

Reconstruction Era: (1865-1877)

"With Malice Toward None"
 Goal: Reunite country as quickly as possible
 10% Plan - Lenient to Confederates
 13th Amendment

Lincoln's Plan
 Republican



Lenient
 Pardon Ex-Confederates
 Veto's Civil Rights Act + Freedmen's Bureau
 Impeached under Tenure in Office Act

Johnson's Plan
 Democrat



Led by Charles Sumner + Thaddeus Stevens
 • 5 Military Districts
 • 14th + 15th Amendments
 • Grant Blacks equal protection under law.
 • Blacks hold office
 • Carpet baggers + Scalawags

Radical Republican's Plan

Compromise of 1877 - Aftermath of Reconstruction
 Hayes becomes president, Reconstruction ends, White Supremacy returns to South

Economic Effects: Blacks forced into Tenant Farming + Sharecropping
 - back working on plantations

Social Effects: (Segregated South)

Literacy Tests:
 Unfair for an illiterate uneducated group.

Poll Taxes:
 • Forced to pay \$ to vote
 ~~~~~  
 1964 - 24<sup>th</sup> Amendment makes poll \$ illegal

**"Grandfather Clause":**  
 If your grandfather voted you could.

**"Jim Crow" Laws:**  
 • Enforces separate facilities

**Plessy v. Ferguson:**  
 1896  
 - Sup Ct. legalizes "separate but equal"  
 ~~~~~  
 1954 - Brown v. Bd of Ed

Ku Klux Klan:
 White Supremist group used terror

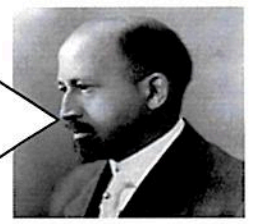
African Americans Speak Out



Booker T. Washington

Accommodation
 Achieve economic equality first then political
 Tuskegee Institute - Vocational school

Agitation
 Fight for Political + Economic together
 N.A.A.C.P. - 1909



W.E.B. DuBois

Unit 4:
Industrialization/Immigration/The Last Frontier/Reform Movements

Key Vocabulary:

Transcontinental Railroad	New South	Sharecroppers	Tenant Farmers
Free Enterprise System	Capital	Corporations	Monopoly
Entrepreneurs	Trust	Assembly Line	Laissez Faire
Robber Barons	Boycotts	Sherman Antitrust Act	Tenements
Collective Bargaining	Suffrage	Nativism	Ghettos
Settlement House Movement	Reservations	Agricultural Revolution	Dawes Act
Populist Party	Free Silver	Grange	Progressive Era
Muckrakers	Prohibition	Initiative	Referendum
Direct Election of Senators	Recall	Direct Primary	Square Deal
Trust-Busting	Conservation	New Nationalism	New Freedom
Graduated Income Tax	Federal Reserve System		

Key People:

Andrew Carnegie
Henry Ford
John D. Rockefeller
J.P. Morgan
Horatio Alger
Charles Darwin
Terence Powderly
Samuel Gompers
Adam Smith
John Dewey
Jane Addams
Fredrick Jackson Turner
William Jennings Bryan
William McKinley
Upton Sinclair
Jacob Riis
Thomas Nast
Ida Tarbell
Lincoln Steffens
Carrie Chapman Catt
Elizabeth Cady Stanton
Susan B. Anthony
Margaret Sanger
Marcus Garvey
Robert M. La Follette
Theodore Roosevelt
John Muir
William Howard Taft
Woodrow Wilson

Industrialization in the United States

- **Expansion of Railroads:** Through Government Assistance
- **Growth of Population:** Open Immigration policy provides Labor
- **Development of a national market:** Sears Roebuck, Wells Fargo
- **Technological Progress:** Bessemer Steel Process
- Investment Capital
- Growing Middle Class



FIG. 55.—The "Rocket," 1825.

Robber Barons of Industry - Create Monopolies / Trusts

Carnegie:

U.S. Steel
Vertical Integration
"Gospel of Wealth"
- Charity

Rockefeller:

Standard Oil
Horizontal Integration

Morgan:

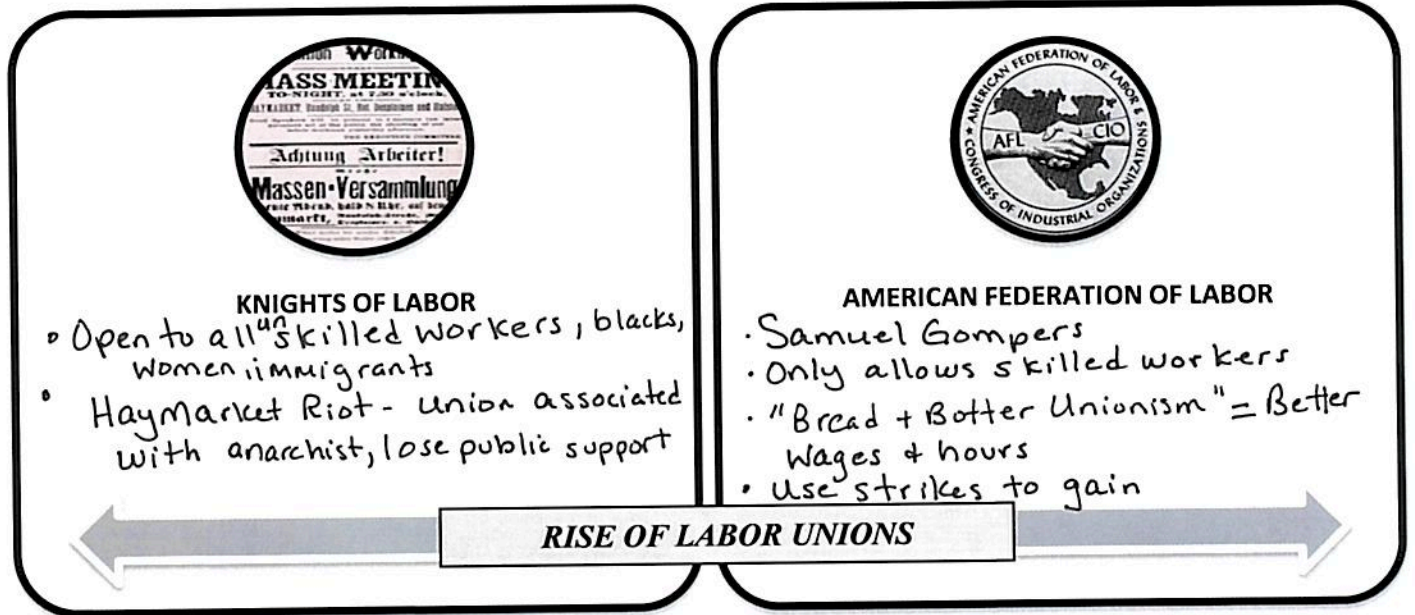
Banking / Financing

How did the Sherman Antitrust Act and Interstate Commerce Act address the problems of big business?

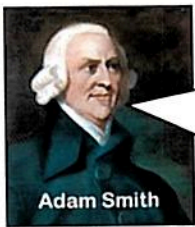
Passed 1890 - meant to limit trusts & monopolies but used against labor unions when they strike

1887 - regulate Railroad abuses.





Government Attitude Towards Labor



I came up with Laissez Faire
This is the belief that the government should not regulate business.

1. Social Darwinism

- survival of the fittest

2. Horatio Alger Stories

reinforces belief

Haymarket Affair (1886):

Unions associated with Anarchists
End of Knights of Labor

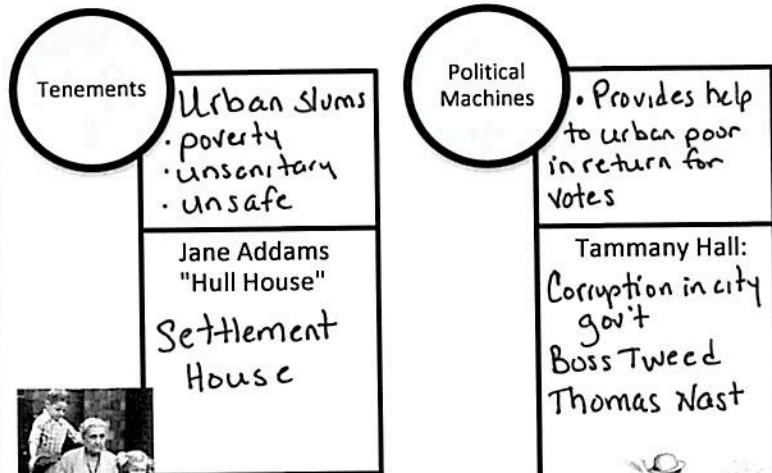
A Shift in Government Attitude:

Anthracite Coal Strike 1902 - T.R. supports workers

- Triangle Shirtwaist Fire (1911): Women/children killed in tragedy - Fire codes
- Department of Labor: advocates for labor
- Clayton Antitrust Act (1914): protects unions from Anti-trust legislation; goes after monopolies

Urbanization

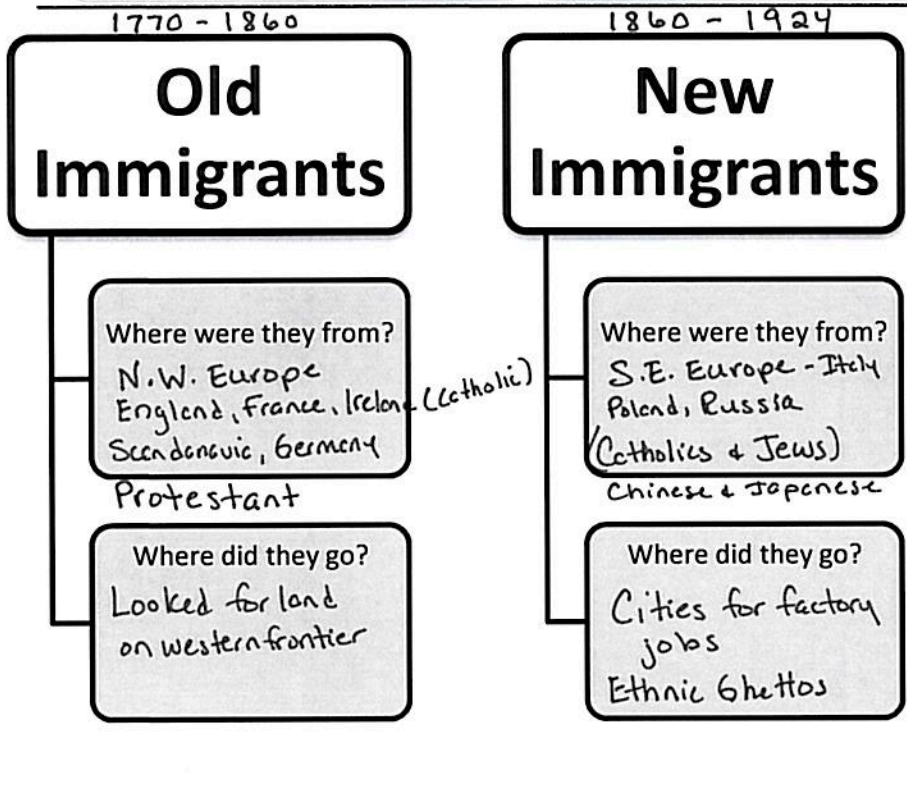
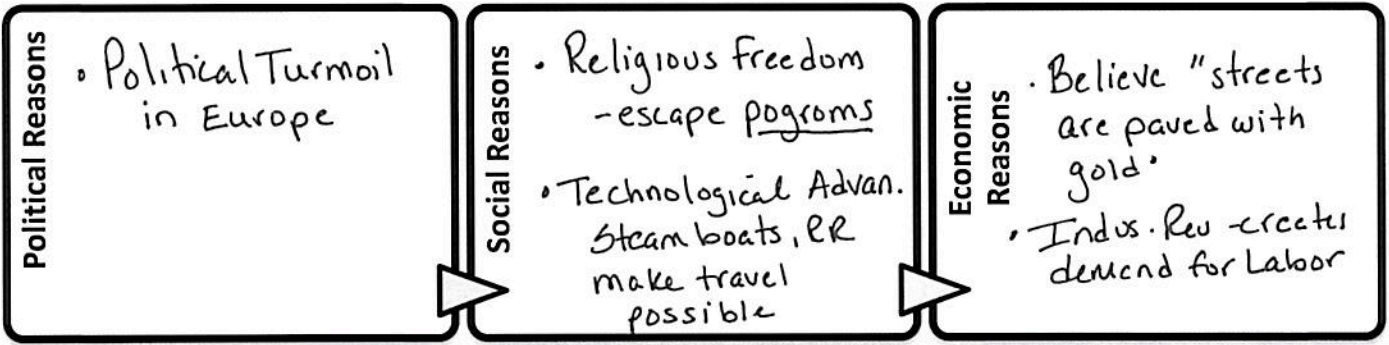
Problems associated with the rapid growth of cities:



Civil Service exams created to end corruption in govt.



Immigration to the United States.



Theories of Immigration:

Define:

Melting Pot theory:
Belief that all immigrants meld into one culture.



Pluralism:

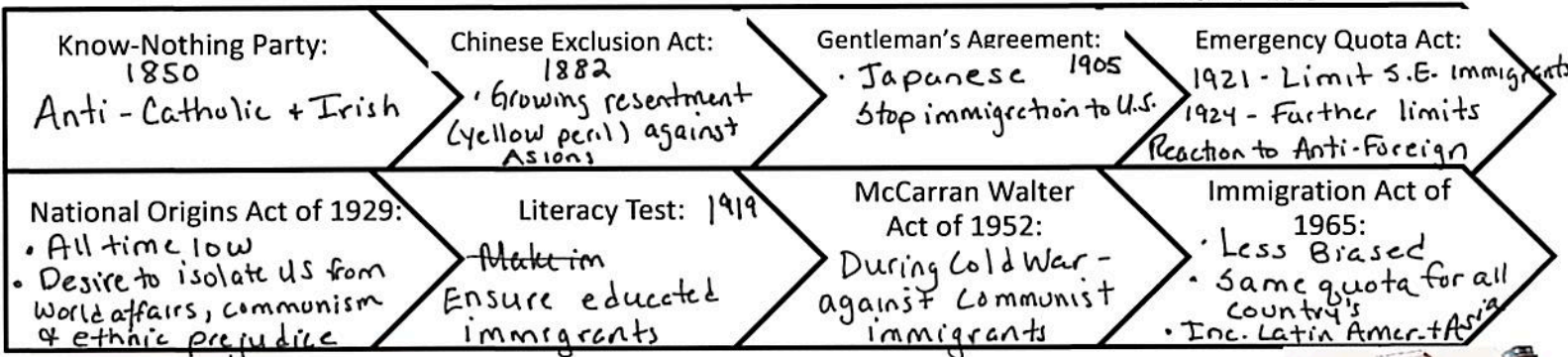
Cultures keep their differences

Assimilation: Public Schools taught English & American Customs.

Reaction to Immigration:

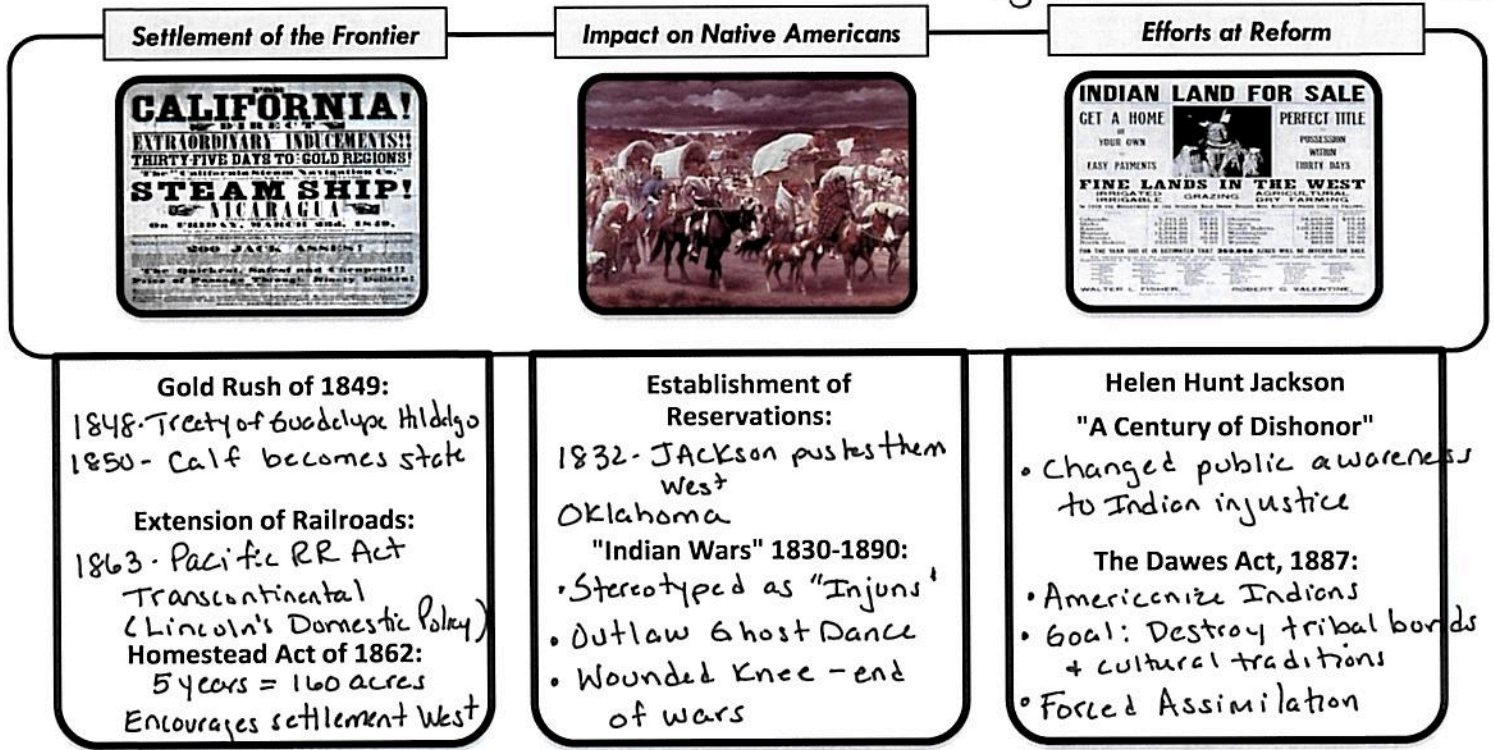
Define Nativism: Believe native Americans were superior to foreigners

First Red Scare



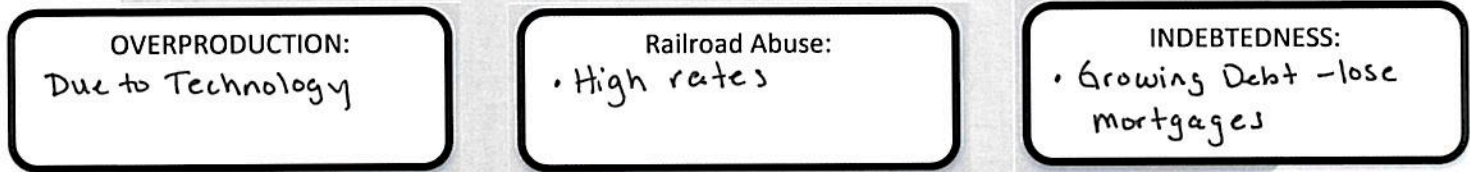
Frederick Jackson Turner's Frontier Thesis - Growth of democracy and the American character shaped by our contact with the frontier.

The Last Frontier



Agrarian Reform and Populism

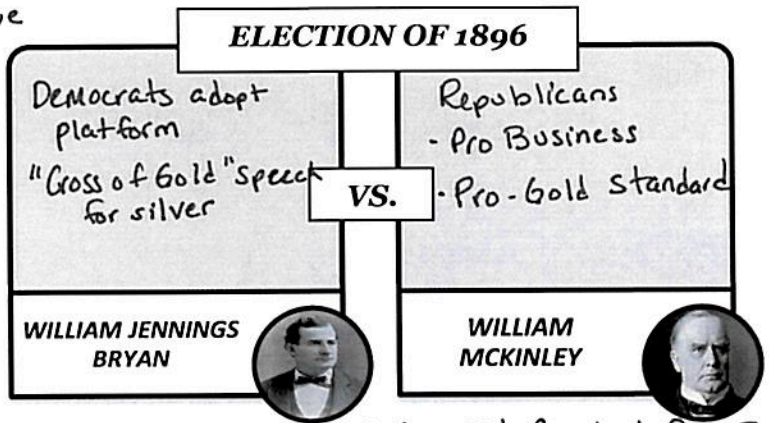
Reasons for Farmers' Economic Problems:



- The Grange Movement:** Farmers lobby for govt support → Populist Movement
- Munn v. Illinois (1877): Sup. Ct - states can regulate business that operate in public interest
 - Wabash v. Illinois (1886): Only fed. govt can regulate interstate trade
 - Interstate Commerce Act: Govt can regulate railroad
 - Interstate Commerce Commission: Regulates RR

The Populist Party Platform - 3rd Party

- Pol.** 17th Amendment - Direct election
Direct Primary, Recall, Referendum Initiative
- Eco.** Currency Reform - Bi-Metallic
16:1 ratio silver to Gold, Low Tariff
16th Amend, Govt ownership of utilities/RR
- Soc.** Better Labor Laws



How did 3rd parties impact the election of 1896?

Democratic party adopts Populist ideas.
Progressives (1900-1920) ultimately pass all the Populist ideas.






Why did Populist fail?
US more urban than rural
Economy improves
Factory workers scared into supporting Republican

Who? Urban, Middle class,
Protestant Women

The Progressive Movement, 1900-1920

- A reaction to the Gilded Age that called for government regulation of business and a solution to society's problems



Muckrakers: Writers who exposed problems in society

	Jacob Riis Photographed poverty in the cities <u>How the Other Half Lives</u>	Impact →	Tenement Laws Fire Dept Building Codes City Sewer system
	Ida Tarbell Attacked monopolies like Standard Oil Co	→	Clayton Anti-Trust Act - ends monopolies
	Lincoln Steffens Criticized political corruption in <u>"Shame of the Cities"</u>	→	Political Reform Recall, Referendum, Initiative, Primary 17 th Amendment
	Upton Sinclair Exposed Meatpacking Industry fought for consumer protection in <u>The Jungle</u>	→	T. Roosevelt passes Meat Inspection Act Pure Food & Drug Act
	Jane Addams Provide aid, comfort & education to recent immigrants in Settlement Houses	→	Hull House in Chicago Margaret Sanger → Birth Control

Progressive Political Reforms - Ends Laissez Faire Govt

Secret Ballot: Addresses corrupt city politics (Political Machines)	Greater Participation: Recall Referendum Initiative	Direct Election of Senators: 17 th	Direct Primary Parties: People choose candidates for office not political machines
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The Progressive Presidents - Election of 1912 - 3rd Party Progressive

Teddy Roosevelt		1901-1909 "Trust Buster" - Uses Sherman Anti-Trust Act. 1902 - Anthracite Coal Strike - First time govt protects workers "Square Deal" - even the playing field: "Good Trusts" v. "Bad Trusts" • Regulates R.R. • Consumer Protection • Conservation of the Environment
		1913-1921 "New Freedom" - attacks monopolies & regulates businesses. FTC - Federal Trade Comm. Federal Reserve Act - regulate the economy Keating Owens Act - end child labor 18 th - prohibition 19 th - Women's vote

The Women's Suffrage Movement, 1865-1920

Vote!
Define Suffrage: Struggle against tradition of "cult of domesticity" to gain political, social, economic rights

1848: Seneca Falls Convention
 Reform Era Movement

Invention of Labor Saving Devices:
 Free's up women's time to become active in reform

Industrial Revolution:
 Enter the Work Force
 Demand equality

Declaration of the Rights of Women:
 • Lists pol., soc, eco grievances

Opening Colleges to Women:
 Oberlin

World War I:
 Participation in War effort leads to support for 19th Amend.

Famous Suffragists:

1800's	1900's
Anthony Stanton Mott	Paul Burns

"Traditional Role of Women"-Cult of Domesticity
 Wives & Mothers only

19th Amendment!!!!
 Vote!!



Key Supreme Court Cases

Industrial Revolution/Gilded Age

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific RR v. Illinois, 1886:
 • Farmers abused by RR
 • Only federal govt can regulate interstate,

United States v. E.C. Knight Co., 1895:
 • Sup Ct. ruled Sherman Anti-trust act only applied to interstate not intrastate

In Re Debs, 1895:
 • Govt rules against unions regarding injunctions to end a strike

The Progressive Era

Northern Securities Co vs. U.S., 1904:
 • Gov't breaks up RR trust

Lochner v. New York, 1905:
 • Sup Ct. rules against law limiting bakers hours

Muller v. Oregon, 1908:
 • Sup. Ct. upheld law limiting women's hours.



Unit 5: Imperialism/World War I/1920's/Great Depression

Key Vocabulary:

Open Door Policy	Jingoism	Imperialism	Roosevelt Corollary
Dollar Diplomacy	Reparations	Self-Determination	Fourteen Points
Treaty of Versailles	Normalcy	Great Migration	League of Nations
Mass Consumption	Assembly Line	Consumer Goods	Harlem Renaissance
Flapper	Jazz Age	Red Scare	Quotas
Scope Trial	Speculation	Buying on Margin	Great Stock Market Crash
Great Depression	Bonus Army	Overproduction	Underconsumption
Distribution of Wealth	Hoovervilles	Dust Bowl	"Trickle Down" Economics
New Deal	Bank Holiday	Collective Bargaining	Court-Packing Proposal

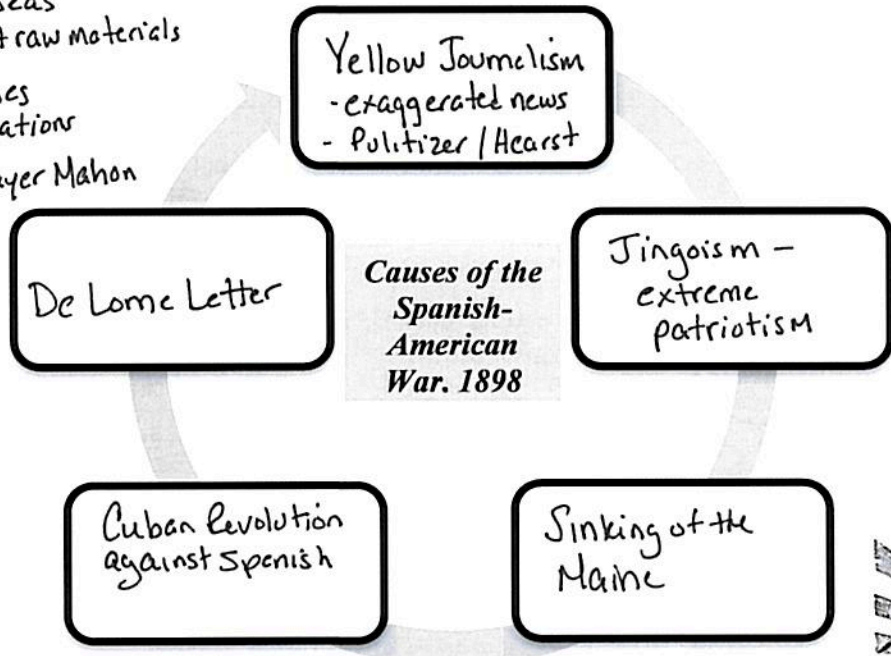
Key People:

Fredrick Jackson Turner
Henry Cabot Lodge
Matthew Perry
Theodore Roosevelt
William Howard Taft
Woodrow Wilson
Warren G. Harding
Calvin Coolidge
Henry Ford
F. Scott Fitzgerald
Ernest Hemingway
Langston Hughes
Edward. K. "Duke" Ellington
A. Mitchell Palmer
Sacco and Vanzetti
Herbert Hoover
John Steinbeck
Franklin Delano Roosevelt
Eleanor Roosevelt
Huey Long

Goal of Imperialism

- 1) Gain overseas markets + raw materials
- 2) Naval Bases
Coaling Stations
- 3) Alfred Thayer Mahon
- 1) Manifest Destiny
- 2) Social Darwinism

American Foreign Policy, 1898-1920



Teller Amendment - U.S. agrees not to annex Cuba

Platt Amendment - US gets Guantanamo Bay + decision making role in Cuba



America Builds a Colonial Empire

Imperialism: take over land for economic and political power

<p>The Philippines: former colony of Spain</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Debated over by Imperialist + Anti-Imperialist • Filipino Insurrection - 4 years • Why? U.S. wants access to China 	<p>Hawaii:</p> <p>1898 - Needed as a coaling station</p>
<p>American Involvement in the Pacific and Asia</p>	
<p>China:</p> <p><u>Open Door Note</u> - U.S. wants a sphere of influence in China to stop European + Japanese Monopoly</p>	<p>Japan:</p> <p>Russo-Japanese war - U.S. mediates treaty to stop Japanese expansion in Asia.</p>

U.S. Imperialism in the Caribbean



Define Roosevelt Corollary/"Big Stick" Policy:

U.S. declares its right to intervene in Latin American affairs if U.S. interests are at stake

How was this policy used in Cuba and with the Panama Canal?

Cuba - Platt Amendment - U.S. will advise Cuba on its decisions

Panama Canal: T.R. helped Panamanians revolt against Colombia + struck a canal deal with them.

The United States in World War I



Causes

- Violation of Freedom of the Seas: German unrestricted submarine warfare
Sink Lusitania 1915
- Propaganda: Bryce Report - British claims of German atrocities
- Zimmerman Telegram: Germany promises Mexico the Mexican Cession

• Liberty Bonds - Finance the War sold thru posters & propaganda

America at War

- Selective Service Act, 1917: Draft, 18th Amend. - Prohibition "moral war"
- Role of Women: Volunteer + work in factories → 19th Amend.
- Schenck v. U.S.: 1919 - Accused of violating Espionage + Sedition Act. Claimed his 1st amend of free speech violated

Sup. Ct: Govt may limit civil liberties in war time if a "clear and present" danger exists.

The Peace Settlement

- Armistice: 1919 - war ends
- Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points: Idealist vision to avoid war in future
 - League of Nations would be the solution
- The Treaty of Versailles and the Ratification Process:
 - Republicans in Congress oppose the League, Wilson will not compromise it is rejected

Why does America retreat to a policy of Isolationism?

U.S. does not want to join a collective security agreement which may pull U.S. into war



Boom Times: The 1920's

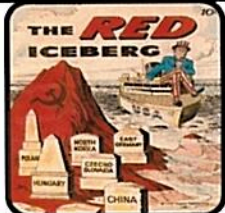



The Roaring Twenties

<p>1920-1923 Harding (Rep.) Administration: "Return to Normalcy" • Pro Business • Reverses Progressive legislation</p>	<p>1923-1928 Coolidge (Rep.) Administration: "The Business of America is Business" • No gov't regulation • Passes High Tariffs • Veto's farm Bill</p>	<p>1928-1932 Hoover Administration: (Rep.) • Tax cuts for wealthy • Hawley Smoot Tariff - highest in history</p>
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Define/Explain:

- **Consumerism:** Buy on credit / installment plans, time saving goods, ^{radio, vacuums, washer machines}
- **Speculative Boom and Shallow Prosperity:** "Get Rich Quick" - Buying on the Margin, Florida Land Boom
- **Problems on the Farm:** Technological Advancements → Overproduction → Debt → Mortgage Foreclosure

Fear, Emotion, and Basic Rights

			
<p>1917 - Bolshevik Revolution in Russia</p> <p>Red Scare</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distrust of foreigners • Palmer Raids • Deportation • Immigration Quota Acts 	<p>Resurgence of KKK</p> <p>Traditional, Reactionary vs. Modernism</p> <p>Rural v. Urban</p> <p>Anti-Black, Immigrant, Jew, Catholic</p>	<p>Sacco-Vanzetti Trial</p> <p>Italian Anarchists put on trial</p> <p>Demonstrator clash of cultural values</p>	<p>Scopes Monkey Trial</p> <p>Should evolution be taught in schools?</p> <p>Fundamentalism vs. Modernism</p>



How did the 18th amendment impact America?

- Unpopular law difficult to enforce
- Rise of mob
- 1933 - 21st amendment repealed Gov't needs revenue

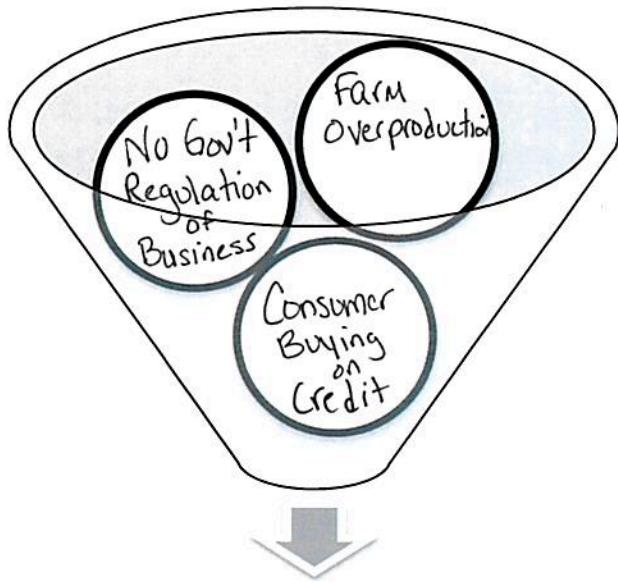
Shifting Cultural Values:

Female Emancipation:
Flappers - exert independence
Flout traditional role of women

Harlem Renaissance:
• Cultural flowering of Black writers and artists
• Langston Hughes, Duke Ellington



The 1930's



Weaknesses in the Economy

Hoover's Response

"Trickle Down Economics"
 "Rugged Individualism"
 - pull yourself up by bootstraps
 RFC - Reconstruction Finance Corp
 Gave Loans to Banks, Insurance
 + Mortgage companies



The Great Depression

Causes

- Overspeculation on the Stock Market
- Uneven distribution of \$
- Overproduction
- Buying on Credit
- High Tariffs

Effects

- 25% unemployment
- Hoovervilles
- Migrant Workers "Okies"
- "Grapes of Wrath"
- Hobo's
- Dust Bowl

Election of 1932

- Relief: Direct \$ to People in need.
- Recovery: Jobs
- Reform: Laws to ensure it never happens again

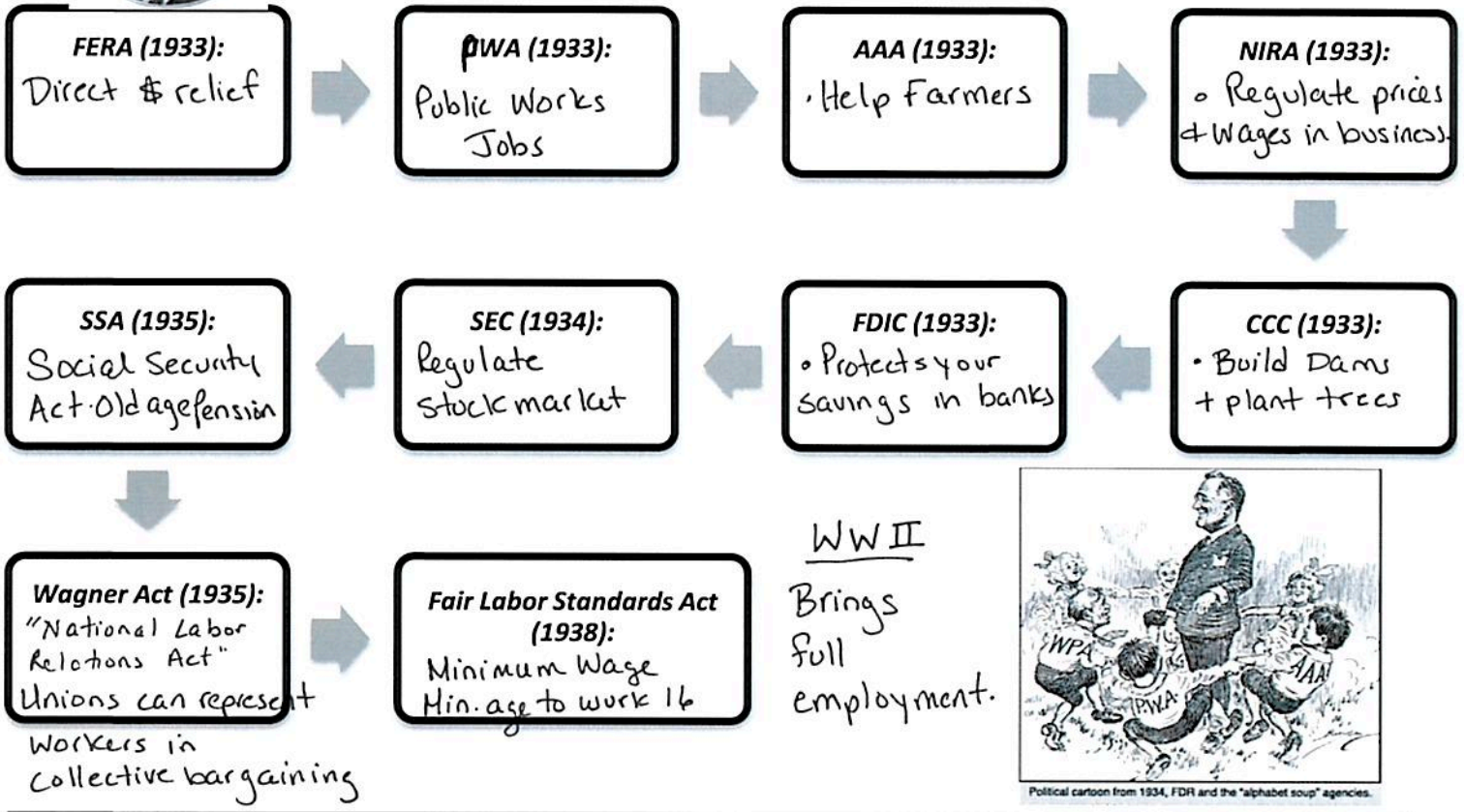
FDR and the New Deal

- Contrast to Laissez Faire (no govt interference to Govt Regulation of the economy).

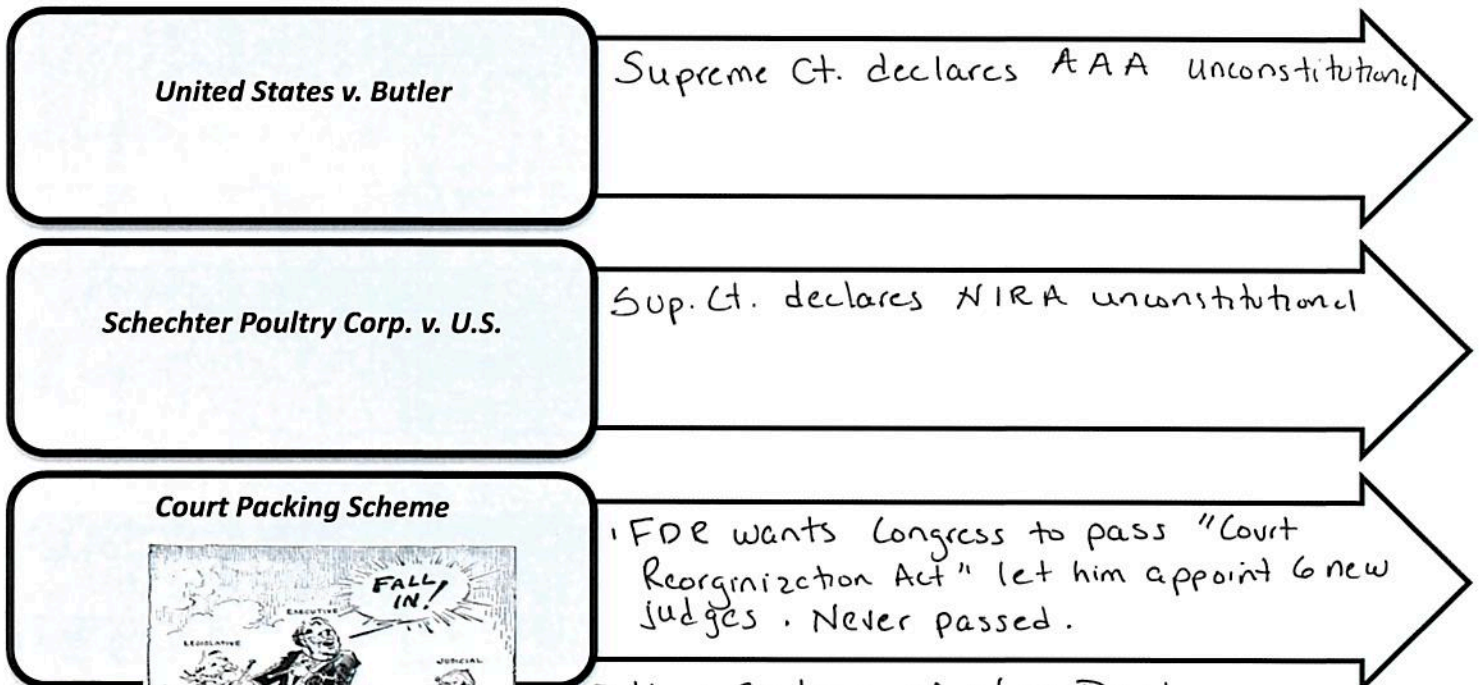




Key New Deal Actions



New Deal Opposition



Other Critics of New Deal

1. Huey Long - "Share the Wealth"
2. Father Coughlin - blames Jewish bankers
3. Dr. Townsend - old age pension

Unit 6: World War II/Cold War

Key Vocabulary:

Totalitarian	Fascism	Appeasement	Lend-Lease Act
Manhattan Project	Allies	Axis Powers	Holocaust
Rosie the Riveter	WRA Camps	Interment Camps	Vietnamization
Containment	"Iron Curtain"	Truman Doctrine	Marshall Plan
Cold War	NATO	Warsaw Pact	38 th Parallel
Balance of Power	Brinkmanship	Arms Race	Space Race
Berlin Wall	Domino Theory	Détente	"Star Wars"
Communism	Bay of Pigs	Cuban Missile Crises	Naval Blockade
Viet Cong	Gulf of Tonkin	War Powers Act	

Key People:

Franklin Delano Roosevelt
 Adolf Hitler
 Benito Mussolini
 Francisco Franco
 Robert Oppenheimer
 Harry S. Truman
 Joseph Stalin
 Winston Churchill
 George C. Marshall
 Mao Zedong
 Chiang Kai-shek
 Douglas MacArthur
 Alger Hiss
 Joseph McCarthy
 Ethel and Julius Rosenberg
 Dwight D. Eisenhower
 Nikita Khrushchev
 Fidel Castro
 John F. Kennedy
 Lyndon B. Johnson
 Gerald Ford
 Mikhail Gorbachev

American Isolationism

A. The Origins of WWII in Europe

- **Failure of the League of Nations:** U.S. never joined. No enforcement power.
- **Appeasement Fails and WWII Begins:**



Why did the United States practice a policy of isolationism from 1920 to 1941? Tradition of Neutrality (G.W.)
 • Pressure from America First Committee

When WWII began, the United States decided to remain: Neutral

Neutrality Act s(1935 & 1936):

No arms sales to belligerents

Hurts Allies & helps Hitler

Neutrality Act (1937): "Cash Carry":

Help England without going to war.

Quarantine Speech - does not

shift support

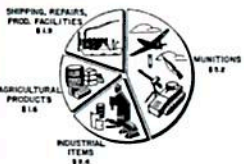
Neutrality Act (1941): "Lend Lease":

Lend ships for bases in Caribbean

Arsenal of Democracy:

4 Freedoms

TOTAL LEND-LEASE AID
 \$ 11.1 BILLION TO APR. 30, 1943



Escalating Tensions

1931: Japan invades Manchuria

1935: Italy invades Ethiopia

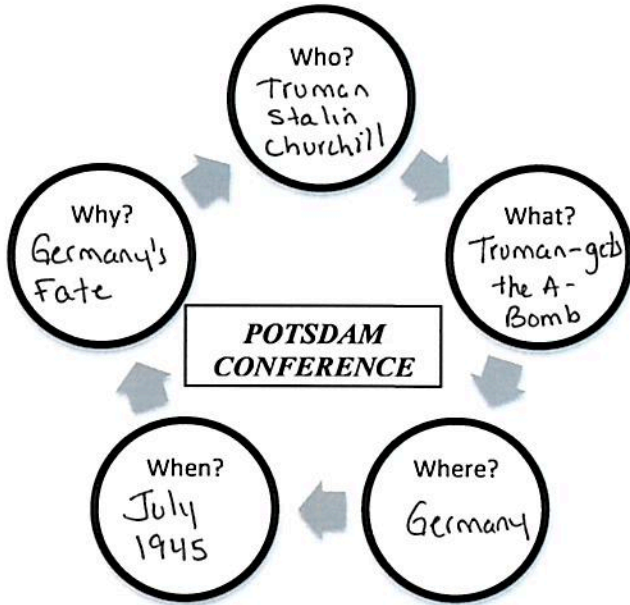
1936: Germany invades the Rhineland

1938: Germany claims Sudetenland (Czech territory)

1939: Germany and USSR invade Poland

1941: Japan attacks the U.S. at Pearl Harbor

U.S. Response? Declaration of War
 Mobilization



THE MANHATTAN PROJECT

- 1. End War quickly
 - 2. Continuing would cause More casualties
- Why did the U.S. decide to use the atomic bombs on Japan?

THE HOMEFRONT

Industry:

• No discrimination in federal jobs

Workers:

Women & Blacks fill open jobs

Women's Roles:

Traditional role challenged
• Work in factories

We Can Do It!



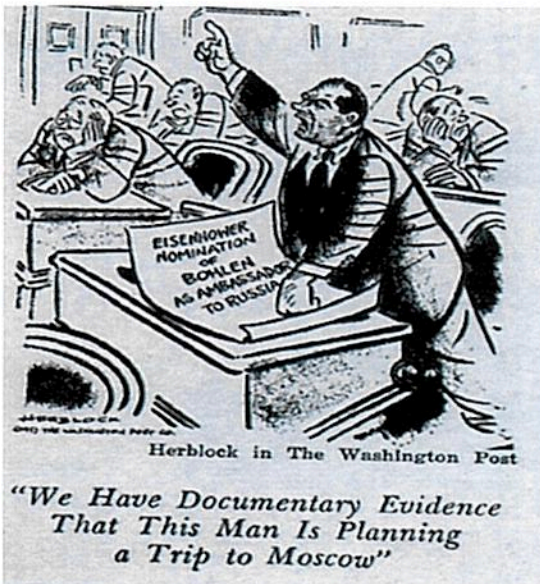
Rationing and Morale:

Korematsu v. U.S.:

Japanese Internment
- History of Anti-Asian
- Violation of Civil Liberties
- Sup. Ct. rules for the U.S.

Red Scare of 1950's

Cold War



Results of WWII-Homefront

Loyalty Review Board:

Truman makes federal employees take oath

HUAC:

Claim communist infiltrated the fed. govt

Rosenberg Trials:

Fear of Spy's selling secrets (Alger Hiss)

The McCarthy Hearings:

Created hysteria / Unconstitutional / Army, Hollywood *Attacked*

Smith Act:

Can't advocate overthrow of govt