itself from the Central powers.

1. Submarine crisis – Germans blockade Allies and attack unarmed British passenger ships. Passenger liners *Lusitania* and *Arabic* sunk in 1915. "Arabic pledge" to stop attacks on unarmed passenger ships.
2. *Sussex* pledge – after torpedoing of French ship *Sussex*, Germans agree to stop surprise attacks,

but threaten to resume if British do not stop violations of international law.

3. Preparedness – National Defense Act of 1916 increases size of army and national guard; \$500 million appropriated for naval construction.
4. In January 1917, Germans announce unlimited submarine warfare in large zone off Allied coasts.
5. Zimmerman telegram – British intercept telegram to A. Zimmerman, German ambassador to Mexico. Germans propose Mexico join Central powers and attack U.S. Mexico promised U.S. territory.
6. Declaration of war – Wilson signs declaration after it passes both houses of Congress on April 6, 1917.

WORLD WAR I

A. MILITARY CAMPAIGN

1. Selective Service Act – draft begun in May 1917, men aged 21 to 30 initially, later changed to 17 to 46. Two million men drafted by war's end.
2. War at sea – after convoy system begun in July 1917, Allied shipping losses drop drastically.
3. American expeditionary force – commanded by General J.J. Pershing. Over 100,000 Americans die and twice that number wounded. Armistice signed November 11, 1918.

B. HOME FRONT

1. Industry – War Industries Board allocates raw material, controls production and pricing of goods.
2. Food – Lever Act gives president broad control. H. Hoover institutes "Wheatless Mondays" and "Meatless Tuesdays."
3. Fuel – Fuel Administration institutes "Fuelless Mondays" and "Gasless Sundays."
4. Railroads – government pays rent for control of railroad system, improving efficiency in the process.
5. Maritime Shipping – U.S. Shipping Board buys, builds, leases, and operates merchant ships.
6. Labor – War Labor Board prohibits strikes and encourages higher wages.
7. War finance – income and luxury taxes increased, Liberty Bonds sold to cover costs of war.

C. PUBLIC OPINION AND CIVIL LIBERTIES

1. Committee on Public Information – voluntary censorship of press and organization of writers, artists, and lecturers for propaganda campaign.
2. Espionage and Sedition Acts – imposes fines or prison sentences for criticizing government or giving false information which aided the enemy. Forms basis for "clear and present danger" clause.

D. SOCIAL TRENDS

1. Women – many begin working to replace men at war. Newfound freedom leads to suffrage gains in several states.
2. Minorities – many migrate from South. Race riots occur in 26 cities in both North and South.

PEACE AND DOMESTIC PROBLEMS

AGREEMENTS

1. Fourteen Points – first five called for: open peace treaties, freedom of seas and trade, arms reduction, fair adjustment of colonial claims. Next eight covered national aspirations of European countries and adjustments of boundaries; last point called for "League of Nations."
2. Armistice signed Nov. 11, 1918; Germany withdraws to Rhine and surrenders military equipment.
3. Versailles Treaty – provisions were: League of Nations formed, Germany held responsible and ordered to pay reparations, new nations created.

4. U.S. and the Treaty – Congress divided on treaty, unless changes made; Wilson in an open letter angers Republicans and the treaty fails to pass.

DOMESTIC PROBLEMS

1. Final reforms of Progressive Era – 18th Amendment, prohibiting manufacture, sale, or consumption of alcohol, ratified in 1919. 19th Amendment providing women's suffrage ratified in 1920.
2. Red Scare – Russia's fall to communism prompts scare, which leads to many being arrested and deported as undesirable foreigners or communists. J. Edgar Hoover named to Intelligence Division of Justice Department.

ELECTION OF 1920 Republicans nominate W. G. Harding with C. Coolidge as vice president. Democrats run J. Cox with F. D. Roosevelt as vice president. Harding receives 61 percent of the popular vote.

1920s

A. ECONOMY

1. Industry begins to grow, with automobiles and electrical plants as the biggest gainers. Introduction of sound movies also creates a boom in the movie industry.
2. Consumer credit expands, meeting demand for big-ticket items. Advertising expenditures increase to promote the new consumer products.
3. Big business increases, the top 5% of corporations receiving 85% of corporate income. Federal regulatory agencies are quiet during this time. Banking assets grow and the number of banks tops 25,000.
4. Influence of labor unions wanes, more people join company-sponsored unions.
5. Farmers fail to share in prosperity as income drops and costs increase.

B. AMERICAN SOCIETY

1. Standard of living increases with improved technology and the movement of more people to urban areas. The increase is uneven, as 43 percent of population lives below poverty level.
2. Automobiles, new music, and dance styles lead to increase in sexual promiscuity. "Flappers" are independent, assertive women.
3. Women gain right to vote with 19th Amendment in 1920.
4. Southern rural blacks continue movement to northern, urban areas. M. Garvey calls for blacks to buy only from blacks and for a return to Africa.
5. Free elementary and high school education becomes more available. Growth in vocational schools. College enrollment almost doubles.
6. Spending on commercial entertainment increases. Literary figures of the time include E. Hemingway, F. S. Fitzgerald, and E. Pound.

C. SOCIAL CONFLICTS

1. Ku Klux Klan membership rises to oppose rise in status of blacks and influx of Roman Catholics. Klan uses terrorist tactics to intimidate and to exert control over some elections.
2. Emergency Quota Act limits immigration from each nation to 3 percent of total number living in U.S. National Origins Act further reduces it to 2 percent and imposes maximum of 150,000.
3. Prohibition takes effect in 1920 with 18th Amendment (ratified on Jan. 29, 1919) and Volstead Act (enacted on Oct. 28, 1919). Speakeasies and organized crime take hold. Bootleg liquor comes from many areas inside and outside the U.S.
4. Scopes trial pits advocates of creationism and evolution. Trial becomes battle of words between

W. J. Bryan and C. Darrow. Scopes found guilty of teaching evolution and fined.

- N. Sacco and B. Vanzetti, immigrants and anarchists, convicted of murder in 1921. Protests arise due to perceived unfairness of trial. Both executed in 1927. (Gov. Dukakis vindicates them in 1977.)

GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

- Harding Administration** – Revenue Acts of 1921 and 1924 cut taxes to 50 and then 40 percent. Fordney-McCumber Tariff imposes high tariffs on farm products. Budget and Accounting Act provides federal government with unified budget.
- Scandals rock Harding Administration. As scandals first hit, Harding takes extended vacation and dies of heart attack in 1923. VP Coolidge finishes Harding's term.
- Election of 1924** – Republicans nominate Coolidge; Democrats run J. W. Davis; Progressives run R. LaFollette. Coolidge receives more votes than his two opponents combined.
- Coolidge Administration** – Coolidge vetoes attempts at government operation of Muscle Shoals dam.
- Election of 1928** – Republican candidate is H. Hoover; Democrats nominate A. Smith. Hoover carries all the northern states except Mass. and R.I. and seven states in the solid South.
- Foreign policy** – Five Power Pact calls for end of new naval vessel construction, scraps some existing ships, and maintains ratios of ships as agreed upon. Kellogg-Briand Pact, signed by almost all the major nations in 1928, renounces war as an instrument of national policy.

GREAT DEPRESSION

CAUSES OF DEPRESSION

- Stock market crash** – stocks selling at 16 times earnings, investors begin selling. On "Black Thursday" 13 million shares are traded. The investment banks try to boost prices by buying. On "Black Tuesday," Oct. 29, 1929, market falls 40 points and prices collapse.
- Farm economy had been depressed throughout the decade; coal, railroads, and textiles had not been prosperous; new construction and auto sales slow.
- Average consumers don't have money to continue purchasing after credit is used up, resulting in underconsumption.
- Americans spend less on foreign products, depriving foreign governments of the money to repay loans to U.S.

EFFECTS OF DEPRESSION

- Financial** – Gross National Product falls by almost 50 percent; unemployment hits 25 percent (excluding farmers); national income drops 54 percent. By 1932, 22 percent of the banks have failed.
- Human Dimension** – Unable to continue credit payments, families lose homes, cars, and other possessions; families double up in houses and apartments; marriage and birth rates decline; public and private soup and bread lines set up throughout the nation.
- Bonus expeditionary force** – unemployed veterans march on Washington to lobby for early payment of veteran's bonus, driven from shanties by army.

HOOVER'S DEPRESSION POLICIES

- Agricultural Marketing Act** – creates Federal Farm Board to lend money to agricultural cooperatives to buy and hold commodities for higher prices.
- Smoot-Hawley Tariff** – raises duties on agricultural and manufactured imports.
- Public works** – money appropriated to build in order to stimulate employment.

- Reconstruction Finance Corp.** – provides loans to railroads, banks, and other financial institutions.
- Federal Home Loan Bank Act** – creates building and loan associations, savings banks, and insurance companies to help prevent foreclosures.

D. ELECTION OF 1932

- Republicans nominate Hoover; Democrats support F. D. Roosevelt.
- Roosevelt receives over 57 percent of the popular vote. Democrats also capture Senate and increase majority in House.

FIRST NEW DEAL

A. ROOSEVELT ADMINISTRATION

- Repeal of prohibition** – Congress passes 21st Amendment to repeal prohibition in 1933.
- Banking crisis** – runs occur on many banks just before inauguration, state governments in 38 states close banks.
- Inaugural address** – Roosevelt gives "nothing to fear but fear itself" speech. Two days later he closes all banks and forbids export or redemption of currency for gold.

B. LEGISLATION OF THE FIRST 100 DAYS

- Emergency Banking Relief Act** – additional funds for banks, forbids hoarding or export of gold.
- Banking Act of 1933** – establishes FDIC.
- Home Owners Loan Corp.** – borrows money to prevent foreclosures.
- Federal Emergency Relief Act** – appropriates money to aid the poor, distributed by the states.
- Civilian Conservation Corps** – small payments are made to families of young men who work on projects.
- Public Works Admin.** – builds schools, highways, and hospitals; goal is to create construction jobs.
- Federal Farm Loan Act** – consolidates all farm credit programs to make low interest loans to farmers.
- Tennessee Valley Authority** – experiment in regional public planning, builds 20 dams at Muscle Shoals to prevent soil erosion, improve navigation, and generate hydroelectric power.

C. PROGRAMS AFTER THE FIRST 100 DAYS

- Securities and Exchange Commission** – created to supervise stock exchanges.
- Federal Housing Admin.** – insures long-term, low-interest mortgages for home construction.
- Frazier-Lemke Farm Bankruptcy Act** – allows farmers to defer foreclosure.

SECOND NEW DEAL

A. LEGISLATION

- Works Progress Administration** – employs people for 30 hours, work at double the pay of relief doles, but less than private employment.
- National Youth Admin.** – provides part-time jobs so high school and college students can afford to stay in school.
- Rural Electrification Admin.** – provides loans and WPA labor to electric cooperatives.
- National Labor Relations Act** – reaffirms right to unionize, prohibits unfair labor practices, creates National Labor Relations Board.
- Social Security Act** – establishes retirement plan for persons over age 65 through taxes on wages and employers.
- Revenue Act of 1935** – increases income tax on higher incomes.

B. ELECTION OF 1936

- Democrats – Roosevelt nominated on first ballot.
- Republicans – run Gov. A. M. Landon of Kansas.
- Union Party** – formed by opposition groups, run Congressman W. Lemke.
- Roosevelt wins every state except Maine and Vermont, with almost 61 percent of the popular vote.

C. LAST YEARS OF NEW DEAL

- Court packing** – Judicial Reorganization Bill to allow president to name a new federal judge for

every one over 70½ who does not retire. Roosevelt opposed by both parties and the bill fails to pass.

- Recession of 1937-1938** – as economy starts to improve, relief programs are reduced and economy slips rapidly – Congress appropriates more money for programs.
- Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938** – minimum wage enacted.

ROAD TO WAR

A. EARLY FOREIGN POLICY

- Good Neighbor Policy** to improve relations with Latin America. U.S. agrees to nonintervention in Latin America at Montevideo Conference.
- U.S. recognizes U.S.S.R. (1933).
- Reciprocal Trade Agreement Act** gives president power to alter tariff rates.

B. NEUTRALITY LEGISLATION

- House and Senate investigate profiteering by bankers and munitions makers leading up to WWI.
- Johnson Act** prohibits securities selling by any nation in default of WWI payments.
- Neutrality acts of 1935 and 1936** embargo exports to belligerent nations for six months; prohibit loans or credit to belligerents; and prohibit arms sales to belligerents, but allow cash and carry sales of nonmilitary goods (1937).

C. THREATS TO WORLD ORDER

- Japan invades Manchuria (1931) and the rest of China (1937).
- Ethiopia falls to Italy** (1936).
- German army enters Rhineland** (1936), Rome-Berlin Axis formed (Oct. 1936), Germany unites with Austria (Mar. 1938), takes Sudetenland from Czechoslovakia (1938), takes all of Czechoslovakia (1939), enters into non-aggression pact with Russia (1939).
- Germany invades Poland** (Sept. 1, 1939). Britain and France declare war on Germany (Sept. 3).

D. AMERICAN RESPONSE

- Roosevelt increases military appropriations.
- Creates War Resources Board and Office of Emergency Management to prepare for outbreak of war.
 - First peacetime draft** (1940) instituted for men 21 to 35.
 - U.S. gives Britain 50 destroyers in return for a 99-year lease on several British air and naval bases.

E. ELECTION OF 1940

Republicans run W. L. Willkie, a critic of New Deal domestic policies. Democrats nominate Roosevelt on first ballot. Roosevelt receives almost 55 percent of popular vote and wins unprecedented third term.

F. AMERICAN INVOLVEMENT

- Lend-Lease Act** allows for post-war payment by Britain.
- American navy begins patrolling western Atlantic.
- Marines occupy Iceland.
- Atlantic Charter** issued by Churchill and Roosevelt endorses self-determination for all nations after WWII.
- Lend-lease extended to Russia after German invasion (1941).

G. ROAD TO PEARL HARBOR

- Embargo on gas, lubricants, iron, and steel imposed on Japan after posting of troops in Indochina (1940).
- Japan signs the Tripartite Pact with Germany and Italy (Sept. 1940).
- Japanese funds frozen, Panama Canal closed to Japan, embargo on oil and other products enacted after Japan takes control of Southern Indochina.
- Negotiations in Oct. 1941 and Nov. 1941 between Japan and U.S. unresolved.
- Japanese attack Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7, 1941; the next day, Roosevelt gives "date that will live in infamy" speech to Congress; U.S. declares war on Japan.
- Germany and Italy declare war on U.S. (Dec. 11, 1941).

ISBN-13: 978-0-87891-745-7 ISBN-10: 0-87891-745-4



5 0 2 9 5

U.S. \$2.95

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WORLD WAR II, 1942-1945

NORTH AFRICAN AND EUROPEAN THEATRES

1. North Africa: Eisenhower's Allied forces defeated E. Rommel's Africa Korps (November 1942-May 1943).
2. Italy: Allied forces moved into Sicily and then mainland Italy (July 1943-June 1944).
3. Soviet Union: pushed into eastern Europe (March 1944).
4. D-Day: Allied forces invaded Normandy, France (June 6, 1944).
5. Allied victory: Germany surrendered (May 7, 1945).

PACIFIC THEATRE

1. Battle of the Coral Sea: U.S. halted Japanese invasion force advancing on Port Moresby, New Guinea (May 7-8, 1942).
2. Battle of Midway: U.S. destroyed Japan's first line of carriers in WW II (June 4-7, 1942).
3. Island hopping: Allied forces began strategy of attacking selected islands (1943).
4. Battle of the Philippine Sea: Japanese navy defeated (June 19-20, 1944).
5. Battle of Leyte Gulf: Japanese navy defeated (October 25, 1944).
6. Okinawa: Japanese defenses destroyed (April-June, 1945).

ATOMIC BOMB

- Hiroshima and Nagasaki: U.S. dropped atomic bomb (Aug. 6 and 9, 1945).
- Aftermath: Japan announced surrender (Aug. 14, 1945).

DIPLOMACY

- Yalta Conference: "Big Three" decided on United Nations and occupation of Germany.
- Potsdam Conference: H. S. Truman, C. Attlee, and J. Stalin demanded Japan's unconditional surrender (July 7-Aug. 2, 1945).

HOME FRONT

- War Production Board: coordinated mobilization of industrial conversion to war production (1942).
- Office of Price Administration: controlled wages and prices (April 1942).
- Revenue Act: extended income tax to the majority of population (1942).
- *Korematsu v. U.S.*: Supreme Court upheld internment of Japanese-Americans (1944).
- 1944 Election: FDR defeated T. E. Dewey; FDR died (April 12, 1945). VP Truman became president.

THE COLD WAR, 1945-1960

EMERGENCE OF CONTAINMENT

- Containment: G. F. Kennan proposed counterforce to Soviet pressures (1946).
- Truman Doctrine: Truman declared economic, military aid for Greece and Turkey to stem Communist threat; announced U.S. policy to prevent Communist expansion (1947).
- Marshall Plan: Secretary of State G. C. Marshall proposed economic plan for European recovery (1947); Congress passed European Recovery Program providing \$12 billion (1948).
- Berlin crisis: after Soviet blockade of Berlin (June 1948), U.S. instituted airlift until blockade was lifted (May 1949).
- NATO: North Atlantic Treaty Organization created (April 1949).

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

- Bretton Woods: International Bank for Reconstruction & Development and IMF agreed upon (July 1-22, 1944).
- United Nations: charter drawn up at San Francisco meeting (April-June 1945).

CONTAINMENT IN ASIA

- China: Mao established People's Republic of China (1949).
- Korea: North Korea invaded South Korea (June 25, 1950); U.N. authorized U.S. forces to invade; armistice signed (June 1953).

D. EISENHOWER-DULLES FOREIGN POLICY

1. Vietnam: Eisenhower declined to aid French at Dien Bien Phu (1954); Geneva Accords signed (July 1954), dividing Vietnam into two zones.
2. SEATO (1954): created to provide collective defense for S.E. Asia, South Pacific.
3. Eisenhower doctrine: Eisenhower announced that U.S. would use force against Communist advances in the Middle East (1957).
4. Atomic weapons: Soviet Union and the U.S. signed atmospheric test ban (1958).
5. Cuba: F. Castro overthrew F. Batista (1959) and moved politically toward the Soviet Union; U.S. broke off diplomatic relations (1961).

DOMESTIC ISSUES, 1945-1960

A. TRUMAN

1. Employment Act: established Council of Economic Advisors and Congressional Joint Committee on the Economic Report (1946).
2. Atomic Energy: Atomic Energy Commission established (1946).
3. Taft-Hartley Act: Congress restricted union power, especially by outlawing "closed shop" (1947).
4. Civil rights: Truman desegregated armed forces and banned racial discrimination in federal hiring (1948).
5. 1948 Election: H. S. Truman defeated T. E. Dewey.

B. ANTICOMMUNISM

1. Loyalty Review Board: reviewed government employees regarding Communist sympathies (1947).
2. A. Hiss: accused of being a Communist spy (1948); convicted of perjury (1950).
3. McCarran Act: required Communist-front organizations to register with the government (1950).
4. J. McCarthy: Wisconsin senator charged Communists were in the State Department and army; censured by Senate (1954).

C. EISENHOWER

1. 1952 Election: Gen. D. D. Eisenhower (R) defeated A. Stevenson (D).
2. Supreme Court: E. Warren appointed Chief Justice (1953).
3. Public works: St. Lawrence Seaway, joint project with Canada, started (1954); Interstate Highway System opened on stretch of I-70 (1956).
4. NASA: National Aeronautics and Space Administration established (1958).
5. New states: Alaska and Hawaii became the 49th and 50th states (1959).

D. CIVIL RIGHTS

1. *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka*: Supreme Court declared separate educational facilities unequal (1954).
2. Montgomery: M. L. King organized bus boycott (Dec. 1955-Dec. 1956).
3. Little Rock, Ark.: National Guard sent to force desegregation of Central High School (1957).
4. Civil Rights Acts: Justice Department authorized to enforce voting rights (1957), and federal courts received power to register black voters (1960).
5. Greensboro, N.C.: sit-ins led to formation of Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) (1960).

E. 1960 ELECTION

1. Kennedy victory: JFK (D) became first Roman Catholic president in narrow victory over R. Nixon (R).

SOCIETY AND CULTURE, 1945-1960

ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS

1. GNP: gross national product nearly doubled between 1945 and 1960.
2. Population growth: rose by 28 million-plus in the 1950s.
3. Suburbs: grew six times faster than cities in the 1950s.
4. Middle class: number of families classified as middle class grew from 5.7 million in 1947 to over 12 million by the early 1960s.

B. SOCIAL CONFORMITY

1. Homogeneity: D. Riesman, *The Lonely Crowd* (1950), and W. Whyte, *The Organization Man* (1956), regarded society as characterized by conformity.
2. Women: books and magazines promoted a "cult" of feminine domesticity.
3. Religion: church membership rose to 65% of population by 1960; F. J. Sheen, B. Graham, and N. V. Peale emphasized reassurance.

C. SOCIAL CRITICS

1. Intellectuals: J. K. Galbraith, J. Keats, and J. B. Conant sharply criticized American society.
2. Theater and Fiction: A. Miller, J. D. Salinger, and S. Bellow emphasized conflict between mass society and the individual.
3. Art: abstract expressionism, emphasizing spontaneous expression of subjectivity, emerged in the art of J. Pollock and M. Rothko.

DOMESTIC ISSUES, 1961-1968

A. KENNEDY

1. Legislative successes: increased minimum wage, Area Redevelopment Act (1961); Housing Act (1961).
2. March on Washington: 200,000 people demonstrated in support of Civil Rights bill; King delivered "I Have a Dream" speech (Aug. 28, 1963).
3. Kennedy assassination: L. H. Oswald shot JFK in Dallas, Texas (Nov. 22, 1963); LBJ became president.

B. JOHNSON

1. Tax cut: \$10 billion tax cut (1964).
2. Civil Rights Act: outlawed racial discrimination by employees and unions; created Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (1964).
3. Economic Opportunity Act: established Job Corps and Volunteers in Service to America and other programs to address poverty; created Office of Economic Opportunity (1964).
4. Voting Rights Act: authorized federal involvement in voter registration (1965).
5. Medicare: provided medical care for retired persons (1965).
6. Cities: Housing and Urban Development Act (1965); Department of Housing and Urban Affairs (1966).

FOREIGN POLICY, 1961-1968

A. KENNEDY

1. Bay of Pigs: CIA directed failed invasion of Cuba (April 19, 1961).
2. Berlin Wall: N. Khrushchev, premier of Soviet Union, closed border between East and West Berlin and ordered erection of wall (Aug. 1961).
3. Peace Corps: program to send young Americans to serve on projects in developing nations (1961).
4. Cuban Missile Crisis: U.S. spy planes discovered Soviet missiles being placed in Cuba; JFK announced blockade of Cuba, forcing dismantling of missile bases (Oct. 22-28, 1962).
5. Nuclear test ban: major powers signed treaty banning atmospheric testing of nuclear weapons (1963).
6. Alliance for Progress: aid given to Latin America (1961).
7. Vietnam: military advisors increased from 2,000 (1961) to 16,000 (1963).

B. JOHNSON

1. Gulf of Tonkin: alleged North Vietnamese attack on American ships in Gulf of Tonkin; Congress authorized LBJ to use military force (Aug. 5, 1964).
2. Opposition to war: "Doves" objected to the war, beginning with teach-ins (1965); congressional investigation began (1966).
3. Tet Offensive: Vietcong waged major counterattack (Jan. 31, 1968), winning psychological victory.
4. E. McCarthy: Senator from Minnesota became anti-war candidate (1967); nearly defeated Johnson in New Hampshire primary (1968).

- War defeats LBJ; Johnson dropped out of presidential race and announced cessation of bombing (March 1968); Vice President H. H. Humphrey became candidate for presidential nomination.
- R. Kennedy: entered race after New Hampshire primary; assassinated in California (June 1968).
- 1968 Election: R. M. Nixon (R) narrowly defeated H. H. Humphrey (D).

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL ACTIVISM, 1965-1970

A. ETHNIC ACTIVISM

- Racial riots: inner-city riots in the Watts section of Los Angeles (1965); New York and Chicago (1966); and Newark and Detroit (1967).
- Black power: S. Carmichael, chairman of SNCC, called for black control of the civil rights movement (1966).
- Hispanics: C. Chavez's United Farm Workers Organizing Committee recognized by AFL (1965).
- Native Americans: American Indian Movement (AIM) founded (1968).

B. NEW LEFT

- SDS: Students for a Democratic Society (1960) called for "participatory democracy" (1962).
- Free-speech movement: students at University of California at Berkeley staged sit-ins, challenging campus political restrictions (1964).
- Vietnam: students began focusing on the Vietnam War, with 500,000 gathering in New York's Central Park (1967).
- Counterculture: "hippies" experimented with alternative lifestyles, often in urban or rural communes.
- Women's liberation: B. Friedan, *The Feminine Mystique* (1963), helped found National Organization for Women (1966).
- Sexual revolution: birth control pills and antibiotics allowed challenges to traditional taboos against premarital sex.
- Homosexual rights: gay and lesbian rights activists forged a visible movement after police raid on Stonewall Inn in NYC's Greenwich Village (1969).

DOMESTIC ISSUES AND SOCIETY, 1969-1980

A. NIXON

- Supreme Court: W. E. Burger appointed chief justice (1969); H. A. Blackmun, L. F. Powell, Jr., and W. Rehnquist appointed associate justices; death penalty (1970) and anti-abortion laws (*Roe v. Wade*, 1973) declared unconstitutional.
- Right to vote: extended to 18-year-olds (1970).
- Environment: Clean Air Act (1970); acts to control water pollution (1970, 1972).
- Worker safety: Occupational Safety & Health Act (1970).
- Revenue sharing: \$30 billion in federal money distributed to the states over five years (1972).
- Economy: unemployment and inflation rose; gross national product declined; 90-day wage and price freeze (Aug. 1971); mandatory guidelines for increases instituted; voluntary wage and price controls established; OPEC increased oil prices (1973).

B. WATERGATE

- Break-in: five men caught breaking into Democratic HQ at Watergate apartment complex (June 1973).
- Congress: the Senate established an investigating committee and the House Judiciary Committee began impeachment hearings (1973-1974).
- Indictments: grand jury indicted seven individuals in connection with cover-up (March 1974).
- Vice President resigned: S. T. Agnew (Oct. 1973) brought down by legal problems. Rep. G. R. Ford became Vice President under provisions of 25th Amendment.
- Resignation: Nixon's resignation took effect at noon, Aug. 9, 1974; Ford became first unelected president.

C. FORD

- Nixon pardon: Ford pardoned Nixon, even though he had not been charged with a crime (1974).
- 1976 Election: J. E. Carter (D) defeated Ford (R).

D. CARTER

- Economy: by 1980 unemployment was 7.5%, inflation 12%, interest rate 20%.
- Energy: Department of Energy created (1977); fuel crisis (1979).
- Environment: "superfund" created for cleanup of chemical wastes.
- 1980 Election: R. Reagan (R) defeated Carter (D).

E. SOCIAL TRENDS

- African-Americans: two-tier social structure (middle class and "under class") emerged.
- Hispanics: population grew 61%, largely through "undocumented" immigration.
- Women: 50% of women over age 16 employed outside home; Equal Rights Amendment approved by Congress (1972) but not ratified by states.
- Population: shift from Northeast to the "sunbelt," particularly Florida, Texas, Arizona, and California.
- Religion: U.S. experienced a major revival of conservative Christianity; some preachers, such as J. Falwell, became politically active.

FOREIGN ISSUES, 1969-1980

A. NIXON

- Vietnamization: Nixon increasingly turned war over to Vietnamese; withdrew 60,000 U.S. troops (1969).
- Cambodia: Nixon ordered bombing and then invasion of Cambodia (1969-1970); four students killed by National Guardsmen during protest at Kent State University (1970); several hundred colleges closed by strikes.
- Draft: lottery system instituted (1970); draft abolished (1973).
- Pentagon Papers: classified Defense Department documents published in 1971 revealed government had misled Americans about Vietnam War.
- Settlement: agreement with North Vietnam (Jan. 1973); last American troops left Vietnam (March 1973).
- War Powers Act: required congressional approval for commitment of combat troops (1973).
- SALT: Soviet Union and U.S. signed Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (1972).
- Détente: term used to describe policy to reduce tensions between U.S., China, and U.S.S.R.

B. FORD

- Vietnam: Congress rejected Ford's request for aid to South Vietnam; Saigon fell to North Vietnam (April 1975).

C. CARTER

- Panama Canal: 1978 treaty provided for handover of canal to Panama in 1999.
- Israel: Camp David Accords signed between Israel and Egypt (1978) after Carter brought parties together.
- China: People's Republic of China recognized (1979).
- SALT II: treaty signed with Soviet Union but not passed by the Senate (1979).
- Afghanistan: Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan (1979); Carter halted shipment of grain and withdrew SALT II treaty from Senate.
- Iran: after 1978 revolution against American-backed Shah, Americans taken hostage at U.S. embassy (Nov. 4, 1979-Jan. 20, 1980).

DOMESTIC ISSUES AND SOCIETY, 1981-1993

A. REAGAN

- Budget Reconciliation Act: \$39 billion cut from domestic programs; defense increased \$12 billion (1981).
- Economic Recovery Tax Act: reduced income taxes 25% over three years (1981).
- Mounting deficit: Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act (1981) and Deficit Reduction Act (1984) increased various taxes.
- 1984 Election: R. Reagan (R) defeated W. Mondale (D).
- Tax Reform Act: lowered personal income taxes (1986).
- Supreme Court: Reagan appointed conservatives: W. H. Rehnquist as chief justice; S. D. O'Connor, A. Scalia, A. Kennedy as associate justices.
- 1988 Election: VP G. Bush (R) defeated M. Dukakis (D).

B. BUSH

- Deficit: taxes raised and spending cut 10% over five years (1990); deficit reached \$4 trillion (1992).
- Savings and loan crisis: Resolution Trust Corporation established to oversee closures and mergers (1989).
- Supreme Court: Bush appointed D. Souter and C. Thomas; Thomas nomination stirred controversy after A. Hill accused him of sexual harassment (1991).
- Economy: median household income fell 3.5% (1991); highest number of poor people since 1964 (1992); California began paying bills with "IOUs" (1992).
- 1992 Election: W. Clinton (D) defeated G. Bush (R); R. Perot gained nearly 20% of vote as an independent.

C. SOCIAL AND CULTURAL TRENDS

- AIDS: Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome discovered (1981).
- Labor: union membership dropped to 19% of workforce.

FOREIGN ISSUES, 1981-1993

A. REAGAN

- Nicaragua: U.S. gave military aid to Contras, rebels who opposed leftist Sandinista government; Sandinistas and Contras signed cease-fire (1981-1988).
- Grenada: U.S. troops sent to overthrow Cuban-backed regime (1983).
- Lebanon: U.S. troops sent on peacemaking mission (1982); withdrawn (1984).
- Iran-Contra: arms sold to Iranians; profits diverted to Nicaraguan Contras (1985-1986); congressional hearings and court cases ensued (1987-1990).

B. BUSH

- Panama: U.S. troops invaded (Dec. 1989), overthrowing M. Noriega (Jan. 1990), who was convicted in U.S. (1992) on drug-trafficking charges.
- Communist Bloc: Eastern European and Soviet Communist governments collapse (1989-1991).
- Persian Gulf War: Iraq invaded Kuwait (Aug. 1990); U.S. ordered troops to Saudi Arabia; Operation Desert Storm attacked Iraq with missiles and air attacks (Jan. 1991) and ground attack (Feb. 1991); war ended in April 1991.
- Arms control: START II signed with Russia (1992).
- Somalia: U.S. soldiers sent to expedite relief aid; U.N. peacekeeping force replaced U.S. forces (1992-93).

CLINTON PRESIDENCY, 1993-2001

A. DOMESTIC ISSUES

- Abortion: Clinton overturned Bush "gag" rule prohibiting abortion counseling in federally funded clinics (1993).
- Deficit: \$496 billion reduction of budget deficit over five years; taxes raised on upper incomes (1993).
- North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA): originally negotiated by Bush administration, passed by Congress in 1993. Eliminates most tariffs between U.S., Canada, and Mexico by 2009.
- Supreme Court: R. B. Ginsberg (1993) and S. Breyer (1994) appointed.
- Family and Medical Leave Act: Vetoed earlier by Bush, the 1993 act required large companies to give up to 12 weeks' unpaid leave for family, medical emergencies.
- Impeachment and Acquittal: Reacting to independent counsel's report that Clinton had had an adulterous affair and lied about it, House impeached the president (Dec. 1998) but the Senate, in a largely party-line vote, acquitted him (Feb. 1999).

B. FOREIGN ISSUES

- Vietnam: Trade embargo against Vietnam lifted (1994).
- Iraq: Clinton ordered American troops, ships, and aircraft to the Persian Gulf and demanded that S. Hussein pull his forces back from the border with Kuwait (Oct. 1994). Hussein began withdrawal four days later.
- Mideast Accords: Under the good offices of Clinton, I. Rabin, prime minister of Israel, and Y. Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, signed an accord (1994) establishing Palestinian self-rule in the Gaza Strip and Jericho. Later in 1994 Israel and Jordan signed a treaty to begin the process of establishing full diplomatic relations.
- Northern Ireland Peace Agreement: Former U.S. Senator G. Mitchell brokered a peace pact (1998) among the warring factions in N. Ireland and between the governments of Britain and Ireland to establish a new democratic political body, the Northern Ireland Assembly.

ISBN-13: 978-0-87891-746-4 ISBN-10: 0-87891-746-2



50295

U.S. \$2.95
Canada \$3.95