**EOC Review Mr. Stein**

**Civil War (Chap 1) (April 1861- April 1865)**

**Abraham Lincoln- (16 President)**

**-** outlawed slavery

**-** elected 1860; assassinated April 15, 1865 (by John Wilkes Booth)

- Emancipation Proclamation; Sept 22 1862(5 days after the battle of Antietam)- all slaves in states in rebellion are free as of Jan 1, 1863

- Gettysburg Address- honored the dead Union soldiers of the battle

**Long term causes of Civil War:**

* Sectionalism- South, NE, NW
* Slavery- was abolished in Great Britain in 1833
* Westward Expansion- slave or free states?
* Break down of Compromises
* Differences in Constitutional Interpretation- more federal Gov’t versus less federal Gov’t

**Missouri Compromise 1820:**

* Missouri applied to be slave state; there were 11 free and 11 slave states
* Maine was admitted as free state
* No slavery in Louisiana Purchase north of southern boundary of Missouri

**Compromise of 1850**:

* California admitted as free state
* Popular sovereignty applied to territories taken from Mexico
* Harsher fugitive slave laws- required northerners to return runaway slaves
* Sale of slaves in DC banned

**Kansas-Nebraska Act 1854**

 **-** Introduced by Senator Steven Douglas (ILL)- he helped to arrange Compromise of 1850

- divided Nebraska territory into Nebraska and Kansas and repealed Missouri Compromise by applying popular sovereignty

**Bleeding Kansas (1855-1856)-** slavery and anti-slavery forces fought to determine whether Kansas would become a freestate or a slave state; popular sovereignty was to be used to determine this outcome

**Dred Scott-**

* he sued his owner because they lived in free states for years (Illinois) – he got married & had kids during that time, when they returned to Missouri, he sued for his freedom;
* 1850 Missouri jury freed the Scotts
* 1852 Missouri Supreme court reversed the decision; Dred Scott appealed to the Supreme Court
* Supreme Court (1857) ruled that because he was not a citizen he could not sue in federal court; court held that prohibition of slavery in northern territories by the Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional

**John Browns Raid (1859)**

* White abolitionist killed five supporters of slavery in 1856 in Kansas
* 1859 led a raid on Federal Armory at Harpers Ferry; tried to start a liberation movement amongst the slaves. He was captured and hanged for treason and murder

**Course of War:**

* **Election** of Abraham Lincoln (1860)
* **South Carolina** first state to secede
* **Fort Sumter (S. Carolina)**; confederate forces fired on fort April 12, 1861; first shots of the war; Lincoln called in militia to put down rebellion and more states seceded
* **Southern States** formed the confederate states of America- Jefferson Davis President
* **Anaconda Plan**; (Gen. Winfred Scott-Union) Naval blockade in the Southern Ports; seize control of Mississippi & divide confederacy in two
* **North** had more people, better technology, more natural resources, and a navy
* **South** had better military leaders and war was mostly fought in south
* **Battle of Bull Run**; July 22, 1861, first major battle of war- Virginia
* **Battle of Antietam**; September 17, 1862 bloodiest single day battle
* **Battle of Gettysburg**; July 1863 – considered turning point of war
* **Vicksburg**; May 18 – July 4 1863 (Mississippi) – Last major confederate stronghold on Mississippi River – completed 2nd Part of Anaconda Plan
* **April 9 1865**; General Lee surrenders to Grant at Appomattox Courthouse
* **Consequences**:
* **13 Amendment**; outlawed slavery 1865
* **14 Amendment**; All persons born in US are naturalized citizens; gave citizens due process
* **15 Amendment**; All citizens can vote regardless of race; did not allow women to vote
* **Ostend Manifesto**; 1854 document rational for US buying Cuba from Spain – Never happened

**Abolitionists;**

* **Fredrick Douglas;**
* (1818-95) was a prominent American abolitionist, author and orator. Born a slave, Douglass escaped at age 20 and went on to become a world-renowned anti-slavery activist
* **Sojourner Truth;** Born **Araminta Ross** as a slave in [Dorchester County, Maryland](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dorchester_County%2C_Maryland)
* (1797-1883) was an [abolitionist](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abolitionism_in_the_United_States) and [women's rights](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Women%27s_rights) activist. Born into [slavery](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Slavery) in [New York](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ulster_County%2C_New_York), escaped with her infant daughter to freedom in 1826. After going to court to recover her son, in 1828 she became the first black woman to win such a case against a white man. Gave herself the name Sojourner Truth in 1843 after she became convinced that God had called her to leave the city and go into the countryside testifying the hope that was in her
* **Harriet Tubman;**
* 1822 – March 10, 1913) was an American [abolitionist](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abolitionism_in_the_United_States), [humanitarian](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Humanitarian), and an armed scout and [spy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/American_Civil_War_spies) for the [United States Army](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_Army) during the [Civil War](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/American_Civil_War). Born into [slavery](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Slavery_in_the_United_States), Tubman escaped and made some thirteen missions to rescue approximately seventy enslaved people, family and friends, using the network of antislavery activists and safe houses known as the [Underground Railroad](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Underground_Railroad). She later helped abolitionist [John Brown](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Brown_%28abolitionist%29) recruit men for [his raid](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Brown%27s_raid_on_Harpers_Ferry) on [Harpers Ferry](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Harpers_Ferry%2C_West_Virginia), and in the post-war era was an active participant in the struggle for [women's suffrage](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Women%27s_suffrage).

**Reconstruction** – 1865-1877 (Chap 2)

* **Lincoln**; was very lenient on southerners- he proposed **ten percent plan(1863)**- once 10% of states voters pledged to the union and accepted the Emancipation Proclamation, they could be readmitted to the Union- congress rejected this and introduced the **Wade Davis Bill (1864**) written by radical Republicans; more stringent on the south- passed both houses but Lincoln pocket vetoed bill.
* **Freedmen’s bureau-** March 1865 help former slaves adjust to freedom
* **Black Codes** – Based on slave codes of the past; defined freemen – “Persons of Color” – can’t serve on juries/can’t vote, can’t marry whites, can’t travel freely- happened during presidential reconstruction
* **Carpet baggers** – Northern leaders who came to the South to lead the new Southern governments- many were poor whites
* **Scalawags** – Southern whites who supported reconstruction
* **Andrew Johnson** – replaced Lincoln **17th President –** pardoned many confederate leaders – who were then elected to congress; Republicans were outraged & congress refused to seat the newly elected Southern leaders;

 Republicans then passed a “civil rights” bill **(Civil Rights Act 1866)** to enlarge the freedman’s bureau, Johnson vetoed them but Republicans had enough votes to override him. Congress rewrote the Civil rights Act into the 14th amendment

* **Radical Republicans** passed a bill (**Reconstruction Acts 1867**) to divide the South into 5 districts – each district was occupied by a division of the Union Army & placed under Marshall Law.
* Then they passed **Tenure of Office Act** – limiting the president’s power to dismiss his own cabinet – Johnson refused to obey**; firing sec of war 1868**; congress tried to impeach Johnson; House of Representatives did so, however senate fell one vote short
* **Sharecropping** – Landowner provided cabin, mule, took a plot of land. Sharecropper gave a large share of his crop to the land owner.
* **Tenant farmers** – they rented land from land owners, but provided their own tools.
* **Hiram Rhodes Revels**; first black to sit in congress- senator in Mississippi 1870
* **Reconstruction ends**- election of 1876; Rutherford B. Hayes(R) v. Samuel Tilden (D) won popular vote but not electoral- 3 southern states were disputed- Florida, S. Carolina, and Louisiana- **Compromise of 1877**; gave the electoral votes to Hayes- he agreed to withdraw troops from the south and end reconstruction

This lead to the south reinstating the former confederate government and depriving blacks of their civil rights. The governments implemented; literacy tests, poll taxes, and grandfather clauses. By utilizing these rules, they were able to prevent blacks from voting. They were also able to enact Jim Crow laws in the south.

* **Jim Crow Laws** – laws establishing racial segregation in the South (separate but equal facilities)
* **Nadir**- the **period** in the history of the Southern United States from the end of Reconstruction in 1877 through the early 20th century, when racism in the country was worse than in any other **period** after the American Civil War.

**Poll Tax**- a [tax](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tax) levied as a fixed sum on every liable individual. Due to grandfather clauses, they applied to blacks only, after reconstruction ended.

* **Go West (Chap 3)**

- **California Gold Rush** -January 24, 1848- 1855, gold was found Coloma, (Northern)California. The news brought approximately 300,000 people to California

* **Transcontinental Railroad** – construction began in 1863; it spanned from Omaha west to Sacramento – completed in May 1869. This railroad provided the principal stimulus for the settlement of the Great Plains. The railroad changed America forever.
* **Homestead Act – 1862** – promised settlers 160 acres of land for $1.63 an acre after they improved it for 6 months or for free if they farmed it for 5 years. Railroads sold land cheaply to attract settlers. They expected to make later profits by charging settlers to ship their freight
* **Cowboys**- approximately 30% were black; they drove cattle from the plains, mostly from Texas to the railroads in Kansas (cattle were shipped east). The cowboys only lasted about 20 years. As settlers came they began to mark their land using barb wire which significantly reduced the open range and ultimately ended the cowboys
* **Dawes Act 1887** – passed to “Americanize” the Indians – Gave each male Indian 160 acres of reservation land **Problems with Dawes Act;**
1. Threatened the survival of Indian culture; they were used to tribal scaring & were not farmers
2. Reservation lands were infertile & the Government never the assistance it had promised; Indians suffered from malnutrition
3. Act led to a selloff of reservation land; The act prohibited Indians from selling their land for 25 years, however the restriction was lifted in 1906 – most of the land was sold off to speculators until the Government stopped it
* **Indian Wars** (1864-1890) - completion of railroad made land out west desirable; event though the land was promised to the Indians settlers tried to force them out. The Indians fought back.
* **Buffalo Soldiers-**units ofblack soldiersorganized in 1867; they were primarily used to protect settlers moving west
* **1876 -** Sioux Indians asked to move out of Black Hills (South Dakota). **Sitting Bull** (holy man) convinced his people to resist. **Crazy Horse** and other warriors surrounded General Custer and his 700 men (at Little Big Horn) killed Custer and his men.
* **Wounded Knee** (1890) -US cavalry killed between 200 – 300 men women and children in South Dakota (they were also Sioux)
* **push-pull factors are those that drive people away from a place and draw people to a new location**
* **Barbed Wire-** fencing material made out of twisted wire with spaced coiled barbs.  turned the open plains of the West into enclosed pastures and forever changed the society and economy of the region

**Industrial Revolution** (Chap 4)

**Foundations for second Industrial Revolution:**

1. Abundant Natural Resources

Free Enterprise System

1. Role of Government; Laissez-faire capitalism, tariffs
2. Legacy of first revolution; steam power, mass production
3. Stimulus provided by Civil War;
4. Manufacturing doubled- uniforms, guns, processed foods
5. Legislation encouraging economic growth;
6. Morill Tariff (1861)- protected U.S. manufacturing from European competition
7. National Banking Acts (1863 & 1864)
8. Pacific Railway Act (1862)- loans to RR companies to finish Transcontinental RR
9. Technological innovation;
10. Communication
11. Electricity
12. Oil
13. Spread of railways
14. Rise of corporations
* **Bessemer Process** (Henry Bessemer) 1855; made production of steel much more economical
* **Market Economy**; all factors of production are privately owned; people free to buy and sell goods in the open market
* **Innovation**; the process of putting new ideas and methods into practice
* **Sherman Antitrust Act** (1890) – forbade all trusts, combinations and conspiracies that limited or restricted interstate trade: language was vague, weakening it.
* **John D. Rockefeller** – standard oil – 90% of all oil refining was under his control – **horizontal integration** – controlling all companies and faculties at one stage of production
* **Andrew Carnegie**- (brought Bessemer process to U.S.) controlled most of America’s steel. He bought iron core mines, limestone companies, railroads, and boats- this gave him control of all stages of production- **Vertical Integration**
* **Henry Flagler**- partner of Rockefeller in Standard Oil; he built hotels in Florida and the East coast railroad
* **George Pullman-** invented the sleeping car
* **George Westinghouse** – invented the air brake (all cars stop together)
* **Alexander Graham Bell-** telephone (patented in 1875)
* **Samuel Morse-** developed the telegraph
* **Thomas Edison-** patented first light bulb; many other inventions- [phonograph](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Phonograph), the [motion picture camera](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Movie_camera)-

**African American Inventors:**

* **Elijah McCoy-** Lubricants for steam engines
* **Sarah Goode-** first black woman to receive a patent; fold away bed tucked in a drawer
* **Garrett Morgan-** safety hood & smoke protectors for fire fighter
* **Sarah Breedlove**, aka **Madam C. J. Walker**, first female self-made millionaire in America, Developed a marketing a line of beauty and hair products for black women

**Labor Movement (Chap 5)**

**Labor movement resulted from large company’s treatment of workers**

**American Federation of Labor** – Founded in 1881 by Samuel Gompers

* Membership was restricted to skilled workers (carpenters, shoe makers…)
* Did not admit women or African Americans
* Fought for higher pay & 8-hour work day

**Knights of Labor- 1869:** one of the first labor unions; founded by Terrance Powderly- allowed skilled and unskilled labor

**Labor Unions**: groups of workers who organize for;

1. Higher wages and better working conditions
2. Mutual aid societies- provide pensions and insurance in times of need
3. Place pressure on the government

**Haymarket Riot**: May 1, 1886

Workers went on strike in favor of 8 hour work day- gathered in front of McCormick machine factory in Chicago- an anarchist threw a dynamite bomb at police and killed one; then police opened fire and 6 cops and 4 demonstrators died

**Homestead Strike**: June 30, 1892

steelworkers went on strike at Carnegies steelworks at Homestead Pennsylvania eventually the state militia was called in. Carnegies partner Henry Frick brought in strike breakers (Scabs) to run the mill. The union eventually collapsed

**Pullman Strike:** May 11, 1894

Workers in pull man Illinois went on strike to protest George Pullman who lowered wages for his workers, but did not lower rents. Labor leader Eugene V. Debs (helped form the American Railway Union) called on them to strike. President Cleveland sent in the military on grounds that the mail had to be delivered and the strike interfered with interstate commerce- destroyed the railway union

**Collective Bargaining** - Discussions held between workers and their employers over wages, hours, and conditions.

**Strike**- stoppage intended to force an employer to respond to workers demands.

**Cities Immigrants Farmers (Chap 6)**

* **New technology** in farming meant less laborers were needed on the farm
* **Rise** of factories pulled people into the cities for work
* **Urbanization;** people move from the countryside to the city
* **Political machine, party** organization, headed by a single boss or small group, that maintains political and administrative control of a city, county, or [state](https://www.britannica.com/topic/state-sovereign-political-entity), especially among immigrant groups, by performing such favors as providing jobs or housing
* **Boss Tweed-** one of most corrupt politicians- member of Tammany Hall (Political machine in NY)
* **Communism-**  [common ownership](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Common_ownership) of the [means of production](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Means_of_production) and the absence of [social classes](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social_class), [money](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Money) and the [state](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/State_%28polity%29). revolution will put the working class in power and in turn establish [social ownership](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social_ownership) of the means of production.
* **Socialism-**  [social ownership](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social_ownership) and [democratic control](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Workers%27_self-management) of the [means of production](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Means_of_production)
* **Socialism** is an economic system while **communism** is both an economic and political system. ... **Socialists** can own personal properties while **communists** cannot. **Socialism** allows capitalism to exist in its midst while **communism** seeks to get rid of capitalism.
* **Old Immigrants (before 1880)**: most came to escape religious and political persecution or great hardships. Example; the Irish came because of potato famine in 1840. They spoke English
* **New Immigrants (1880-1924):** from southern and eastern Europe- Italians, poles, Jews, and Greeks came in large numbers; many were poor and uneducated- they came to escape religious and political persecution.
* **Tenements-**  in the United States it has come to mean a run-down apartment building, a slum
* The **Chinese Exclusion Act** May 6, 1882.

 prohibiting all immigration of Chinese laborers. Initially intended to last for 10 years, but was renewed in 1892 and made permanent in 1902. repealed by the [Magnuson Act](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Magnuson_Act) on December 17, 1943.

* **US Naturalization Act of 1870:** permitted whites and Africans to become citizens but not Asians
* **This large flood of immigrants led to a rise in Nativism**
* The [**Gentlemen's Agreement**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gentlemen%27s_Agreement)**of 1907** an [informal agreement](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gentlemen%27s_agreement)  [Empire of Japan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Empire_of_Japan) US would not impose restriction on Japanese immigration, and Japan would not allow further emigration to the U.S. never ratified by Congress, and ended by the [Immigration Act of 1924](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Immigration_Act_of_1924)

**I. Farmers:**

* **1870-1920** faced major problems;
1. **Agricultural overproduction** (opening of Great Plains increased number of acres under cultivation)
2. **International competition**- created by railroad and steamship transportation
3. **High shipping costs**- RR rates were very high
4. **Natural disasters**
5. **Farmers sold to middlemen**
6. who owned grain elevators and bought crops at harvest time when prices were low, then stored them and sold when prices rose.
* **Farmers Organize:**
* **Grange Movement:** (1867 Oliver Hudson Kelly)- National association of farmers- he wanted to modernize farming
* **Granger laws;** Elected state legislatures who passed new laws regulating railroad rates and grain storage rates.

**Wabash, St.** **Louis and Pacific railroad v. Illinois (1886);** supreme court held that states governments could not regulate railroads running through more than one state. This decision invalidated many of the “Granger laws”

* **Sherman Silver Purchase Act** enacted July 14, 1890.

 it increased the amount of silver the government was required to purchase on a recurrent monthly basis to 4.5 million ounces.  Farmers had immense debts that could not be paid off due to [deflation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Deflation) caused by [overproduction](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Overproduction), and they urged the government to pass the Sherman Silver Purchase Act in order to boost the economy and cause [inflation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Inflation), allowing them to pay their debts with cheaper dollars.

**II. Populist Party:**

* **Farmers Alliances** (regional political alliances formed by grange members)- leaders formed the people’s party(Populist Party);
	+ **Platform of 1892-** Omaha Platform- they elected 5 senators and received more than one million votes for their presidential candidate (James B. Weaver) (22 electoral); some of their platform became laws still in effect today
1. Direct election of senators(later became 17 amendment)
2. Graduated income tax (later became 16 amendment)
3. Initiatives (citizens can bypass their state legislatures and place bills directly on the ballot) & referendums.
4. Limits on president’s term (they wanted one term only)
* **Election of 1896: -Democratic Convention;** elected **William Jennings Bryan** as their candidate(he was a populist)- delivered the famous “Cross of Gold Speech”- William McKinley (Republican) won election

**The Progressive Era (Chap 7)**

The **Progressive Era:** period of widespread social activism and political reform 1890s to the 1920s. The main objective of the [Progressive movement](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Progressivism_in_the_United_States) was eliminating corruption in government

**Roots of The Progressive Era:**

1. Reform tradition- based on the idea that society can be improved (ex- Abolition)
2. Legacy of populism- progressives borrowed many ideas from populists
3. Problems of industrial society- bad working conditions, child labor, urban overcrowding, exploitation of the environment, and inequalities of wealth
4. Influence of the middle class- populism was rural whereas progressivism was urban middle class and nation-wide- rise of the industrialist vast wealth made ordinary professionals feel insignificant
5. Social gospel movement- acting out of a sense of moral responsibility
6. Rising consumer consciousness- realization that manufactured good should be safe to use- believed that government intervention was needed to police market
* **Theodore Roosevelt Jr.**  26th President- 1901 to 1909.

He served as [Assistant Secretary of the Navy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Assistant_Secretary_of_the_Navy) under William McKinley

Fought in the Spanish- American War- Rough Riders

Following [assassination of President McKinley](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Assassination_of_William_McKinley) in September 1901, Roosevelt, age 42, became **youngest President in history**

championed his "[**Square Deal**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Square_Deal)" domestic policies, promising the average citizen fairness, breaking of trusts, regulation of railroads, and pure food and drugs

Known as a **trust-buster. Won Nobel Peace prize resulting from Russo japan peace treaty**

established a myriad of new [national parks, forests, and monuments](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Park_Service) intended to preserve the nation's natural resources

* [**William Howard Taft**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Howard_Taft), 27th president (1909-1913):

**Proposed the 16th amendment**- Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes- Passed by Congress July 2, 1909. Ratified February 3, 1913

* **Woodrow Wilson** 28th president- 1913 to 1921:
* He attacked the triple wall of privilege- Tariffs, Banking system, and Trusts
* Political reforms introduced by Wilson:
1. Secret ballot
2. Initiative- voters could directly introduce bills
3. Referendum- voters could repeal laws
4. Recall
5. Direct primary
6. Direct election of senators

**Federal Reserve Act** , December 23, 1913, established the [Federal Reserve System](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Federal_Reserve_System),  [central banking](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Central_bank) system

[Revenue Act of 1913](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Revenue_Act_of_1913), introduced a graduated [income tax](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Income_Tax_in_the_United_States)

 lowered tariffs

* **Clayton Antitrust Act** (1914)- strengthened the Sherman anti-trust Act
* **Muckraker-** reform-minded American journalists who attacked established institutions and leaders as corrupt. modern term is [investigative journalism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Investigative_journalism).
* **Ida Minerva Tarbell**, author and [journalist](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Journalist). leading "[muckrakers](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Muckraker)" of the [progressive era](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Progressive_era) of thought to have pioneered [investigative journalism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Investigative_journalism). best known for 1904 book, [*The History of the Standard Oil Company*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_History_of_the_Standard_Oil_Company)*.*  She depicted [John D. Rockefeller](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_D._Rockefeller) as crabbed, miserly, money-grabbing, and viciously effective at monopolizing the oil trade.
* **Jane Addams** leader in [women's suffrage](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Women%27s_suffrage). She created the **first settlement** house (they provided services such as daycare, education, and healthcare to improve the lives of the poor in these areas) Chicago's [Hull House](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hull_House);
* **Women's suffrage -**[legal right](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Suffrage) of women to vote

1869 two competing organizations were formed, one led by [Susan B. Anthony](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Susan_B._Anthony) and [Elizabeth Cady Stanton](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Elizabeth_Cady_Stanton) and the other by [Lucy Stone](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lucy_Stone). After years of rivalry, they merged in 1890 as the [National American Woman Suffrage Association](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_American_Woman_Suffrage_Association) (NAWSA) with Anthony as its leading force.

* [**Nineteenth Amendment**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nineteenth_Amendment_to_the_United_States_Constitution)-  August 26, 1920 "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex."
* **Alice Paul-** was one of the main leaders of the campaign for the 19th amendment

1923 she proposed the Equal Rights Amendment

**American Imperialism (Chap 8)**

**Spanish American War**- April 1898-August 1898

1. Origins
2. Humanitarian concerns; when Spain defeated and suppressed the rebellion in Cuba, He did so with brutality
3. Yellow Journalism; deliberately sensationalizing the news from Cuba
4. Economic Interests; U.S. Government and business leaders had over $50 million invested in Cuba
5. Imperial Interests; in 1854, some southerners felt that Cuba as a slave state would balance the admission of free state, forty years later some influential Americans saw this crisis as an opportunity
6. **Triggers**
7. **De Lomé Letter**; Feb. 1898 Enrique Dupuy de Lome, Spanish Ambassador to U.S. sent a letter describing President Mckinley as weak- was published in the Hearst press
8. **U.S.S Maine**; almost immediately following the leaked letter the marine exploded in Havana Harbor
* **Teddy Roosevelt** resigned his post as assistant secretary of the Navy and gathered a group of volunteers known as the **rough riders**. They led a famous charge up San Juan Hill in Cuba which helped the arm capture Santiago the capital.
* **Commodore George Dewey defeated the Spanish fleet in Manilla bay and occupied the Philippines**
* **The war lasted only four months.**
* **Teller Amendment (1898)-** promised that the U.S. would not annex Cuba
* **Platt Amendment (1901)-** outlined the conditions for U.S. to leave Cuba after the war
1. Cuba would provide Naval bases for U.S. disposal
2. Cuba could not borrow from foreign countries that they could not repay
3. Gave U.S. right to intervene in Cuban affairs at any time
* **Imperialism-** one countries rule over another
* **Argument for imperialism;**
1. Need for raw materials and new markets
2. Importance of Naval Power (Alfred Thayer Mahan)
3. Competition for land with other European powers
4. White man’s burden
5. New manifest destiny
* **Argument against imperialism;**
1. It’s immoral
2. Anti-democratic
3. These colonies would become source of cheap labor which would hurt wages for US workers
* Because of Spanish American War, the U.S. received following territories; **Puerto Rico, Guam, Philippines**
* **Alfred Thayer Mahan-** Imperialists who felt that naval power made a nation truly great: he felt the key to world power lay in the overseas colonies, strategic naval bases, large merchant marine, and powerful naval- he believed U.S. should build a canal through Panama, annex colonies in Pacific and Caribbean (for naval bases) and develop greater trade with East Asia. Teddy Roosevelt put much of this in effect
* **Open Door Policy (1899)-** U.S. Secretary of State John Hay- declared equal trading rights throughout China
* **Treaty of Portsmouth (1905)-** Roosevelt negotiated the end of the Russo-Japan war- Roosevelt won the Nobel Peace Prize for his efforts
* **Roosevelt corollary to Monroe Doctrine-** U.S. became “International Police Power in Caribbean” Also known as **Big Stick Policy**
* **Gentleman’s Agreement-** (1907)- Roosevelt negotiated with Japanese to reduce immigration from Japan
* **Taft and Dollar Diplomacy:**

Taft encouraged Americans to invest in Caribbean. When these countries could not afford to pay back the loans he sent troops to collect. America became the police of the Caribbean

**WWI (Not the Big One) (Chap 9)**

**Origins of the War:**

1. Nationalism
2. Economic rivalries and imperialism
3. The alliance system
4. Militarism

**Flashpoint**- assassination of **Arch Duke Francis Ferdinand** (Austria Hungary heir to throne)

* **Big Four-** Woodrow Wilson(U.S.), David Lloyd George (Britain), Vittorio Emanuele Orlando(Italy) & Georges Clemenceau (France)
* **Central Powers-** Germany Austria-Hungary, and Ottoman Turkey;
* **Allied Powers**- Britain, France, and Russia, and Italy (after they changed sides)

**Causes of U.S. involvement**

* German atrocities and **Allied Propaganda**; German invasion of Belgium and treatment of their people
* Sinking of **Lusitania** – May 7, 1915 more than 1000 passengers killed- 128 Americans, 94 children
* **Germany declares unlimited submarine warfare 1917**- German leaders thought they could defeat Britain and France before U.S. could enter and be effective
* **Zimmerman Telegram-** march 1917; Arthur Zimmerman German Foreign minister sends telegraph to Mexico telling them to join Germany and they will get Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona back after war
* **American Idealism-** making the world safe for democracy
* **Germany sinks several U.S. unarmed merchant ships**-March 1917
* Wilson Addresses congress and obtains declaration of War
* **April 1917**- U.S. enters war

**How US prepared**:

* **Selective Service Act**- conscription (the draft); 10 million men registered; 3 million men were drafted; another 2 million volunteered
* **American expeditionary force**- under command of Gen. John J. Pershing
* **Armed forces were segregated**
* **War Industries Board**- coordinated Americas wartime manufacturing
* **Food administration**- headed by Herbert Hoover- expanded agricultural production
* **War Bonds** also known as Liberty Bonds- patriotic act to buy bonds
* **Taxes paid for approximately 1/3 of the war-** war bonds paid for the rest
* **Espionage Act 1917**; Censorship of mail; punish those who interfere with foreign relations- originally intended to prohibit interference with military operations or recruitment
* **Schenck v**. **U.S.-** Charles Schenck arrested for mailing leaflets encouraging young men to avoid the draft. Supreme court ruled that freedom of speech can be restricted when a “clear and present danger is evident”- Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes Jr.- **enforcement of the Espionage Act.**
* **Sedition Act (May 16,1918)**; extended the Espionage Act to cover a broader range of offenses most notably speech and the expression of opinion that cast the government or war effort in a negative light.

**New Technology**

* **Tanks-** were not very effective but provided information for future use
* **Airplanes**- new invention; often used for reconnaissance; sometimes dogfights; did not play big role
* **Submarines**- used in WW1 very effective by Germans; U-boats
* **Convoy system**- used to protect ships in Atlantic- had naval and air escorts
* Larger ships with longer range guns
* **Trench Warfare**- due to new machine guns- trenches provide protection
* **Machine guns**
* **Flamethrowers**- innovative design to be carried by one person- neutralize large amounts of soldiers in trenches

**Timeline**

* U.S. enters war April 1917
* German submarines aggressively attack allied ships
* Convoy system helps significantly reduce shipping losses
* Russia drops out of war November 1917- Bolshevik Revolution (Lenin becomes leader)
* Germany concentrates all their efforts on the western front- launch massive offensive March 1918- unable to reach Paris
* American troops begin arriving June 1918- 10,000 a day
* Germans surrender November 1918
* First two Americans to receive French Croix De Guerre for heroism were **African Americans**- Henry Johnson & Needham Roberts- fought with the French
* **Great Migration**- Thousands of African Americans left south to move north for jobs in factories and Midwest for jobs on farms
* **Women**:
* January 1917 Jeanette Rankin became first woman in congress
* Sold war bonds, served as nurses overseas,
* took men’s jobs in factories
* **German Americans:** Faced prejudice in America; ¼ population was from German descent

**Wilson’s Fourteen Points:** Jan 1918 speech to congress;

* called for new diplomacy to replace militarism
* Creation of League of Nations
* Freedom of the seas
* Reduced armaments
* Removal of all trade barriers- Establish equal trade among all nations
* Evacuation of all occupied territories
* Turkey to become a sovereign nation
* New Baltic states formed

**Treaty of Versailles**

* Treaty Harsh on Germany
* Germany lost territory to France and Poland, and all its colonies
* Germany lost its navy; army reduced to size of police force
* Germans forced to sign “war guilt” clause accepting blame for starting war- had to pay massive reparations to allies
* Austria-Hungary divided into smaller national states
* Turkey became a republic; Ottoman empire lost most of its territories
* **U.S. rejects Treaty of Versailles** and does not join League of Nations- signed separate peace treaty with Germany 1921
* **League of Nations**; An organization of nations that would defend each other against aggressors- Wilson returned home from Versailles and needed 2/3 of senate to ratify the treaty. 1918 Republicans gained control of senate; They rejected the treaty.

**Twenties** (Chap 10)

* The **Roaring Twenties** was the period in [Western society](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Western_world) and [Western culture](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Western_culture) that occurred during and around the 1920s. It was a period of sustained economic prosperity with a distinctive cultural edge in the United States and [Western Europe](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Western_Europe), particularly in major cities such as [Berlin](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1920s_Berlin),[Chicago](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chicago), [London](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/London), [Los Angeles](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Los_Angeles),  [New York City](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_York_City), [Paris](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paris), and [Sydney](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sydney).

**Demobilization**

* Nation at war returns to state of peace
* Soldiers retire from active duty
* Economic production reverts to civilian purpose
* Deadly form of influenza known as “Spanish Flu” struck winter of 1918-1919- killed more Americans than the war.
* **Red Scare**: Bolsheviks (Russian Communists) Seized power Nov. 1917- Russians then dropped out of war

Success of Bolsheviks, communist attempts in central Europe, and labor strikes across the U.S. made Americans fearful of communist revolution in U.S

* Jan 1920- J. Edgar Hoover directed raids in 30 cities known as “**palmer raids”(**named for Mitchell Palmer, Attorney General) to find anarchists and radicals.
* **Sacco & Vanzetti**; Italian immigrants (anarchists) accused of murder during a robbery- evidence was unclear, however they were convicted; executed in 1927

**Warren Harding (29th president; won 1920 election; inaugurated March 1921)**

* **Return to normalcy** (his campaign slogan)
1. Prosperity at home
2. Less ambitious foreign policy
* **Higher Tariffs; Fordney-McCumber Act (1922**) – foreign goods taxed on average 38.5% of their value
* **Andrew Mellon** (sec. of treasury) slashed taxes on the wealthy and shifted burden to average wage earners.
* **Immigration restrictions;**
1. **Emergency Quota Act 1921**- capped immigrants entering U.S. at 350,000; each country assigned a max number of immigrants based on the total number of these living in the U.S. in 1910
* **Foreign Policy; reduce the threat of war**
1. **Washington Naval Conference**; Britain, Japan, & U.S. agreed to stop building battleships and reduce existing ships
2. **Four- Power Treaty (December 13,1921**); U.S., Britain, Japan, & France agree to respect their property rights in the Pacific- settle any disputes among the four countries
3. **Dawes Plan**- Charles Dawes (Banker) – had private businessmen lend money to Germany ($200 million) which they used to pay reparations to Britain and France- they used this money to pay back U.S.
* **Teapot Dome Scandal**; secretary of interior (Albert Bacon Fall) leased Navy oil reserves at Teapot Dome in Wyoming to private businesses for low prices without competitive bidding. He received bribes for this. Became first cabinet member to go to jail.
* **Harding died of Heart Attack in 1923**

**Calvin Coolidge (30th president) (1923-1929)-** motto; the business of America is business

* Further restricted immigration; Immigration Act of 1924- lowered the amount of people from one country from 3% to 2% annually
* **Kellogg-Briand Act (1927**); 15 nations signed agreement

April 1927 French foreign minister Aristide Briand wrote to American Secretary of State Frank Kellogg that France was ready to enter a treaty to outlaw war. Commonly known as Kellogg-Briand Pact

**Herbert Hoover; 31st President (**1929-1933)

**Believed in Rugged Individualism**

**Economic boom:**  wages increased, profits and production soared

* **Efficiency in manufacturing**; 1914 Henry Ford introduced assembly line- automobiles become very affordable
* **1920 the conveyor belt was applied to different industries**
* **Other new industries**; household appliances became available for first time- vacuum cleaner, refrigerator
* **New marketing practices**; Advertising in newspapers and magazines, & business sponsored radio programs;
	+ Installment buying- person puts a little money down to buy something, then pays off the rest in monthly installments (including interest)
* **Speculation in the stock market/ Real Estate market**; speculation- buying something with the hope of reselling it later for a profit
* **Stocks;** shares of a company (ownership)- during the 1920’s people were putting their profits in the stock market; as demand for stocks rose, their prices also rose
* **Margin buying**- paying 10% for a stock and then paying off the balance when you sell the stock- very risky
* **Gap between rich and poor was very wide**

**Changing Society:**

* People felt greater sense of freedom and power; cars gave them more independence, also more people were being educated: some people still believed in the traditional values
* **The two best examples of preserving traditional values**; Prohibition & the Scopes Trial
1. **Prohibition**: Temperance Movement; movement to ban all alcohol
2. **Scopes Trial:** John Scopes, high school teacher in Tennessee was arrested for teaching evolution
* **18th Amendment** ratified Jan 16, 1919- took one year to take effect
* **Volstead Act**- (1919) defined what Alcoholic beverages were-referred to as “intoxicating liquors” included beer and wine
* **21st Amendment** (1933) repealed prohibition
* **Christian fundamentalists believed that the bible should be taken literally**- they opposed evolution
* Prohibition helped organized crime grow

**New Values:**

* Women- **19th Amendment** (1920) gave women the right to vote
* **Flappers**; woman who wore red lipstick, short dresses, and liked to go out and party
* **Margret Sanger**- 1921 started the American Birth Control League, which later became Planned Parenthood

IV **African Americans/Civil Rights**

* **Booker T. Washington (1856-1915);** most famous black man of his generation. He believed that blacks should achieve a vocational skill rather than demand immediate social equality
* **W.E.B. Du Bois (1868-1963);** believed that blacksshould have full social equality. He disagreed with Washington.

After a meeting with Washington in 1904 he started the Niagara Movement- called for equal economic opportunities for blacks and the right to vote

* 1909-1910 Du Bois joined with white progressives in NY and formed the NAACP- National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
* **Great Migration;** Almost 2 million southern blacks migrated to northern cities for jobs- happened after WW1 broke out.
* **Harlem Renaissance:**
* 1920’s approximately 15 million blacks were living in America; greatest number were in Harlem (NY)
* Started their own newspapers, magazines
* Black writers began writing about how blacks should not tolerate the old ways of subservience; began referring to those blacks who still did as “Uncle Toms”
* Jazz- has its roots in Blues from the south; “Jazz is one of the inherent expressions of negro life in America; the eternal tom-tom revolt against weariness in a white world” Langston Hughes
* **Marcus Garvey:** encouraged blacks to act independently; started back to Africa movement; convicted of mail fraud 1923; deported to Jamaica 1927
* **Ku Klux Klan-** second resurgence in 1915; peaked in 1924 with almost 5,000,000 members
* **Seminole and Miccosukee** Indians still live in Florida today

**Rosewood-** (near Gainesville FL)**;** one of the worst acts of racism ever in U.S. ; Jan 7, 1923 a white mob burned down the entire town

1. State Gov’t awarded the survivors and descendants $1.5 million in damages- first time victims of racial violence were compensated by a state
* Florida led the country in lynching’s during this time

**The Great Depression (1929-1939) (Chap 11)**

**Causes:**

* Overproduction / under consumption
* Buying stocks on margin; drove prices up
* Stock market crash of 1929; Black Tuesday (October 29); triggers chain reaction
* High Tariffs restricted international trade; Smoot-Hawley Tariff (1930)- raised customs duties on thousands of goods- contributed to reduction in U.S. trade by more than half
* Speculation- buying something with the idea of selling it at a profit

**Hoover**- continued conservative approach and did not intervene in economy till it was too late. His **most important public project was Hoover Dam**; built in Black Canyon of Colorado river between Nevada and Arizona

**Problems facing the Nation in 1933;**

1. Unemployment- 25%
2. Collapse of banking system
3. Decreased production
4. Dust bowl- severe drought in great plains turned soil into dust. Many farmers had to leave
* **Franklin Delano Roosevelt Sr.-**
* Often referred to by his initials **FDR**, served as the [32nd President of the United States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Presidents_of_the_United_States) from 1933 until his death in 1945. A [Democrat](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Democratic_Party_%28United_States%29), he won a record four [presidential elections](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_presidential_election) and became a central figure in world events during the mid-20th century. Roosevelt directed the federal government during most of the [Great Depression](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great_Depression), implementing his [New Deal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_Deal) domestic agenda in response to the worst economic crisis in U.S. history
* [1932 presidential election](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_presidential_election%2C_1932), Roosevelt defeated [Republican](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Republican_Party_%28United_States%29) President [Herbert Hoover](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Herbert_Hoover) in a landslide
* **20th Amendment-** (1933) changed the terms of the president and Vice president from March 4 to January 20
* **21st Amendment** (1933) repealed prohibition

 **New Deal goals were;** Relief, Recovery, Reform

* Roosevelt took office in 1933 at height of the depression
* New Deal established the principle that the Government bears the ultimate responsibility for the smooth running of the American economy
* Much of New Deal developed by a group of reform minded professors
* **First New Deal- 1933-1935;**
1. Bank Holliday- closed all banks; only permitted to open after government inspected
2. FDIC (Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation) - insured bank deposits (1933)
3. SEC (Securities and Exchange Commission) -1934; oversees the stock market
4. CCC (Civilian Conservation Corps)- 1933; gave outdoor jobs to young men- they were required to send most of their pay home
5. Tennessee Valley Authority- 1933; built 21 dams along the Tennessee river (the area was impoverished and many areas lacked electricity and running water; dams controlled floods and produced hydroelectricity
6. AAA (Agriculture Adjustment Act) – provide low interest loans for farmers facing foreclosure
7. NRA (National industrial recovery Act) -allows Government to regulate industry in an attempt to raise prices after a severe deflation and stimulate economy

**Roosevelts Court Packing Plan;** Supreme court ruled National Industrial Reconstruction Act and Agricultural Adjustment Act were unconstitutional- he was worried how they would rule on rest of new deal legislation so he proposed to congress the following; the president should be allowed to appoint a new justice for each one that did not retire at age 70. It did not pass, however all legislation in the second new deal was upheld.

**Second New Deal: (began 1935);**

1. Works Progress Administration (WPA) (1935)- created new public works projects (building public schools, courthouses, bridges); increased employment- gave 9,000,000 people jobs
2. Social Security Act (1935)- most important law passed in New Deal
3. Provided unemployment insurance- workers received money paid out of tax on employer payrolls
4. Retirement benefits- workers receive monthly payments after retirement, paid by a special tax on their wages and contributions from their employers. Spouses and children received death benefits as well
5. Disabled and orphans eligible to receive special grants from Social Security
6. National Labor Relations Act (1935)- Wagner Act; gave workers the right to form unions and bargain collectively. Also, they could file grievances with the National Labor Relations Board
7. Fair Labor Standards

**New Deal positives**;

1. Reduced unemployment
2. Completed valuable public works projects
3. Social security
4. SEC
5. Increased power of Labor Unions- increased min wage and reduced max hours worked
6. Established principle that government should oversee economy and protect citizens
7. Showed that increased government spending, lower taxes, and inflation could fight unemployment

**New Deal negatives**;

1. Increased national debt
2. Increased taxes
3. Increased size of federal bureaucracy

**WWII (The Big One) (Chap 12)**

**Origins of war in Europe:**

* **Failure of league of nations**
* **Failure of appeasement;**
1. **1938** Hitler annexes Austria
2. **Munich Conference 1938**; Hitler meets with Mussolini(Italy), Chamberlain(GB), and Daladier(France)- Hitler demands the Sudetenland (German speaking parts of Czechoslovakia). They appeased and hoped Hitler would go no further.
* **1939** Hitler invades Poland
* **Britain and France declare war on Germany**

**Hitler** wanted to reorganize Europe along racial lines; Germans would be in charge and all others would be slaves; some groups would be exterminated

**Hitler two major blunders;**

1. 1941 he invades Soviet Union
2. Dec 1941 declares war on the U.S.

**Nazi-Soviet Pact** (August 1939)- Hitler and Stalin agree to divide Poland

**September 1939**- Germany invades Poland from West- Soviets invade Poland from East

1. **America Maintains Partial Neutrality**
* **Neutrality Acts** (1935-1937)
1. **Neutrality Act of 1935**- prohibited Americans from sending “arms, ammunition, and implements of war” to foreign nations that were at war
2. **Neutrality Act of 1936**- renewed the Act of 1935 for 14 more months
3. **Neutrality Act of 1937**- extended prohibition on sale of arms to parties engaged in civil war (Spain)- also prohibited Americans from traveling on ships of Nations at war
4. Permitted sale of non-military goods to countries at war on a “cash-and-carry” basis
* **Neutrality Act of 1939**- prohibited Americans from entering war zones, also renewed “cash- and-carry” provisions of the 1937 Act
* **Destroyers for Basses**-Roosevelt gave 50 destroyers to British in return for leases on British bases in Canada and Caribbean
* **Lend-Lease Act of 1941**- This act repealed parts of the Neutrality Act of 1939- Authorized U.S. to lend, lease, or sell war materials to “any country who’s defense the president deems vital to the defense of the United States”
* **Four Freedoms and the Atlantic Charter**:
* **1941 State of Union**- Roosevelt told Americans that he hoped to establish a world based on Four Freedoms:
1. Freedom of speech and expression
2. Freedom of person to worship God in their own way
3. Freedom from want
4. Freedom from fear
* **Atlantic Charter**- August 14, 1941- between Roosevelt and Winston Churchill (Prime Minister of Great Britain) aboard a ship in Newfoundland; outlined the goals and aims of Allied powers concerning the war and the postwar world. Helped lead to the formation of the United Nations.

**Holocaust**;

* Holocaust- systematic slaughter of millions of Jews and other people
* 1935- Germany past **Nuremberg Laws**- deprived German Jews of citizenship, prevented them from holding jobs, and prohibited them from marrying non-Jews

**Kristallnacht**;1938 Jewish refugee assassinates German diplomat in Paris

* German Gov’t uses this as an excuse to attack Jews, Synagogues, and stores in Germany
* Thousands of Jews arrested and sent to concentration camps
* So much broken glass fell on the street that it became known as Kristallnacht (night of broken glass)
* 1939 following fall of Poland- millions of Jews were rounded into Ghettos (restricted areas of Polish cities that were sealed off from the outside)
* 1941 when Germans advanced into Russia-special firing squads were set up to kill Jews in mass shootings
* Beginning of 1942- **Wannsee Conference**- Nazi leaders decided on a “Final Solution”- complete extermination of all Jews in Europe- special camps were set up (concentration camps) such as Auschwitz in Southern Poland- Jews were lead to showers where they were gassed with Zyklon B (form of cyanide)- Their bodies were then burned in large ovens.
* A few were spared and sent to work camps where they were worked to death (literally)
* Six million Jews were killed
* **Nuremberg Trials**- Allied leaders put surviving Nazi leaders on trial for war crimes 1945-1946; Herman Goering head of the Luftwaffe (German Air force) commits suicide in his cell just before his scheduled execution

 **War in Europe**:

* **November 1942**- U.S. and British troops landed on coast of Morocco and Algeria- 275,000 German troops surrendered May 1943 in Tunisia
* Germany and Russia battle at **Stalingrad**- turning point of war in eastern Europe
* **July 1943**- U.S. and British forces cross the Mediterranean Sea and land in Sicily.
* Allied success in Sicily July 1943 led to the overthrow of Mussolini by his Opponents. **September 1943**- New anti-fascist Italian government surrenders to allies
* **September 9, 1943**- allies launch amphibious attack on Salerno and fight with the German troops
* **Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin** met at **Tehran** on Nov 1943; Roosevelt promised Stalin that western allies would invade France by spring 1944- D Day; known as “operation overload” – General Dwight D. Eisenhower placed in supreme common of allied invasion
* **June 6, 1944**- actual D Day- massive number of allied troops land on beaches at Normandy
* **August 25 1944**- Paris liberated
* **Battle of the Bulge**(Belgium)- December 16, 1944 – end of Jan 1945 bloodiest action by U.S. Forces – allies prevailed then they advance to the Siegfried line
* **March 1945** allies cross Rhine river
* **Soviet army** crossed onto Eastern Poland summer 1944; crossed German border Feb 1945 and occupied Vienna in March and reached Berlin by April
* **Hitler** committed suicide April 30, 1945
* **German** military leaders surrendered May 7-8 – known as **V-E Day** – “victory in Europe”
* **President Roosevelt** died of a heart attack on April 12, 1945

War in Pacific:

* **December 7, 1941**- Japan bombs Pearl Harbor
* **Bataan**; April 1942- US forces surrender to Japan in Philippines at Bataan. American and Pilipino soldiers had to walk almost 80 miles- became known as Bataan death march, thousands died on walk.
* **Coral Sea**; May 1942 Battle of coral sea – first time in history that aircraft carriers fought while separated by more than 100 miles of ocean
* **June 1942 Battle of Midway** – Japanese tried to lure US Pacific fleet into trap near midway island – U.S. knew what Japan was up to because they were able to decipher part of a Japanese secret naval code and was ready for the Japanese. U.S. Admiral Chester Nimitz positioned several U.S. carriers just northeast of Midway

island without detection; the Japanese began their attack on the island, and when their ships were most vulnerable American dive bombers attacked.

Japanese lost four large aircraft carriers- **this battle was the turning point of the war in the Pacific.**

* **By 1943** Americans were island hopping and liberating islands in the Pacific
* **Manhattan project-** top secret project tobuild the first atomic bomb- Robert Openheimerwas in charge
* **August 6, 1945** the first atomic bomb explodes over Hiroshima, August 9 second bomb explodes over Nagasaki; more than 100,000 people died at each location
* August 15, 1945; **VJ day**- Japan surrenders
* **September 2, 1945** Japan signs surrender papers aboard the USS Missouri

Home Front:

* **1940** first peacetime draft- more than 15 million volunteered
* War production board set up to run the manufacturing; used GM exec to oversee production
* **Executive order 9066 Feb 19, 1942**- placed all people of Japanese Ancestry (living in a 100-mile-wide zone along the west coast) to Internment Camps
* **January 1942**- 26 nations signed United Nations Declaration, affirming support for the ideals of the Atlantic Charter
* **Autumn 1944- Dumbarton Oaks** (outside of D.C.)- leading allied powers agreed on the general structure of the United Nations, including formation of a “Security Council”- five permanent members on security council- US, Soviets, China, Britain, and France
* **San Francisco Conference** (April to June 1945)- U.S. became first nation to sign the UN charter
* **Mary McLeod Bethune**- black civil rights leader; appointed by Truman as a delegate on interracial relations at the San Francisco conference- she was only black female from any country to attend
* **Yalta Conference** (February 1945)- Same three met again to discuss Europe’s post war reorganization; agreed on dividing Germany into four separate occupation zones. Stalin promised free elections in Poland
* **Potsdam Conference** (July 17- August 2, 1945) – Truman, Churchill (Churchill was replaced on July 26 by Clement Attlee new Prime Minister), and Stalin met to decide on the treatment of Germany and the final campaign against Japan; they had agreed at Yalta to meet after Germany had surrendered and continue discussions.
* Germany would be run by the four occupying powers- U.S., Britain, France, and Soviet Union
* Potsdam Declaration- U.S., Britain, and China – threatened Japan with “prompt and utter destruction” if it did not immediately surrender

**The Cold War (Chap 13)**

End of WWII (the big one) left two great super powers; The U.S. and the Soviet Union; considered superpowers because they possessed greatest military strength and economic power

-**Because of nuclear weapons the two super powers never confronted each other directly in open war-fare**

-Soviets resented fact that US & Great Britain waited until June 1944 to land troops in France; Soviets lost over 23 million people during war

- Soviets felt they had right to sphere of influence in Eastern Europe; Stalin believed if they had control they would never be invaded through eastern Europe again

-Truman felt Stalin should keep his word about elections in Poland

**Iron Curtain falls on Eastern Europe (1946)**

* **“Iron curtain**” fell closing off Eastern Europe
* Eastern European Governments became Satellites (dependent states) of the Soviet Union

**Truman responds with Containment Policy**:

* He did not attempt to overturn communism where it already existed his, goal was to contain it; however, he would react firmly if the soviets tried to spread communism

**Truman Doctrine (1947)**

* Resulted from Greek and Turkish Government being threatened by Communist rebels
* Truman proposed to congress that U.S. should provide financial assistance and military advice; he promised American support to any free people fighting communism; This was known was the Truman Doctrine

**The Marshall Plan (1948)**

* **Secretary of state General George E Marshall** proposed the economic aid be given to the countries of War-torn Europe
* March 1948 congress appropriated $12 billion
* Was very successful and helped speed up economic recovery of Western Europe
* Money was offered to Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, but soviets refused and denounced the plan

**Division of Germany Berlin Blockade and Berlin Airlift**

* May 1948 French, British, and U.S. merged their zones of occupation in Germany into a single State- Federal Republic of Germany (AKA West Germany)
* Soviets reacted to this by announcing a blockade of West Berlin; closed all highways and railroad links to the city from the west
* Allies began a massive airlift to feed and supply the city- Berlin Airlift
* Within a year the Berlin Blockade was lifted
* Soviets turned their occupation zone into independent Nation- German Democratic Republic (AKA East Germany)

**NATO and the Warsaw Pact**

* U.S., Canada and Ten Western Europe nations formed the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in 1949; each member pledged to defend every other member if attacked
* 1955 West Germany joined
* Soviets responded with the Warsaw Pact- an alliance with its Eastern European satellites; used by Soviet Union to justify intervening in Eastern European affairs
* **Loyalty Review Boards**- created by Truman to conduct investigation of government employees suspected of “Un American Activities” such as membership in the American Communist Party.
* **Alger Hiss**- was an official in the State Department and a Spy for the Soviet Union
* **1950 Julius and Ethel Rosenberg** charged with furnishing atomic secrets to Soviets. They were tried and executed
* **McCarthyism**- the height of anti-communist hysteria, continued throughout the early 1950s; Feb 1950 **Joseph McCarthy** (Senator from Wisconsin) announced that he had a list of communist spies who had infiltrated the U.S. State Department; Democrats investigated and determined he was a fraud and a hoax; Republicans backed him
* In 1953 McCarthy accused the U.S. Army of sheltering Communists. U.S. Army accused him of using improper influence to have a friend promoted. Hearing were held on TV; when McCarthy could not provide any evidence for his accusations, he was condemned
* Eventually he was censured (formally criticized) by the Senate; McCarthyism was over

**The Korean War (1950-1953)**

* **Korea was divided at the 38th** parallel at end of WWII- North Korea and South Korea; Soviet forces occupied the North and U.S. forces occupied the South
* 1950 North Korea invaded South Korea
* Truman sent troops, U.N. had invited member nations to assist South Korea, this allowed US to send troops
* Soviet Union was boycotting United Nations Security Council because they failed to recognize communist China

**Course of War;**

* Truman sent General Douglass MacArthur to command American forces
* Forces landed at Inchon Beach, north of North Korean Army
* North Koreans retreated; MacArthur marched into N. Korea near China border- large Chinese group entered war and forced MacArthur force to retreat South towards 38th parallel
* MacArthur wanted to pursue war vigorously and blockade mainland China to assist Chiang Kai-Shek and Chinese nationalists in Taiwan to recapture mainland China. Truman didn’t totally agree, and MacArthur criticized President publicly; Truman removed MacArthur from his command
* **Armistice** was signed in 1953 at **Panmunjom-** Village on the demilitarized zone
* Korea is still split today
* **1953**- **Nikita Khrushchev** becomes leader of Soviet Union following death of Joseph Stalin
* 1957- Soviets launch **Sputnik**; first man made satellite
* 1959 **Fidel Castro** and his guerilla fighters overthrow Cuban dictator Batista; Castro promises to establish a democracy; however, he sets up a communist dictatorship instead
* **The Berlin Wall**- 1961 Khrushchev ordered construction of the Berlin Wall- separating East and West Germany. Purpose was the prevent East Germans from escaping through to Berlin and the West.
* **1961 Bay of Pigs Invasion**; April 1961, 1400 CIA trained Cuban exiles attempted to land in Cuba at the Bay of Pigs- they were defeated and Castro remained in power
* **Cuban Missile Crisis**- October 1962; U.S. discovered that the Cubans were secretly trying to build bases for Soviet Nuclear Missiles. Kennedy imposed a Naval blockade and threatened to invade if the missiles were not withdrawn. Khrushchev agreed to withdraw missiles if the U.S. would not invade Cuba and withdraw its own missiles from Turkey
* Florida; **1949 U.S. Air Force acquired Cape Canaveral**
* President [Dwight D. Eisenhower](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dwight_D._Eisenhower) **established NASA in 1958**
* NASA-National Aeronautics and Space Administration
* U.S. entered the Space Race
* **1963 NASA acquired 90,000 acres** on merit and Island which became the Kennedy Space Center

**Postwar Prosperity and Civil Rights (Chap 14)**

**Postwar Prosperity:**

* **US becomes world’s largest producer** (57% steel, 63% oil, 80% automobile’s, and 43% electricity)
* **Demobilization**; ending military operations, halting wartime production and retiring troops from active service
* **GI Bill of Rights**; 1944 A/K/A Servicemen’s readjustment Act
1. GI- government issued
2. Bill gave special benefits to veterans; unemployment payments, low rate mortgages, low interest business loans, and money to pursue further education
* **Taft Hartley Act (1947)**- restricted the powers of labor unions, for example; outlawed “closed shop “in which businesses could only hire union members, it also prohibited monetary contributions by unions to federal political campaigns
* **Baby Boom**; many war veterans quickly married and had children leading to a surge in the birth rate- this was known as the Baby Boom (the decade following WWII)
* **Gross National Product (GNP**); the goods and services produced in one year by all Americans. This number doubled from 1945-1960. Income rose 59% from 1950-1962. Unemployment remained low (about 4%)
* This prosperity led to conformity in America; many people now lived in suburbs and established their own rules and enforced racial, ethnic, and religious uniformity
* **Suburbs-** residential communities on the outskirts of cities; first mass produced housing community- **Levittown NY (Nassau County) 1947**
* **One of Eisenhower’s greatest achievements**; 1956 congress passed the **Federal Highway Act,** which led to construction of the **Interstate Highway System**- this contributed to the migration of the middle class of the Suburbs

**Dwight D. Eisenhower:**

* During [World War II](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_War_II), [five-star general](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/General_of_the_Army_%28United_States%29) in the United States Army served as [Supreme Commander](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Supreme_Commander_of_the_Allied_Expeditionary_Force) of the [Allied Expeditionary Forces](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Supreme_Headquarters_Allied_Expeditionary_Force) in Europe. Was responsible for planning and supervising the invasion of [North Africa](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/North_Africa) in [Operation Torch](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Operation_Torch) in 1942–43 and the successful [invasion of France](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Invasion_of_Normandy) and [Germany](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allied_advance_from_Paris_to_the_Rhine) in 1944–45 from the [Western Front](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Western_Front_%28World_War_II%29).
* After the Soviet Union launched [Sputnik](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sputnik_I) in 1957, Eisenhower [authorized](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Aeronautics_and_Space_Act) the establishment of [NASA](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/NASA) (1958), which led to the [Space Race](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Space_Race)

**Civil Rights**:

* **NAACP** and the **National Urban League**- both founded in New York City in first decade of 20th century
* Urban League originally aimed at increasing job opportunities for blacks
* NAACP had focused on advancing Civil Rights
* **Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)**- founded in 1940 by James Farmers and other- Influenced by Gandhi’s campaign against British in India; CORE members used non-violent means to fight racism
* **Brown v. Board of Education** of Topeka, Kansas 1954

1950s NAACP challenged “Separate but Equal” policy itself, Linda Brown ( a school girl in Topeka)- father sued the school board because she was forced to attend an all-black school, when an all-white school was closer to her home.

1953 NAACP appealed her case to the U.S. Supreme Court; Thurgood Marshall (NAACP Lawyer) argued that every system of segregated education sends black children a psychological message that they were not “good enough” to be taught with whites

* **Earl Warren**, chief Justice of Supreme court during Brown v. Board of education; he wrote unanimous decision that racial segregation in public schools was unconstitutional

**- Southern Christian Leadership Council (SCLC)-** formed after boycott by King, Ralph Abernathy, and other African American Ministers- goal was to fight for racial equality using nonviolent means

 **- Social Activism**- efforts to promote Political and Social change through direct action

**- Little Rock Nine (1957)-** nine black students were admitted to an all-white public school; the governor asked the National Guard to prevent them from entering. President Eisenhower sent in federal troops to ensure their safety.

* **Sit-ins**- Black students sat at “whites only” lunch counters and refused to get up- started in 1960 in Greensboro, NC
* **Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)**- formed by students following many sit ins across the South
* **Freedom Riders-** First one in 1961 organized by CORE- small interracial group rode a bus through the South- they sat in interracial Pairs.
* **Letter from Birmingham Jail (April 1963)-** MartinLuther King was arrested during a march and wrote famous letter from jail explaining why after 340 years blacks could no longer delay their fight for equal rights.
* **March on Washington-** Civil Rights Leaders (August 1963) organized a march in support of President Kennedys Civil Rights Bill
* More than 250,000 people gathered along the reflecting pod in front of the Lincoln memorial- Dr. King gave his “I have a dream” speech
* **Civil Rights Act (1964)-**  following the assassination of President Kennedy (Nov. 1963), New president Lyndon B. Johnson pushed Kennedys stalled Civil Rights Bill through congress.
* Prohibited discrimination on basis of color, race, religion, ethnic origin of sex in hotels, motels, restaurants, theaters, trade unions, and any place of employment doing business with government or engaged in interstate commerce.
* Increased power of government to register voters
* Cut off federal aid to all districts with segregated schools
* Established equal employment opportunity commission to enforce its provisions on employment and trade unions
* Southern States were still using poll taxes and literacy tests to withhold voting rights

**24th Amendment ratified in 1964**; prohibited the use of Poll Taxes to deny voting rights

* **Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.-** Baptist Minister- believed in passive resistance
* 1955, originally elected to lead the Montgomery Improvement Organization
* December 1964, Dr. King won Nobel Peace Prize
* - **Led the 1955**[**Montgomery bus boycott**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Montgomery_bus_boycott)
* - in 1957 became the first president of the [Southern Christian Leadership Conference](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Southern_Christian_Leadership_Conference) (SCLC)
* - King, representing the SCLC, was among the leaders of the "Big Six" civil rights organizations who were instrumental in the organization of the [**March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/March_on_Washington_for_Jobs_and_Freedom), which took place on August 28, 1963.
* **He Gave His Famous “I Have A Dream” Speech**
* - [**Letter from Birmingham Jail**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Letter_from_Birmingham_Jail) - [calls on the movement](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/A_Call_for_Unity) to pursue legal channels for social change. King argues that the crisis of racism is too urgent, and the current system too entrenched: "We know through painful experience that freedom is never voluntarily given by the oppressor; it must be demanded by the oppressed." He points out that the [Boston Tea Party](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Boston_Tea_Party), a celebrated act of rebellion in the American colonies, was illegal civil disobedience, and that, conversely, "everything [Adolf Hitler](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adolf_Hitler) did in Germany was 'legal'." King also expresses his frustration with white moderates and clergymen too timid to oppose an unjust system:
* **King was fatally shot by**[**James Earl Ray**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_Earl_Ray)**at 6:01 p.m., April 4, 1968**

**December 1964, Dr. King won Nobel Peace Prize**

* December 1955- Rosa Parks (member of NAACP) refused to move to back of bus in Montgomery Ala, she was arrested. Local NAACP members immediately organized a bus boycott
* **Affirmative Action** (1965)- **President Johnson issued executive order 11246** (as a follow up to President Kennedy’s executive order 10925 in 1961), prohibiting employment discrimination based on race, color, religion, and national origin. Later amended to include sex. It also requires federal employers to hire minorities.
* **Johnson** appointed Robert Weaver as secretary of housing in 1966- he was first black cabinet member. He also **appointed Thurgood Marshall to be first black supreme court justice in 1967**
* **Nation of Islam-** led by Elijah Muhammad; felt Islam should be religion of blacks and they should form their own state.
* **Black Panthers-** formed in 1966 by Bobby Seale and Huey Newton in Oakland; Militant groups whose original purpose was to patrol black neighborhoods- called for arming of Blacks; also initiated social programs to assist black youths. They demanded reparations due to centuries of unjust discrimination and exploitation
* **1967- Stokely Carmichael-** introduced the term Black Power
* **Selma to Montgomery marches-** three [protest marches](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Demonstration_%28protest%29), held in 1965, along the 54-mile (87 km) highway from [Selma, Alabama](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Selma%2C_Alabama) to the state capital of [Montgomery](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Montgomery%2C_Alabama).
* First march took place on March 7, 1965-State troopers and county [possemen](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Posse_comitatus_%28common_law%29) attacked the unarmed marchers with [billy clubs](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Baton_%28law_enforcement%29) and [tear gas](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tear_gas) after they passed over the county line, and the event became known as **Bloody Sunday**
* The violence of "Bloody Sunday" and civil rights activist [James Reeb](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_Reeb)s murder resulted in a national outcry and some acts of [civil disobedience](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Civil_disobedience), targeting both the Alabama and federal governments
* President Johnson, whose administration had been working on a voting rights law, held a historic, nationally televised [joint session of Congress](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Joint_session_of_Congress) on March 15 to ask for the bill's introduction and passage

**The Sixties (Chap 15)**

1. **John F. Kennedy**
* defeated Richard Nixon during election of 1960; First time the debates were televised during inaugural address his famous quote; “ask not what your country can do for you; ask what you can do for your country”
* He also announced that the US would put a man on the moon by the end of the decade
* He was an advocate for women’s rights
* Also, was big on reform; Medicare, civil rights, housing subsidies
* Was assassinated November 22, 1963 by Lee Harvey Oswald

**Lyndon Johnson- 36th President (1963-1969)**

* Pushed civil rights bill through congress as a tribute to Kennedy
* “**Great Society” programs** – comprehensive social legislation – main goal was to eliminate poverty & racial injustice
* **Introduced Medicare and Medicaid**
* Project Head Start; help prepare underprivileged kids for elementary school
* **Medicare** is a national health insurance program funded by a combination of a [payroll tax](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Payroll_tax), premiums and surtaxes from [beneficiaries](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Medicare_%28United_States%29), and general revenue. It provides [health insurance](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Health_insurance) for Americans [aged 65 and older](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Old_age) who have worked and paid into the system through the payroll tax. It also provides health insurance younger people with some [disability](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Disability) status as determined by the Social Security Administration.

 **Medicaid-** joint federal and state program that helps with medical costs for some people with limited income and resources.

1. **Warren Court**
* Chief Justice Earl Warren; US Supreme Court **expanded the rights of all Americans**; court became major instrument of social change
* Freedom of Speech
* **Gideon v Wainwright**; Rights of the accused; government must provide a lawyer for anyone accused of a felony
* **Miranda v Arizona** (1966) – suspect must be told of his constitutional rights…remain silent, have an attorney present, etc. - referred to as Miranda Rights
* **Brown v. Board of Education;** no more segregation in schools
1. **Vietnam War (1955-1975)**

**Armed conflict between Vietnamese and French forces began in 1946 after Japan surrendered. Ho Chi Min(Communist leader of the north)** had led an underground struggle against Japanese during WWII. China and the Soviet Union recognized Ho Chi Mins communist government, however France did not. The U.S. gave assistance to the French to keep control of the noncommunist south. By 1954 America was paying for most of the French war effort. Finally, northern forces forced France to with draw from Indochina

* **Indochina** – a peninsula directly South of China – countries are Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia
* **Geneva Accords (1954**)- France, China, Great Britain, and the US met and agreed to the following;
1. Laos and Cambodia were made into independent states
2. Vietnam was divided in two- **Ho Chi Min** and the communists in the north; The emperor was given control of the south and free election were supposed to be held; the emperor appointed Ngo Dinh Diem as prime minister. He deposed the emperor, refused elections, and began his own oppressive regime
* US Wanted to stop spread of communism from North Vietnam to South Vietnam
* **America’s involvement in Vietnam was due to**;
* **Domino Theory**; US leaders feared that if South Vietnam fell to communism then Laos, Cambodia, Thailand and Malaysia would fall like dominoes
* Belief in benefits of democracy; they wanted to bring democracy to Vietnamese people
* Once they committed they couldn’t leave or US would look bad to the world
* Leaders also felt obligated to SEATO
* South Vietnam had a communist revolutionary army called the **Vietcong**
* **Gulf of Tonkin Resolution** – August of 1964 North Vietnamese attacked American ships in international waters in the Gulf of Tonkin according to President Johnson; congress voted to give the President extraordinary powers to stop North Vietnam; Years later it was clear that the US ships were protecting South Vietnamese ships in North Vietnamese waters and were bombing North Vietnamese targets
* The **War Powers Resolution(Act)(1973)** allows a President to use U.S. forces in combat in the event of “a national emergency created by attack upon the United States, its territories or possessions, or its armed forces.” But the President also needs to report to Congress within 48 hours of such a military action, and Congress has 60 days to approve or reject it.
* **1965 President Johnson sent the first US combat troops**
* **Tet Offensive** January 30, 1968 – Vietcong initially seized control of many South Vietnamese major cities, however the US and South Vietnamese pushed them out. This was the turning point in the war as it showed US leaders and the public that the war was far from over which made the public support for the war decline dramatically
* **Nixon** continues the war – Richard Nixon wins 1968 Presidential election
* Policy of “**Vietnamization**” – South Vietnamese assumed brunt of fighting; Nixon gradually withdrew American troops and ended the draft. He also increased bombing missions over North Vietnam.
* National Security Adviser **Henry Kissinger** continued secret negotiations with North Vietnamese in Paris
* July 1973, he concluded the **Paris Peace Accords**; cease fire agreement with North Vietnam based on US troop withdrawal from Vietnam
* April 1975 Cambodia and South Vietnam fell to communist North
* Homefront during Vietnam War;
* **Doves** – wanted US to withdraw from war
* **Hawks** believed it was important to stop the spread of communism
* First televised war brought the savage brutality into most Americans’ living rooms
* US Leaders tried to twist the facts for positive public opinion however the media was able to show facts that contradicted the leaders.
* Baby boomers were in their twenties and they were different than their parents’ generation – they questioned the old wars, objected to bureaucracy and the life style of corporate America – they used recreational drugs. There were lots of war protests all over the country. Especially on college campuses.
* Richard M. Nixon-
* **37th**[**President** of the United States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/President_of_the_United_States) from 1969 until his resignation in 1974, making him the only U.S. [president](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/President) to resign from office.
* - [running mate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Running_mate) of [Dwight D. Eisenhower](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dwight_D._Eisenhower), the Republican Party presidential nominee in the [1952 election](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_presidential_election%2C_1952)
* -ended American involvement in the [war in Vietnam](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/War_in_Vietnam) in 1973
* **Was very important in foreign affairs-** First US president ever to visit communist China and the Soviet Union(1972)
* **Watergate**- five men were caught breaking into Democratic party headquarters at the [Watergate complex](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Watergate_complex) in Washington, D.C. on June 17, 1972. [*The Washington Post*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Washington_Post)picked up on the story; reporters [Carl Bernstein](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carl_Bernstein) and [Bob Woodward](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bob_Woodward) relied on an informant known as "[Deep Throat](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Deep_Throat_%28Watergate%29)"—later revealed to be [Mark Felt](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/W._Mark_Felt), associate director at the [FBI](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/FBI)—to link the men to the Nixon administration.
* Nixon resigned the presidency on August 9, 1974

Consequences of the war:

* + Approximately 1.3 million Vietnamese killed
	+ 58,000 Americans killed
	+ Khmer Rouge: Cambodian communists killed between 2 & 4 million Cambodians
1. **The Changing Status of Women**
* Women’s liberation movement – focused on achieving economic and social equality between men and women
* **Betty Friedan** wrote The Feminine Mystique – the “mystique” was that women always found happiness as housewives and mothers rather than in careers
* **1966** Friedan and others formed National Organization for Women (NOW)
* Equal opportunity in Education Act (1972) – **Title IX** – prohibited universities and schools receiving federal aid from discriminating in their educational programs, including athletics, on the basis of sex.
* **ERA (Equal Rights Amendment**) – originally proposed by Alice Paul in 1923 submitted to congress every year until it was approved by both houses of congress in 1971. Congress gave states 7 years to ratify, however that never happened.
* **Roe v Wade** (1973) – Supreme Court ruled that women have constitutional right to privacy under 14th amendment. The right of privacy gives a woman an unrestricted right to have an abortion in the first three months of the pregnancy and restricted rights to have an abortion on health grounds in the second three months.

**American Foreign Policy** (Chap 16)

**Watergate**- June 17,1972, burglars arrested in the office of Democratic National Committee, in the Watergate building: They were connected to Nixon’s reelection campaign & caught attempting to wiretap phones and steal secret documents. Nixon tried to cover it up raising “hush money” & trying to stop the FBI from investigating the crime, destroying evidence and firing uncooperative staff members. In August 1974,his role in the conspiracy came to light, the president resigned.

**Apartheid**- a system of institutionalized racial segregation and discrimination in South Africa between 1948 and 1991

**PLO (Palestinian Liberation Organization)-** founded in 1964 with the purpose of the "liberation of Palestine" through armed struggle, with much of its violence aimed at Israeli civilians.

**Camp David Accords-** signed by [Egyptian President](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Egyptian_President) [Anwar El Sadat](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anwar_El_Sadat) and [Israeli Prime Minister](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Israeli_Prime_Minister) [Menachem Begin](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Menachem_Begin) on 17 September 1978, led directly to the 1979 [Egypt–Israel Peace Treaty](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Egypt%E2%80%93Israel_Peace_Treaty). Sadat and Begin received the shared 1978 [Nobel Peace Prize](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nobel_Peace_Prize)

**Iran Hostage Crisis-** standoff between [Iran](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iran) and the [US](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States). 52 US diplomats and citizens were held hostage for 444 days from November 4, 1979, to January 20, 1981 after a group of Iranian students took over the [U.S. Embassy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Embassy_of_the_United_States%2C_Tehran) in [Tehran](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tehran).

**Glasnost-** "openness," refers to the Soviet policy of open discussion of political and social issues. The policy was instituted by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in the late 1980s and began the democratization of the Soviet

**Persian Gulf War-** Iraq invaded and occupied Kuwait August 1990. Saudi Arabia and Egypt called on US and other Western nations to intervene. Hussein defied United Nations Security Council demands to withdraw from Kuwait. January 1991, Persian Gulf War began with a massive U.S.-led air offensive known as Operation Desert Storm. After 42 days of attacks Pres Bush declared cease-fire on February 28; War initially considered a success for the international coalition; simmering conflict in the region led to 2nd Gulf War–known as the Iraq War–that began in 2003.

**Saddam Hussein-** [President of](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/President_of_Iraq) [Iraq](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iraq), serving in this capacity from 16 July 1979 until 9 April 2003.

**NAFTA-** agreement with [Canada](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Canada), [Mexico](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mexico), and the [US](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States), creating a trilateral [trade bloc](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Trade_bloc) in [North America](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/North_America). Jan 1,1994. goal was to eliminate barriers to trade and investment between the U.S., Canada and Mexico. brought immediate elimination of [tariffs](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tariff) on more than one-half of Mexico's exports to U.S. and more than one-third of U.S. exports to Mexico. Within 10 years, all U.S.-Mexico tariffs would be eliminated except for some U.S. agricultural exports to Mexico

**Election of 2000-** 54th [election](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_presidential_election) Rep candidate [George W. Bush](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_W._Bush), eldest son of the 41st President [George H. W. Bush](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_H._W._Bush), narrowly defeated  Dem [Al Gore](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Al_Gore). closest election in nation's history, .009% margin, 537 votes, separating the two candidates in decisive state, [Florida](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_presidential_election_in_Florida%2C_2000). The margin triggered a mandatory machine recount, after which Gore requested recounts in four counties, including populous South Florida. Litigation ensued ultimately reaching the [United States Supreme Court](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Supreme_Court_of_the_United_States). The high court's contentious 5–4 decision in [*Bush v. Gore*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bush_v._Gore)*,* December 12, 2000, ended a statewide recount ordered by the Florida Supreme Court on December 8.

**September 11, 2001-** series of four terrorist attacks by the Islamic terrorist group al-Qaeda September 11, 2001  [AA Flight 11](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/American_Airlines_Flight_11) and [UA Flight 175](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Airlines_Flight_175), were crashed into [North](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/One_World_Trade_Center#Original_building_.281970.E2.80.932001.29) and [South towers](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Two_World_Trade_Center#Original_building_.281971.E2.80.932001.29), of  [World Trade Center](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_Trade_Center_%281973%E2%80%932001%29) in NY.  third plane, [AA Flight 77](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/American_Airlines_Flight_77), crashed into [the Pentagon](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Pentagon). fourth plane, [UA Flight 93](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Airlines_Flight_93), steered toward [Washington, D.C.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Washington%2C_D.C.), but crashed into a field in Pennsylvania, after its passengers tried to overcome the hijackers

**Al- Qaeda-** [militant](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Militant) [Sunni](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sunni) [Islamist](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Islamist) organization founded 1988 by Osama bin Laden and others

**Jihad-**  struggle or fight against the enemies of Islam

* **Ronald Regan; 40th President- elected 1980;**
* **Withdrew** troops from peace keeping mission in Lebanon in 1983
* **1986- bombed Libya** in retaliation to Suicide bomber in West Berlin
* **Regan Doctrine-** wanted to roll communism back, not just contain it
* Sent troops to Afghanistan and Grenada to fight communism
* **Nicaragua**- Regan supported the anti-communist rebels (Contras)
* **Iran- Contra affair-** US sold arms to Iran (they needed arms due to Iran-Iraq war), then used the money to help support the Contras in Nicaragua- Congress had prohibited further aid to the contras- this was a big scandal and Regan claimed he had no knowledge of events.
* **Glasnost-** "openness," refers to the Soviet policy of open discussion of political and social issues. The policy was instituted by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in the late 1980s and began the democratization of the Soviet
* **1987**- Regan speaking in Berlin called on Gorbachev to **“tear this wall down”**
* **1988- George HW Bush elected 41st president**
* **Berlin Wall torn down November 1989**
* **1990 Persian Gulf War-** Saddam Hussein invaded Kuwait- US troops chased Iraqis forces out

**Bill Clinton** 42nd president elected in 1992

**American Social Issues (Chap 17)**

**Gray Panthers**- a series of multi-generational local [advocacy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Advocacy) networks in the United States which confront [ageism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ageism) and many other [social justice](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social_justice) issues. The organization was formed by [Maggie Kuhn](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maggie_Kuhn) in response to her forced retirement from the [Presbyterian Church](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Presbyterianism) at the age of 65 in 1970

**United Farm Workers**- (**UFW**), is a labor union for [farmworkers](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Farmworkers) in the United States. originated from the merger of two workers' rights organizations, the **Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee** (**AWOC**) led by organizer [Larry Itliong](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Larry_Itliong%22%20%5Co%20%22Larry%20Itliong), and the **National Farm Workers Association** (**NFWA**) led by [César Chávez](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/C%C3%A9sar_Ch%C3%A1vez) and [Dolores Huerta](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dolores_Huerta). They became allied and transformed from workers' rights organizations into a union as a result of a series of strikes in 1965, when the mostly [Filipino](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Filipino_American) farmworkers of the AWOC in [Delano](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Delano%2C_California), [California](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/California) initiated a grape strike, and the NFWA went on strike in support. As a result of the commonality in goals and methods, the NFWA and the AWOC formed the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee on August 22, 1966. This organization was accepted into the [AFL-CIO](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/AFL-CIO) in 1972 and changed its name to the **United Farmworkers Union**.

**26th** Amendment- (1971) Voting age changed to 18