

American History II

Outlines, Charts,

and

Study Guides



BUCCANEERS

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The Frontier West



Sand Creek Massacre, Colorado 1864

I. The Struggle of the Plains Indians

A. Over 200,000 Indians lived in the Plains following the Civil War

B. Conflict with settlers in the East before the Civil War resulted in the removal policy which placed Indians in the trans-Mississippi west, most in Oklahoma territory.

C. Peace Commissions (army and Indian agents) sent to meet with Plains Indians in 1867 and 1868 and promised aid and non-interference

D. Conflicts between Indians and U.S. Army

1. Sand Creek Massacre-1864. 450 Arapaho and Cheyenne men, women, and children killed in Colorado Territory by Col. Chivington's volunteer forces
2. Little Big Horn-1876. Gen. Custer and 264 troops killed by Sioux Indians in Montana Territory.
3. Chief Joseph and Nez Perce captured by army after 1300 mile chase
4. Wounded Knee-1890. 200 unarmed Sioux killed after Sitting Bull was killed.

E. Dawes Act (1887) sought to Americanize Indians

1. Reservations divided among families in 160 acre segments.
2. Tribal loyalties had to be renounced to gain American citizenship
3. Between 1887 and 1934, Indians lost over half of their reservation lands to whites

II. Gold and Silver Fever

A. Strikes brought thousands of settlers

1. Gold discovered in Colorado in 1858. Gold ran out quickly, with very few fortunes being made.
2. Silver discovered in Virginia City, Nevada (Comstock Lode). More than \$100 million extracted by most ambitious miner, John Mackay.

A. Between 1860 and 1890, \$2 billion in gold and silver mined in the west

III. Cattle Ranching in the West

A. Western lands and open range proved ideal for cattle ranching

1. Railroads opened up Eastern markets for beef
2. Texas longhorns brought in herds of 3000 cattle from Texas to railhead towns such as Abilene and Dodge City

B. Open ranged ended in 1880s

1. Harsh winters of 1885 and 1886 wiped out herds
2. Barbed wire (invented by Joseph Glidden) allowed farmers to fence range land to keep cattle from grazing

IV. Farmers on the Frontier

A. Tough life for settlers on woodless plains (sod houses)

B. Homestead Act (1862) brought settlers to west from East and Europe (basically free land of 160-acre sections)

C. Railroads established towns, sold land after huge land grants from the government

D. Last major section of the west settled with Oklahoma Land Rush of 1889

V. Closing of the Frontier

A. 1890 census declared that the frontier was closed.

B. Frederick Jackson Turner's thesis ("The Frontier in American History") stated

1. Frontier was critical development of American democracy
2. Self-reliance and independent nature of American culture were fostered by the frontier

Federal Government Land Policy 1850-1900

Type of Legislation	Date	Notes
Railroad land grants	1850-1871	Over 180 million acres are granted to railroads, encouraging construction and development, particularly in western states
Homestead Act	1862	Over 80 million acres go to settlers agreeing to improve 160 acre parcels for at least five years. By 1890, 375,000 farms were claimed. In fact, most of California, Texas, and the Southwest were closed to homesteading and much of the prime land had already been granted to the railroads.
Morrill Land Grant Act	1862	17 million acres of federal land are deeded to the states which are to sell the land and use the proceeds to endow at least one college that would offer courses in agriculture, engineering, and home economics. Over 70 land grant colleges are established, mostly in the middle and far west.
Dawes Act	1887	Some reservation land is granted to individual Indians who renounce tribal loyalty. Remaining reservation lands are sold to white settlers. By 1906, 75 million acres that had once been reservation land had been purchased by whites. Total land held by Indians declined by 50%.
Federal land sales	1850-1900	Direct sales of 100 million acres of the West by the Land Office. Cattle companies needing huge tracts of land and land speculators benefited most directly from these sales.

Result of land policies: more acres are occupied and farmed between 1870 and 1900 than in the previous 250 years of American history. In one night in 1889 in Oklahoma, two million acres of former reservation land was claimed by land-hungry farmers, known as “Boomers.”

*Based on *The American Journey: A History of the United States* by Goldfield, et al.

The Rise of the American City



New York City's first skyscraper, the Tower Building, 1889

"What shall we do with our great cities? What will our great cities do with us...?[T]he question...does not concern the city alone. The whole country is affected...by the condition of its great cities.

Lyman Abbott, 1891

"The greater part of our population must live in cities—cities much greater than the world has yet known. In due time we shall be a nation of cities."

Josiah Strong, 1898

I. Sources of Urbanization

- A. As steam replaced water power for mills, industries concentrated geographically (ironmakers in Pittsburgh, meat-packing in Chicago, Haverhill, Massachusetts in shoes, etc.)
- B. Large-scale production instantly created small cities of workers--company towns dominated by one industry.
- C. Gateways for immigrants (New York, Boston, San Francisco) provided abundant cheap labor.

II. Problems of the City

- A. Mass transit
 - 1. Until 1890, the horsecar (using railroad tracks) accounted for 70% of city traffic. Limitations:
 - a. Slow
 - b. Limited pulling power
 - c. Left piles of manure
 - 2. Cable cars (first used in San Francisco in 1873) and electric trolley cars (Richmond, 1887) with overhead power lines replaced horses in many cities
- B. Overcrowding in tenements
- C. Poor sanitation, inadequate water supplies

IV. Corruption in the City

- A. Police forces (separate from the military and controlled by local officials) established to maintain law and order
 - 1. Poorly defined duties
 - 2. Ineffective in controlling theft, prostitution, gambling
 - 3. Symbiotic relationships developed between police and institutions, such as saloons, they were supposed to oversee
 - 4. Reform came slowly, as independent police commissions were established to control bribery and graft
- B. Political bosses emerged, controlling city machines
 - 1. Ward captains turned out voters on election day
 - 2. Jobs handed out as political favors, as were tax breaks and licenses
 - 3. While some machines provided welfare services, opportunities for corruption were great
 - a. Boss Tweed in New York's Tammany Hall controlled 60,000 jobs. He was arrested, bribed his way out of jail, escaped, re-caught and finally died in jail.
 - b. Big Jim Pendergast held absolute power in Kansas City, controlling gambling and liquor licenses

V. Battling the City's Problems

- A. Reformers sought to counter poverty and other urban problems by focusing on moral uplift
 - 1. YMCAs and YWCAs formed to provide housing and recreation opportunities
 - 2. Salvation Army effective in providing emergency aid, housing, street kitchens
 - 3. Comstock laws sought to close down gambling, pornography, prostitution, and Sunday liquor sales.
- B. Social Gospel sought to apply teachings of Jesus' to the problems of urban society. Blame for problems did not rest with the poor, but with society.
 - 1. Washington Gladden--true Christianity requires churchgoers to fight social injustice
 - 2. Walter Rauschenbusch--Christianity and the Social Crisis. Churches should unite to reform the abuses of industry and fight for peace.
- C. Settlement Houses--founded by Jane Addams to offer literacy classes, crafts classes, job training, and a sense of dignity to urban dwellers, particularly immigrants

American Industrialization



12-year old spinner, 1910
Photographed by Lewis Hine

I. The Machine Age (1865-1900)

A. Primary characteristics of American Industrialization (Norton, *People & a Nation*, 1982)

1. Production by machine rather than by hand
2. Involvement of an increasing proportion of the work force in manufacturing
3. Production concentrated in large, intricately organized factories
4. Accelerated technological innovation, emphasizing new inventions and applied science
5. Expanded markets, no longer local and regional in scope
6. Growth of a nationwide transportation network based on the railroad, along with a communications network based on the telegraph and telephone
7. Increased capital accumulation for investment in expansion of production

8. Growth of large enterprises and specialization in all forms of economic activity

9. Steady increase in the size and predominance of cities (see The American City lecture).

B. Iron and steel--central to development of American industry

1. Andrew Carnegie--Scottish immigrant who built the steel industry with a mill that integrated all stages of refinement process (from ore to finished rails)

2. Railroad growth fueled industrial development. Over 100,000 miles of track were laid between 1877 and 1893, doubling the U.S. network

a) Standardization of gauge (width of tracks set at 4 feet, 8 1/2 inches) encouraged development

b) Time zone adoption allowed co-ordination of systems (U.S. divided into four zones)

c) Adoption of steel rails, bearing heavier loads

d) Massive grants of American land (131 million acres from federal government, 49 million acres from states)

C. Oil & John D. Rockefeller

1. First oil derrick drilled in Titusville, Pennsylvania in 1859

2. Rockefeller organized Standard Oil Co. and bought out smaller refiners

3. Organized trusts to combine companies, reduce competition, and increase profits

II. Organization of American Labor

A. Legalized by Commonwealth v. Hunt in 1842, labor unions tended to be small and limited to skilled trades

B. Labor strife arose in the 1870s with frequent strikes

1. Haymarket Massacre, Chicago, 1886 occurred when a bomb killed 7 and wounded 70

2. Homestead Strike in Pennsylvania, 1892 resulted in seven deaths

3. Pullman Strike, 1894 in Chicago temporarily stopped railroad traffic and required federal intervention

C. Labor organizations

1. Knights of Labor (1869). Sought to create one big union of all workers, skilled and unskilled. Opposed to strikes

2. American Federation of Labor (1886). Organized by Samuel Gompers. Focused on higher wages, shorter hours, and safer working conditions

3. Eugene Debs and American Railway Union (1892). Socialist approach that viewed government and owners as enemies of workers

IV. Utopian Economic Plans

A. Henry George *Progress and Poverty*(1879)--inequality's source: rising land values. Single land tax proposed to end monopolies and bring social progress

B. Edward Bellamy *Looking Backward*(1888)--extremes of wealth and poverty need to be countered with socialist state free of vicious competition

C. Henry Lloyd *Wealth Against Commonwealth*(1894)--aggression of trusts, particularly Rockefeller's, would lead to economic slavery. Cooperation with the government owning and operating the means of production would produce equality

V. New Issues for Labor

A. As machines and new procedures (including assembly line) reduced demand for labor, employers cut costs further by hiring large numbers of women and children

1. By 1900, 20% of all manufacturing workers were women (up from 11% in 1870).

2. By 1900, 13% of all textile workers were younger than 16.

B. Working conditions resulted in 25,000 deaths in industrial accidents per year

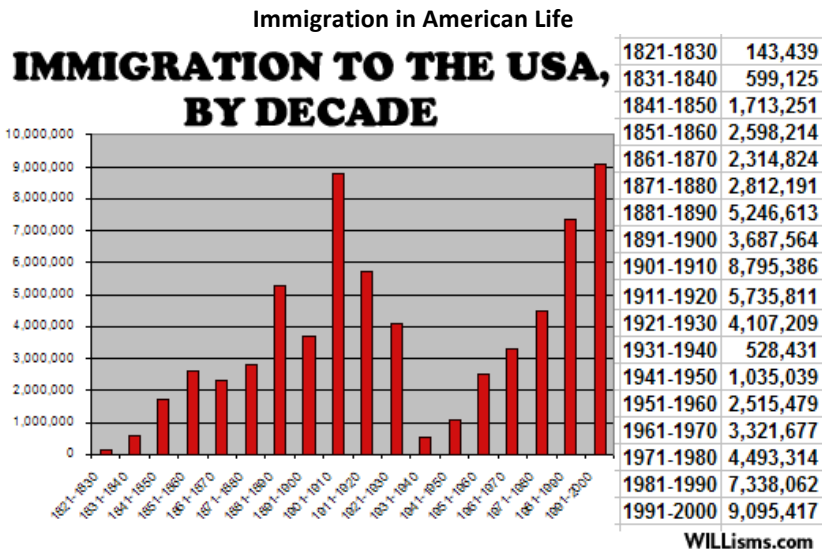
1. Triangle Shirtwaist Fire (NYC) in 1913 resulted in 146 deaths

2. 72,000 railroad workers killed between 1900 and 1917

C. Court cases

1. In *Lochner v. New York* (1905), Supreme Court ruled that 60-hour work week limit was unconstitutional

2. In *Muller v. Oregon* (1908), Court reversed *Lochner* and limited women's working hours to 10 per day.



I. Immigration in Early American History

A. Attitude of ambivalence to immigrants

1. Need for laborers a constant theme as growth took place
2. Yet resentment against newcomers was not uncommon
 - a. In colonial times, laws restricted the freedom of blacks
 - b. Descendants of first European immigrants resented other Europeans they felt were racially impure or of the wrong religion
3. Government policy toward immigrants was also ambivalent
 - a. Virtually no restriction or national control until 1880s
 - b. When restrictions were imposed, they were against specific nationalities or groups
 - i. 1875—criminals, prostitutes, and Chinese laborers
 - ii. 1882—Chinese Exclusion Act banned all Chinese immigration
 - iii. 1921—immigration quotas assigned to specific nations, favoring northern and western Europe

II. Immigration & Expansion in the 19th century

- A. Westward expansion and the California gold rush created a continual demand for workers and settlers
- B. Political unrest, dislocation caused by industrialism, and famine in Ireland led to waves of European immigration
- C. Homestead Act and Burlingame Treaty (Chinese laborers) encouraged settlement encouraged immigration
 - 1) Between 1840 and 1870, over 6 million immigrants arrived in the U.S.
 - 2) Many came from southeast Europe (Italy, the Balkans) and China, regions that had previously sent few immigrants

III. Exclusion Policies

- A. Chinese Exclusion Act 1882 limited and then banned Chinese immigrants
- B. Immigration Act of 1891 created a Bureau of Immigration and allowed for deportation of unlawful immigrants, and added polygamists, and individuals with contagious diseases to the list of inadmissible aliens
- C. Anarchist Exclusion Act of 1903—first restriction on political beliefs

- D. Immigration Act of 1907--mandated the exclusion of "imbeciles," "feeble-minded" persons, individuals afflicted by a physical or mental disability that might impede their ability to earn a living, those with tuberculosis, children not accompanied by their parents, and individuals who admit to having committed a crime of "moral turpitude."
- E. Despite these exclusions, between 1870 and 1930, 30 million immigrants arrived in the U.S.
 - 1) By 1910—14.7% of the U.S. population was foreign-born
 - 2) In 2010—12.5% of the U.S. population was foreign-born

IV. Quota Systems

- A. Quota Law of 1921--first immigration law to impose numerical limits on immigration, capping overall immigration to about 350,000 per year and restricting immigration from any particular country to 3 % of the number of people of that ancestry who were living in the United States in 1910
- B. National Origins Act of 1924—reduced quotas and favored immigrants from northern and western Europe. Did not restrict immigrants from the Western Hemisphere
- C. Restrictions were lifted for some groups in the 1940s, such as Chinese in 1943 (105 per year) and displaced persons due to World War 2
- D. Demand for agricultural workers during World War 2 led to the *bracero* program which allowed for millions of temporary work permits for Mexicans
- E. McCarran-Walter Act of 1952—eliminated racial restrictions, but set a quota for each country outside the western hemisphere at one-sixth of 1% of the number of persons of that ancestry living in the United States as of 1920; meaning that most immigration slots were reserved for immigrants from the United Kingdom, Ireland, and Germany
- F. Immigration Act of 1965--abolished the discriminatory national-origins quota system. Immigration set at 170,000 per year for the Eastern Hemisphere—with a 20,000- per-country limit—and, for the first time, 120,000 for the Western Hemisphere—without a per- country limit.
- G. Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 (Reagan Amnesty Plan) allowed illegal immigrants to remain after paying a fine but created sanctions for employers knowingly hiring new illegal immigrants

V. Immigration Policy in the 21st Century

- A. U.S. policies and attitudes remain ambivalent and conflicted
 - 1. From 2000-2013 the U.S. government has spent billions of dollars trying to control illegal immigration
 - 2. There are currently at least 12 million illegal aliens in the U.S., 28% of foreign-born people in the U.S.
 - 3. The DREAM Act allows the children of illegal aliens to have access to avoid deportation and have access to higher education
- B. As federal legislative efforts for comprehensive immigration reform have failed, state and local authorities have attempted to use local police to act as immigration agents

The Progressive Era



McClure's Magazine, muckraking at its finest, May 1903

We've got to start to make this world over. (Thomas Edison, 1912)

I. Sources of Progressive Reform

- A. Industrialization, with all its increase in productivity and the number of consumer goods, created
 - 1) Unemployment and labor unrest
 - 2) Wasteful use of natural resources
 - 3) Abuses of corporate power
- B. Growing cities magnified problems of poverty, disease, crime, and corruption
- C. Influx of immigrants and rise of new managerial class upset traditional class alignments
- D. Massive depression (1893-1897) convinced many that equal opportunity was out of reach for many Americans.

II. Who Were the Progressives?

- A. New middle class composed of young professionals
 - 1. Sought to apply principles of professions (medicine, law, business, teaching) to problems of society

2. Strong faith in progress and the ability of educated people to overcome problems
 3. Rise in volunteer organizations organized to address issues (American Bar Association, U.S. Chamber of Commerce, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, National Municipal League, eg.)
 4. Mainly urban in residence and orientation
- B. Muckraking journalists attacked corruption and scandal with a sense of moral outrage
1. Lincoln Steffens exposed city machines in *The Shame of the Cities* (1904)
 2. Ida Tarbell exposed Standard Oil Trust abuses
 3. Upton Sinclair's *The Jungle* (1906) attacked the meat-packing industry
- C. Political reformers (many opposed to traditional party politics)
- D. Socialists--frustrated workers who promised to destroy capitalism. Led by Eugene Debs (who polled 900,000 votes for president in 1912), socialists were rejected by most Progressives as too extreme in their goals and methods

II. Teddy Roosevelt & the Square Deal

A. Using the power of the presidency (a "bully pulpit") as no president since Lincoln, T.R. loved to lead and to fight those he felt were not acting in America's best interests.

1. Coal Strike--When coal mine owners refused to deal with the union in a 1902 strike, T.R. summonsed them and the head of the mine workers to the White House and threatened to use army troops to keep the mines open. Owners backed down and T.R. was credited with ending the strike
2. Northern Securities Case--T.R. used the Sherman Antitrust Act to attack a railroad monopoly. Supreme Court ordered the company to dissolve.
3. Added Departments of Labor and Commerce to the Cabinet
4. Pushed through the Hepburn Act (1906), strengthening the Interstate Commerce Commission
5. Urged Congressional approval of the Pure Food and Drug Act (1906), which forbade impure foods and required labelling of ingredients of foods and drugs.

B. Conservation reform added massive areas to the national forests (total of 190 million acres)

1. Transferred forests to the U.S. Forest Service headed by Gifford Pinchot, who insisted that trees be planted as well as harvested
2. Withdrew millions of acres of public land from sale to protect resources
3. Used public land sale revenues to build dams and canal systems

III. City and State Government Reform

A. City government system changed to prevent boss or "machine" rule

1. City commissions replaced mayors and city councils in some areas
2. City managers (nonpolitical professional managers) were hired to run small cities

B. State level reform efforts championed by Robert La Follette of Wisconsin

1. Direct primary to give voters control over candidates
2. Competitive civil service and restrictions on lobbying
3. Many states passed workmen's compensation laws
4. Election reforms to bring direct democracy to voters
 - a) Initiative--allowed 5% of voters to "initiate" laws in state legislatures
 - b) Referendum--in some states voters could then pass initiatives into laws
 - c) Recall--by petition voters could force an official to stand for re-election at any time

IV. Major Progressivism Programs

A. Education

1. Progressive education--John Dewey led movement that focused on personal growth, not mastery of body of knowledge and learning through experience.
2. Charles Eliot of Harvard pioneered elective courses and new teaching techniques (such as seminars) to make university learning more meaningful
3. Women began attending colleges in large numbers (by 1920, 47% of total enrollment was female).
4. Believing that more education would help bring an enlightened population, Progressives pushed enrollments to record levels (86% of children in schools by 1920) without seriously assessing how schools were doing.

B. Law--judges opinions needed to be based on factual information, not just oral arguments and precedents

1. Muller V. Oregon (1908)--limited women's working hours
2. Not all Progressive legal principles prevailed. In Lochner v. New York (1905), the Supreme Court overturned a New York law limiting bakers' working hours.

C. Settlement houses--Jane Addams and others established group homes in city slums to aid poor urban residents.

1. Promoted public health reform in cities, chlorinating water and tightening sanitary regulations
2. Developed education and craft programs for residents
3. Created neighborhood health clinics and dispensaries

D. Racial anti-discrimination efforts

1. Booker T. Washington (Atlanta Compromise) argued for self-help and accommodation on the part of blacks to white society
2. W.E.B. DuBois (Niagara Movement--1905) urged blacks to assert

themselves and agitate for political and economic rights. Formed NAACP to use legal means to end racial discrimination

E. Women's rights

1. While the number of employed women stayed constant from 1900-1920 (20%), the type of work switched from domestic labor (servants, cooks, laundresses) to clerical work (clerks, typists, bookkeepers), factory work, and professionals.

2. Most women still held the lowest paying and least opportune jobs

3. Significant Progressive feminists called for greater reform

a) Charlotte Perkins Gilman attacked the male monopoly on opportunity and declared that domesticity was an obsolete value for American women

b) Margaret Sanger led the movement to provide birth control to prevent unwanted pregnancies among poor women

c) Suffragists urged that women be given the franchise, which came on the national level with the 19th Amendment (1919).

F. Child labor laws--most states passed minimum working age laws and prohibited children from working more than 10 hours per day, but enforcement was difficult to achieve.

G. Temperance--Anti-Saloon League and Women's Christian Temperance Union fought alcoholism on the state level through blue laws and on the national level with the 18th Amendment which prohibited the manufacture, sale, and transportation of liquor.

V. Presidential Election of 1912

A. Republican successor Taft proved to be less progressive than T.R. in the areas of tariff reform and conservation.

1. Payne-Aldrich Tariff (heralded by Taft as "the best tariff passed by the Republican Party") protected industries and kept consumer prices high

2. A public land sale scandal in Alaska pitted Pinchot against Secretary of Interior Ballinger. Taft fired Pinchot

B. T.R. organized the National Progressive or "Bull Moose" Party after Progressive Republicans bolted the Taft-controlled Republican convention. Party platform included long list of Progressive demands

C. Democrats nominated Woodrow Wilson, the scholarly governor of New Jersey who called for moral revival and reform, including low tariffs, the breaking up of all monopolies, and for the government to be an umpire in disputes between labor and business.

D. Socialists nominated Debs, who called for public ownership of all natural resources and major industries.

E. Wilson won 40/48 states as Republicans split between Taft and TR. Height of Progressivism as Wilson, TR, and Debs totalled 11 million votes to 3.5 million for Taft.

VI. Wilson's New Freedom and Progressivism

A. Tariff reform--Underwood Tariff (1913) gave first significant tariff reduction since 1860s as Wilson personally delivered his goals to Congress.

B. Currency and banking reform-- Creation of Federal Reserve System

1. Acted as bankers' banks and prevent "runs" on bank assets
2. Federal reserve notes issued a flexible new currency to the banking system

C. Clayton Antitrust Act (1914) to restrict monopolies and set up a Federal Trade Commission to stop unfair practices which may arise

VII. Evaluation of Progressivism

A. Weaknesses of Progressive reform

1. Material progress of Americans weakened zeal of reformers
2. Myriad of Progressive goals were often confusing and contradictory
3. Opposition to Progressivism apparent as initiatives failed and courts struck down Progressive legislation
4. Government remained mainly under the influence of business and industry
5. Outbreak of World War I dampened enthusiasm of attempts to use governments to create just societies on earth

B. Progressive accomplishments

1. Trustbusting forced industrialists to notice public opinion
2. Legislation gave federal and state governments the tools to protect consumers.
3. Income tax helped build government revenues and redistribute wealth
4. Progressives successfully challenged traditional institutions and approaches to domestic problems.

Lecture: American Imperialism (1877-1914)



Pancho Villa, President Wilson's nemesis proved an elusive foe in Mexico

I. Roots of Expansion

A. Diplomacy in the Gilded Age

- 1) in 1880 the U.S. population was 50 million and it was the second leading industrial nation in the world
- 2) While the Civil War put the U.S. in opposition to France and England, during the Gilded Age, the U.S. became inward-focused and isolationist
- 3) The U.S. purchased Alaska from Russia in 1867, though it was nicknamed "Seward's Folly" at the time
- 4) Pres. Cleveland halted an American takeover by the sugar interests in Hawaii in 1890, claiming it was out of spirit with America's non-interventionist tradition

B. Economic Expansionism

- 1) As America's economy surged, companies began building factories overseas
- 2) Need to export goods to balance foreign debt
- 3) While most goods went to Europe and Canada, non-western markets were seen as important for future growth

II. Creation of U.S. Foreign Policy

- A. Captain Mahan's *The Influence of Seapower Upon History* (1890) argued that control of the seas was key to become an international power. He called for a canal linking the Pacific and Atlantic.
- B. In 1890 funding for three battleships was approved in development of a two-ocean navy.
- C. The U.S. challenged Britain during a border dispute between Venezuela and British Guiana, promising it would use force to protect its interests

III. Sources of Imperialist Ideology

- A. Social Darwinism—if the U.S. wants to survive, it needs to expand

B. Belief in the inherent superiority of the Anglo-Saxon race and the thought that with privilege comes responsibility (Kipling's *White Man's Burden*)

C. A new manifest destiny strain (John Fiske) developed, suggesting that every nation should be English in language, religion, and customs

D. Turner Thesis suggested that as the American frontier closed, interests would turn outward to foreign frontiers

IV. Spanish-American War (Cuba & Philippines) *See Spanish-American War Chart*

V. Filipino Insurrection

A. Following the Spanish-American War, the U.S. did not want to return the Philippines to Spanish rule, have complete U.S. colonial rule, or let the Filipinos govern themselves

B. Treaty of Paris provided that the U.S. pay \$20 million for the Philippines, though anti-imperialists argued that the U.S. should not conquer and subjugate alien peoples

C. A war between U.S. soldiers and Filipino insurgents broke out (1899-1902), leading to the U.S. using concentration camps to control rebels

D. In 1916 the Jones Act committed the U.S. to granting Philippine independence. This did not occur until after the Japanese surrendered in 1945.

VI. Teddy Roosevelt on the World Stage

A. TR's motto: "Speak softly and carry a big stick" (especially a big navy)

B. TR helped Panama break free from Colombia and authorized building of the canal, though Congress was split "(I took the canal zone and let Congress debate)". Canal completed in 1914

C. Roosevelt Corollary to Monroe Doctrine—unrestricted American right to determine Caribbean affairs

VII. Open Door Policy in Asia

A. In 1890 Secretary of State Hay sent the European powers the "Open Door" note, claiming the U.S. had the right to equal trade in China

B. Boxer Rebellion—1900. The U.S. joined European powers in resisting the Chinese Boxer's attack on foreign embassies in Peking

C. Pres. Taft used "dollar diplomacy" to counter Japanese power in Asia, though when the Chinese Revolution of 1911 overthrew the Manchu Dynasty, the U.S. supported the nationalists and entered a rivalry with Japan.

VIII. Woodrow Wilson and Mexico

A. Opposing dollar diplomacy as a bullying tactic and unfairly supporting American businesses, Wilson insisted U.S. foreign policy should follow democratic principles

- 1) Following the overthrow of Mexico's dictator (Diaz) by Madero, who was murdered by Huerta in 1913, Wilson refused to recognize Huerta's government
- 2) The U.S. began to support Huerta's opponent, Carranza, and occupied Veracruz.
- 3) Carranza's rival, Pancho Villa, raided across the New Mexico border, causing Wilson to send troops led by Gen. Pershing into Mexico to capture Villa, which they never did.

Key Events & Battles: Spanish-American War

Event/Battle	Date	Location	Significance
Spanish send Valeriano ("Butcher") Weyler to Cuba to put down Cuban rebellion	February 1895	Cuba	Cuban towns turned into concentration camps, rebels are tortured. Newspaper publishers Pulitzer and Hearst print sensational stories to boost circulation. This came to be known as the "Yellow Press."
McKinley elected president	November 1896	U.S.	Two campaign promises: 1) Protect American business and 2) Free the Cuban people.
Negotiations between Spain and U.S. break down after insulting letter from Spanish ambassador is published	February 9, 1898	New York Journal	Dupuy de Lome had written that Pres. McKinley was "...weak...and a would-be politician..." He resigns, though American people are angered.
U.S.S. Maine blows up	February 15, 1898	Havana Harbor	260 American sailors killed after mysterious explosion. Yellow Press call for war against Spain ("Remember the Maine"), offer rewards for proof of Spanish plot.
Assistant Secretary Theodore Roosevelt orders Admiral Dewey to prepare for Asian war	February 25, 1898	Washington, D.C.	Roosevelt tells Dewey to attack Spanish fleet in the Philippines if war broke out between U.S. and Spain.
McKinley asks Congress to declare war	April 11, 1898	Washington, D.C.	Although Spain agrees to all American demands, McKinley tells Congress that God has told him to attack the Spanish forces.
Dewey sinks Spanish fleet	May 1, 1898	Manila Bay	In just seven hours, the entire Spanish Asian fleet is sunk. U.S. suffers one death.
Roosevelt's Rough Riders take San Juan Hill	June 1898	Santiago, Cuba	Roosevelt achieves heroic stature for leading men (sans horses) up hill overlooking Santiago Harbor.
Americans destroy Spanish Caribbean fleet	July 3, 1898	Off southern Cuban coast	Every Spanish warship is sunk as fleet tries to run to open sea.
U.S.-Filipino War	1898-July 1902	Philippine Islands	Led by Emilio Aguinaldo, Filipinos fought Americans for independence. Effort fails and Philippines stay under American control until captured by Japan in 1942.

Results of Spanish-American War

1. 385 American battle deaths (1/20th the number lost at Gettysburg)
2. Several thousand deaths from disease and poisoned meat
3. Cost: \$250,000,000
4. U.S. acquires Puerto Rico, Guam, Philippine Islands (100,000 sq. miles, 10 million people) for \$20 million
5. Anti-Imperialists angered by anti-democratic aspects of imperialist efforts
6. Teller Amendment pledged that U.S. would guarantee self-rule to Cubans
7. Platt Amendment restricted Cuban foreign policies and gave U.S. land for coaling or naval stations

U.S. Involvement in World War I



Anti-German Propaganda
Imperial War Museum, London

Event	Date	Location	Significance
Archduke Ferdinand assassinated	June 28, 1914	Sarajevo, Bosnia	Unsteady alliances erupt into war as Russia, Serbia's ally, begins to mobilize
Germany declares war on Russia and France	August 1, 1914		Although guaranteeing Belgian neutrality, Germans march through Belgium into France.
Nations align for war	August 1914		Bulgaria and Turkey join Germany and Austria-Hungary in the Central Powers. France, England, Russia (later Japan and Italy) join the Allied Powers
Wilson declares U.S. neutrality	August 4, 1914	Washington, D.C.	Reflecting strong public opinion, Wilson states that U.S. will not join the war

Germany declares waters around British Isles a war zone	February 15, 1915		Neutral vessels are warned of potential u-boat attacks. Wilson warns Germany that it would be accountable for any loss of American life
Lusitania sunk by Germans	May 7, 1915	Off coast of Ireland	Torpedoed without warning, the Lusitania sinks in 18 minutes, killing 1198 (128 Americans)
Arabic Pledge	September 1, 1915	Berlin	Germany promises not to sink unarmed liners following sinking of British liner Arabic
Sussex Pledge	May 31, 1916	Berlin	Following sinking of French steamer Sussex, Germany again agrees to "visit and search" rules, but insists that Great Britain should also agree to obey international laws regarding freedom of the seas
Wilson wins 1916 presidential election	November 1916	U.S.	Declaring "he kept us out of war," Wilson and Democrats barely defeat Hughes and Republicans (277 to 254 in electoral college)
Wilson calls for "peace without victory"	January 22, 1917	Washington, D.C.	Frustrated with his efforts to mediate a peace, Wilson becomes convinced that both sides needed to cease hostilities
Germany resumes unlimited submarine warfare	January 31, 1917	Berlin	Confident that U.S. help would be too late, Germany seeks to starve England into submission
Zimmermann note discovered	February 1917	Berlin to Mexico City	Foreign minister Zimmermann asks Mexico to join Germany in exchange for return of southwest U.S. British intercept message
Wilson asks Congress for greater powers	February 1917	Washington, D.C.	Senate, led by La Follette of Wisconsin, refuse to grant Wilson power to wage an undeclared naval war
Russian Revolution deposes Czar Nicholas	March 15, 1917	Russia	Instability in Europe encourages Wilson to act
Wilson asks for declaration of war	April 2, 1917	Capitol Building, Washington, D.C.	"The world must be made safe for democracy," Wilson insists

Food Administration formed	May 1917	Washington, D.C.	Herbert Hoover heads effort to conserve food and boost agricultural output
Creel Committee issues official propaganda	May 1917	Washington, D.C.	Daily "Official Bulletins" seek to convince Americans of the crusade for freedom and democracy and the bestial nature of the "Huns"
War Industries Board created	May 1917	Washington, D.C.	Led by Bernard Baruch, the WIB set prices and determined what goods should be produced by private industry
Selective Service Act passed	May 28, 1917	Washington, D.C.	Nearly 10 million men are listed and a lottery chooses first 687,000 to serve. Eventually 3,000,000 men serve as draftees in the war
14 Points declared	January 1918	Capitol Building, Washington, D.C.	Wilson lists his goals for a war-free world, including a League of Nations
Cantigny	May 28, 1918	North of Paris	First victory for American troops
Chateau-Thierry	May 1918	France	French and American troops block German advance
Belleau Wood	June 1918	France	American forces suffer heavy losses but defeat Germans
Second Battle of the Marne	July 1918	France	Allied forces defeat Germans who begin retreat east
Meuse-Argonne	September to November 1918	Eastern France	Gen. Pershing loses 120,000 men (10%) of his troops in heavy fighting
Sedan	October 1918	Eastern France	American troops cut German supply lines 50 miles behind German front
Germans surrender, expecting a peace drawn up under Wilson's generous 14 Points	November 11, 1918	Compiègne, France	Worst war in world history is over. 10 million soldiers killed, 10 million civilians die from disease and starvation
Treaty of Versailles signed	June 28, 1919	Versailles, France	Germany signs treaty drafted by "Big Four" which includes huge reparation demands

World War I's Aftermath: Attack on Civil Liberties and Betrayal at Versailles



Wilson hailed as hero in Dover, England, 1919

I. Attack on Civil Liberties

A. Committee on Public Information propaganda effectively cast Germans as evil force in World War I.

B. Espionage and Sedition Acts

1. Loosely worded laws which gave the government wide authority to prosecute war critics
2. Numerous arrests and convictions with long prison sentences for those seen as "disloyal"
3. Supreme Court upheld acts, using "clear and present danger" doctrine to limit free speech in time of war

C. Persecution of radicals: Wilson administration focused on IWW and Socialist Party as targets of suppression.

II. The Red Scare

A. Following Bolshevik Revolution in 1917, American hatred for Germany was transferred to Communist Russia.

B. Wilson sent American troops to Russia in 1918 in attempt to undercut Bolshevik government.

C. Following the war, a number of strikes, particularly in the steel industry, alarmed Americans.

D. Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer exaggerated radical threat and created the Federal Bureau of Investigation to fight it.

1. Series of mail bombs set off panic among government officials
2. Palmer Raids, January 1920. With blatant disregard for civil liberties, federal officers raided suspected anarchists and aliens without search warrants
3. Palmer eventually lost credibility with his tactics, though the FBI survived and became the federal crime-fighting unit

IV. The Versailles Peace Conference

- A. Hailed as a hero by the French, Wilson faced some major obstacles in implementing his 14 Points (League of Nations, freedom of the seas, etc.)
 1. Republicans had won control of Congress in 1918 and many were opposed to his plans
 2. Allies were determined to impose a harsh peace on Germany.
- B. Wilson forced to accept compromises at Versailles
 1. Germany accepts sole responsibility for war
 2. Germany ordered to pay massive reparations despite economic deprivation
 3. League of Nations is established with collective security concept to stop aggression.
- C. American debate over treaty
 1. Treaty was criticized in Congress for Article X, which called for American troops to be placed under the command of League of Nations officers
 2. In an attempt to win support from the country, Wilson embarked on a nationwide speaking tour. Suffered collapse and stroke.
 3. Senate rejected the Treaty. Unwilling to give up tradition of nonalignment and to commit the U.S. to collective international action.

V. The Experience of War

- A. Exposed the heterogeneity of the American people and the divisions among them.
- B. Government intervened in the economy and influenced people's lives to an extent never done previously.
- C. U.S. is now the world's leading economic power and largest trading nation.
- D. International system that came into being was unstable, fragmented, and lacked American cooperation
- E. Civil liberties restricted in attempt to achieve unity
- F. Ended Progressivism and brought mood of cynicism and discouragement to American intellectuals

**Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points of 1918:
Which Ones Were Accomplished?**

Point	Result
1. Open agreements openly arrived at	Not accomplished
2. Freedom of sea navigation in time of peace and war	Not accomplished
3. Removing economic barriers to free trade	Not accomplished
4. Reducing armaments to domestic safety levels only	Not accomplished
5. Fair resolution of colonial claims	Not accomplished
6. End of foreign occupation of Russia; Russia welcomed and treated fairly by other nations	Not accomplished
7. Evacuation and restoration of Belgium	Accomplished
8. Evacuation and restoration of France; return of Alsace-Lorraine to France	Accomplished
9. Italy's borders restored to include all Italian nationals	Partially accomplished
10. Self-determination for Austro-Hungarian people groups	Partially accomplished
11. Evacuation of Balkan states (Serbia, Montenegro, Romania)	Partially accomplished
12. Self-determination for former Ottoman Empire people groups	Partially accomplished
13. Independent Poland with access to the seas	Accomplished
14. League of Nations established providing guarantees of independence and respect for territorial claims	Partially accomplished

Based on *Liberty, Equality & Power* by John Murrin, et al. (Thomson Wadsworth, 1907)

The Roaring Twenties



Darrow and Bryan at the Scopes Trial, Dayton, Tennessee, 1925

I. Postwar American Attitudes

A. Disillusionment following World War I, particularly among veterans, artists, and intellectuals (the Lost Generation)

1. Society was lacking in idealism and vision
2. Sense of personal alienation
3. Americans were obsessed with materialism and outmoded moral values

B. Fear of Bolshevism

1. Success of Russian Revolution combined with epidemic of strikes frightened Americans into "Red Scare" mentality of 1919-1920
2. Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer arrested 6000 suspected radicals and deported many following several bombings

C. Fear of foreigners

1. Over 800,000 immigrants came to America in 1920-21, with 2/3 coming from southern and eastern Europe
2. To preserve the northern European racial composition of America, quotas were set up to restrict new immigration in a series of acts, including the National Origins Act of 1924 which cut immigration to 2% of each nationality from the 1890 census.

3. Sacco and Vanzetti, two Italian anarchists, were executed in 1927 for murder despite protests from within and outside the U.S. that anti-immigrant attitudes prejudiced their trial.

D. Rise of the nativist Ku Klux Klan

1. Reconstituted partly after the success of the movie *Birth of a Nation*, the new KKK was more antforeign than antiblack. Its strength was in the midwest and South.

a) Targets: foreigners, Jews, Catholics, pacifists, communists, and evolutionists

b) By 1925, 5 million members had joined to march in parades, burn crosses, and hold secret meetings

2. Movement lost strength, particularly after it was exposed as a money-making scheme by organizers

II. Movements of the 1920s

A. Prohibition--authorized by passage of the 18th Amendment in 1919

1. Strong demand for alcohol and weak enforcement led to widespread hypocrisy

2. Saloons were replaced by illegal "speakeasies" serving high proof alcohol

3. Home-made alcohol (bathtub gin) sometimes resulted in blindness and death

4. Organized crime stepped in, most famously in Chicago, to meet consumers' needs to drink

a) Over 500 murders in Chicago in the 1920s by competing gangs

b) Gangsters used Prohibition profits to move into prostitution, gambling, and narcotics sales

B. Fundamentalism vs. Modernism

1. Fundamentalist Christians, stressing literal biblical interpretation, opposed any scientific teaching that cast doubt on veracity of scripture, particularly Genesis

2. Modernist Christians, mainly urban and better educated, attempted to adapt religion to the teachings of modern science and a changing world

3. Scopes Trial, Dayton, Tennessee, 1925

a) John Scopes purposely violated Butler Act forbidding the teaching of evolution

b) William Jennings Bryan assisted prosecution while Clarence Darrow defended Scopes

c) Scopes found guilty (conviction later overturned), but Darrow's cross-examination of Bryan exposed narrowness of fundamentalist position as anti-science and anti-progress

C. Prosperity and Consumerism

1. Tremendous performance of American economy in early 1920s. From 1920-1929:

a) Manufacturing output rose more than 60%

b) Gross national product (total of goods and services) rose 5% a year

c) Industrial output per worker grew 33%

d) Per capita income grew 30% with virtually no inflation

2. Causes of economic boom

a) Destruction of European economies during World War I left the U.S. as the only major industrial nation

b) Technology allowed for expansion, particularly in the auto industry

i) 1.5 million cars sold in 1920, 5 million cars sold in 1929

ii) Assembly line methods used by Ford and others made cars affordable to many American families

c) Radio and motion picture industry grew as a result of technological innovations

d) Cheap, readily available energy sources (coal, oil) made expansion affordable

e) Scientific management techniques promoted by Frederick Taylor were adopted widely in an attempt to improve efficiency

3. Consumerism fostered growth of advertising which benefited from expansion of national mass-circulation magazines, such as *Time*, *Reader's Digest*, and *The Saturday Evening Post*.

III. Republican Government

A. Three conservative presidents (Harding, Coolidge, and Hoover) encouraged a warm relationship between business and government

1. Harding--1921-1923-- ("I am a man of limited talents from a small town") delegated much of his responsibility to subordinates and friends, with whom he partied regularly

a. Teapot Dome Scandal--Secretary of Interior Albert Fall was jailed for a year for accepting bribes to provide oil leases in Wyoming and California to wealthy businessmen

b. Harding, largely unaware of the corruption that was riddling his administration, died in August 1923 on a trip to the West

2. Coolidge--1923-1929--("The business of America is business") was the least active president in history, taking daily afternoon naps and proposing no new legislation

3. Hoover--1929-1933-- was much more progressive than his predecessors and actively ran the Department of Commerce in the 1920s. (See "Great Depression" outline for Hoover's programs and demise)

B. Major goal of government in the 1920s: help business and industry to operate with maximum efficiency and productivity

Cultural Tensions of the 1920s

Issue	Supporter's view	Opponent's view
Ku Klux Klan	This organization provides a defense against the mongrelization of America in its opposition to blacks, Catholics, Jews, and foreigners. It promotes traditional values, such as patriotism, Christianity, and community responsibility.	Religious and racially bigoted, the KKK taps into the worst aspects of intolerance and hate and promotes vigilantism.
Prohibition	Alcoholism destroys families and weakens the fabric of society. Prohibiting the buying, selling, and transporting of liquor reduces crime.	This attempt to legislate morality actually allows criminals to flourish. It represents an attempt to restrict personal liberty and causes more problems than it cures.
Evolutionism	As scientific knowledge grows, this theory helps provide an explanation of the development of life on earth. It is also consistent with progress.	A threat to religious belief and thus to American society by denying the truth of Genesis, evolutionism is a rejection of traditional values.
Fundamentalism	Promoting a solid trust in the Bible as being literally inspired by God, it provides a consistent answer to the evils of society.	Led by self-promoting evangelists who prey on people's prejudices and superstitions, this outmoded, anti-scientific world view hinders society's progress.
Jazz Music	Modern, lively, improvisational, and fun	Undisciplined, vulgar, and leading to increased sexuality, particularly among the young and African-Americans.
Increase in Immigration	Ethnic and racial diversity has been a source of American strength in the past and continues to vitalize the nation.	Represents an undermining of the dominant white culture and a compromising of traditional American values.
Increased Consumerism	Promotes material progress, a growth in the middle class, and higher living standards for all.	Results in waste, economic dangers (overproduction, surpluses, credit buying), and self-indulgence.

*Based on *The American Journey: A History of the United States* by Goldfield, et al.

The Scopes Monkey Trial of 1925: Fundamentalism vs. Modernism



"WHAT WOULD THEIR VERDICT BE?"

—*The Daily Star* (Montreal).

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I. Background

- a. Though evolution had been taught in Tennessee's public schools since the 1900s, fundamentalists brought challenges to it in the 1920s, including a proposed Constitutional amendment banning it from public schools
 - i. Five Fundamentals promoted by some Protestants (virgin birth of Jesus, bodily resurrection, truth of miracles of the Bible, substitutionary atonement of the cross, *inerrancy of the Bible*) in opposition to what they saw as modernism or a watering down of faith

- ii. W. J. Bryan and others were opposed to evolution, not just for its conflict with Genesis, but because of the harmful effects of social Darwinism
- b. The Butler Act, passed in 1925, made it illegal to teach in the public universities or schools in Tennessee "any theory that denies the story of divine creation as taught by the Bible and to teach instead that man was descended from a lower order of animal"

II. Challenging the Butler Act

- a. John T. Scopes, a 24-yr. old football coach and part-time substitute teacher was persuaded by a group of Dayton town boosters meeting in the drug store to challenge the law, thus bringing publicity to Dayton
- b. Scopes was charged, arrested, and found guilty of violating the Butler Act and ordered to pay a fine of \$100.

III. The Trial (July 1925)

- a. Clarence Darrow and the ACLU defended Scopes in an attempt to expose what they saw as narrow-mindedness and religious bigotry
- b. W. J. Bryan aided the prosecution, seeing the Scopes Trial as a means to advocate for fundamentalism and counter the rise of evolutionary thinking
- c. Since none of Darrow's scientific witnesses were allowed to testify, he called Bryan to the stand to testify as an expert on the Bible and exposed Bryan's narrow interpretation through an effective cross-examination

IV. Media Attention

- a. First trial broadcast on the radio. Station WGN in Chicago placed a microphone and announcer in the courtroom
- b. Court testimony published daily in newspapers across the country. Front page news each day in *The New York Times*
- c. *Baltimore Sun* reporter H.L. Mencken wrote blistering attacks on the prosecution's case

V. Modern Repercussions

- a. The Butler Act was finally repealed in Tennessee in 1967.

- b. Several laws and school board actions prohibiting the teaching of evolution as fact have been overturned by courts
 - i. *Epperson v. Arkansas* (1968)—states can't prohibit the teaching of evolution in public schools
 - ii. *Edwards v. Aguillard* (1987)—teaching creation science violates the 1st amendment
 - iii. Kansas State Board of Education (1999)—evolution challenged repeatedly in state's curriculum
 - iv. *Kitzmiller v. Dover* (2005)—intelligent design is religion and not science

The Great Depression

Apple Salesman: Symbol of Hard Times

We in America today are nearer to the final triumph over poverty than ever before in the history of any land. The poorhouse is vanishing from among us.

Herbert Hoover, 1928

...[A] host of unemployed citizens face the grim problem of existence, and an equally great number toil with little return. Only a foolish optimist can deny the dark realities of the moment.

Franklin Roosevelt, March 1933

I. Causes of the Great Depression

A. Massive business inventories (up 300% from 1928 to 1929)

B. Lack of diversification in American economy--prosperity of 1920s largely a result of expansion of construction and automobile industries

C. Poor distribution of purchasing power among consumers

1. Many farmers and factory workers were unable to purchase cars and houses and thus maintain economic growth

2. Farm income declined 66% from 1920 to 1929

3. By 1929 the top 10% of the nation's population received 40% of the nation's disposable income

D. Huge credit problems

1. Steady stream of bank failures in late 1920s as customers (many of them farmers) were unable to pay mortgages

2. Many bankers had small reserves as they attempted to capitalize on stock market growth.

3. Low margins encouraged speculative investment on the part of banks, corporations, and individual investors

E. Decline in demand for American goods in international trade

1. Some European industry and agriculture gradually recovered from World War I

2. Some nations, particularly Germany, were so beset by financial crises and inflation that they could not afford to purchase American goods

3. Unable to pay wartime debts, many European nations borrowed from American banks, further increasing indebtedness

4. High American protective tariffs discouraged trade

II. Stock Market Crash, 1929

A. By October 1929, margin buying had reached \$8.5 billion in loans to stock purchasers

B. Stock prices began to fall in September 1929. On October 24 (Black Thursday) and October 29 (Black Tuesday), prices fell drastically as sellers panicked. By December \$40 billion in stock value had been lost.

C. Hoover and business leaders attempted to calm Americans by assuring them that the country's economy was fundamentally sound

D. J.P. Morgan and other bankers bought \$20 million of U.S. Steel to try to restore confidence

E. Economic downturn accelerated by market crash

1. Between 1929 and 1933, 100,000 businesses failed

2. Corporate profits fell from \$10 billion to \$1 billion

3. Between 1929 and 1933, over 6000 banks failed with over 9 million savings accounts lost (\$2.5 billion)

4. By 1933, 13 million workers were unemployed (25% of the work force) and many were underemployed

5. Malnutrition increased, as did tuberculosis, typhoid and dysentery.

a) In 1932 95 people died in New York City from starvation

b) Many turned to soup kitchens and breadlines for food

6. Large numbers of homeless workers roamed the U.S., particularly the Southwest, seeking work

III. Hoover's Response

A. Rejected direct relief (the dole) as undermining to character and rugged individualism

B. Urged Americans to turn to community and church resources (Salvation Army, Community Chest, Red Cross) to meet needs of the poor

C. Gradually used federal agencies to address issues

1. Met with business and labor leaders to reduce layoffs and strikes

2. Financed federal work projects, such as massive dams in the West (Boulder, Hoover, and Grand Coulee)
3. Set up RFC (Reconstruction Finance Corporation) in 1932 to make loans to stimulate economy in a "trickle-down" manner
4. Raised tariffs 33% by signing the Hawley-Smoot Tariff in attempt to keep foreign goods off the U.S. market.

IV. Election of 1932

A. Hoover refused to accept any responsibility for the economic downturn ("No president must ever admit he has been wrong") and was booed and jeered when he made his few campaign appearances outside Washington

1. Campaign slogans: "The Worst is Past," "Prosperity is Just Around the Corner"
2. Accused FDR of seeking the destruction of capitalism

B. Franklin Roosevelt preached a brand of cautious liberalism, rejecting Hoover's conservatism and the radical approach of socialists and communists.

1. Offered a New Deal for the "forgotten man" and promised a balanced budget along with economic reforms
2. Campaign slogan: "Happy Days are Here Again" signalled Democratic optimism in face of economic problems

C. Though party platforms were remarkably similar, Democrats supported repeal of Prohibition and an increase in federal relief

D. FDR won 57% of the popular vote and Democrats took control of both the House and Senate

E. Following long lame-duck period for Hoover and Republicans (November 1932-March 1933), FDR launched Hundred Days of legislative and administrative changes

1. Relief
2. Recovery
3. Reform

New Deal Programs



Act or Program	Acronym	Year Enacted	Significance
Agricultural Adjustment Act	AAA	1933	Protected farmers from price drops by providing crop subsidies to reduce production, educational programs to teach methods of preventing soil erosion.
Civil Works Administration	CWA	1933	Provided public works jobs at \$15/week to four million workers in 1934.
Civilian Conservation Corps	CCC	1933	Sent 250,000 young men to work camps to perform reforestation and conservation tasks. Removed surplus of workers from cities, provided healthy conditions for boys, provided money for families.
Federal Emergency Relief Act	FERA	1933	Distributed millions of dollars of direct aid to unemployed workers.
Glass-Steagall Act	FDIC	1933	Created federally insured bank deposits (\$2500 per investor at first) to prevent bank failures.
National Industrial Recovery Act	NIRA	1933	Created NRA to enforce codes of fair competition, minimum wages, and to permit collective bargaining of workers.
National Youth Administration	NYA	1935	Provided part-time employment to more than two million college and high school students.
Public Works Administration	PWA	1933	Received \$3.3 billion appropriation from Congress for public works projects.

Rural Electrification Administration	REA	1935	Encouraged farmers to join cooperatives to bring electricity to farms. Despite its efforts, by 1940 only 40% of American farms were electrified.
Securities and Exchange Commission	SEC	1934	Regulated stock market and restricted margin buying.
Social Security Act		1935	Response to critics (Dr. Townsend and Huey Long), it provided pensions, unemployment insurance, and aid to blind, deaf, disabled, and dependent children.
Tennessee Valley Authority	TVA	1933	Federal government build series of dams to prevent flooding and sell electricity. First public competition with private power industries
Wagner Act	NLRB	1935	Allowed workers to join unions and outlawed union-busting tactics by management.
Works Progress Administration	WPA	1935	Employed 8.5 million workers in construction and other jobs, but more importantly provided work in arts, theater, and literary projects.

American Foreign Policy Between the World Wars



Adolf Hitler, who came to power in 1933, the same year as FDR, was just one of the totalitarian leaders who posed problems in the 1930s

I. Economic Pressures

A. Many European nations urged the U.S. to forgive the huge reparation debts they had accumulated during World War I.

1. Germany paid some of its reparations (\$33 billion), but fell behind in payments.
2. American banks and investors loaned millions to Germany to help keep it solvent.
3. Finally, Allies paid back only \$2.6 billion out of over \$14 billion owed to the U.S. They defaulted on the rest.

B. American economic influence expanded during World War I. By 1929, the U.S.

1. Produced one-half of the world's industrial goods
2. Led the world in exports (\$5.4 billion)
3. Private investment in overseas ventures increased 500%.

C. Many Europeans saw American economic expansion as a form of imperialism and resented the fact that America did not share in the devastation of Europe (60,000,000 casualties from war, epidemic, and famine)

II. International Disarmament and Peace Efforts

A. Washington Naval Conference (1921) set a ratio of naval tonnage among the five leading naval nations in an attempt to limit naval armaments. Participants also agreed not to build new bases in the Pacific.

B. Kellogg-Briand Pact (1928) signers--62 nations--agreed to renounce war as a solution for international disputes.

III. Good Neighbor Policy--Latin America

A. FDR adopted policies that reduced American domination of Latin American diplomatic affairs while still providing economic assistance and greatly increased American popularity in the region.

B. American investment in Latin America grew from \$1.3 billion in 1914 to \$3.5 billion in 1929. American exports also increased substantially.

C. U.S.-trained national guards helped protect pro-American leaders, several of whom were dictators.

D. Pan-Americanism. Under FDR's direction, Americans endorsed nonintervention in Latin American affairs in the 1930s. This was a rejection of Uncle Theodore's Roosevelt Corollary and increased support from Latin American nations.

IV. Rise of Totalitarianism

A. Hitler was invited to join the German government as chancellor in 1933. He quickly consolidated power and ruled as a dictator, proclaiming the racial superiority of Aryans ("pure" Germans), the need for *lebensraum*, and anti-Semitism

1. Germany's military was rebuilt in defiance of the Treaty of Versailles
2. Civil liberties were restricted for many, with Jews facing particularly drastic new rules that attempted to reduce Jewish influence.
3. German expansion into neighboring areas began with a retaking of the Rhineland (a French-controlled region) in 1936 and the annexation of Austria in 1938.
4. France and Britain appeased Hitler at Munich in 1938 by agreeing not to oppose Germany's seizure of German-speaking region of Czechoslovakia. British Prime Minister Chamberlain proclaimed that this ensured "peace in our time."

B. Mussolini seized power in Italy as the leader of the Fascist Party in the 1920s and began expanding militarily in the 1930s with attacks on Ethiopia in 1935. When the League of Nations protested, Italy resigned and joined Germany in the Axis alliance.

C. A civil war in Spain in 1936-7 pitted Fascist forces led by Franco and supported by Italy and Germany versus Republicans favoring the existing government, which was a moderate constitutional monarchy. Some Americans (Abraham Lincoln Brigade) supported the Republican cause, but America officially remained neutral.

D. Japan, led by increasingly influential military factions, seized Manchuria in 1931 and northern China in 1937.

1. FDR responded by calling for a "quarantine" of aggressors like Japan but was criticized extensively by Americans fearful of possible entanglements
2. Japanese planes sank the American gunboat *Panay* on the Yangtze River in

1937, a deliberate attack. Once again, American isolationist sentiment pressured the U.S. to accept the Japanese explanation that this was an accident.

IV. Growth of American Neutrality

A. Many Americans in Congress and the nation opposed any American involvement in international crises.

1. Nye Committee investigated profiteering by American bankers and industrialists in World War I that helped pressure Wilson to protect loans overseas.
2. U.S. refused to join the World Court in 1935
3. Neutrality Acts from 1935-1937 attempted to prevent U.S. involvement in international disputes by restricting arms sales and establishing a "cash-and-carry" policy in which belligerents could only purchase nonmilitary goods, pay cash, and use their own ships.

B. After Hitler invaded Poland in 1939 and Germany and France declared war, FDR declared that the U.S. would remain neutral in action, but made it clear that he favored the Allied cause.

1. He asked for a relaxation of Neutrality Act restrictions to allow war materiel to be purchased by Allied forces on a cash-and-carry basis
2. Old American ships were traded to the British in exchange for the right to build military bases on British territory

C. America-First Committee urged strict American neutrality as Europe sank into war.

D. Neutrality was abandoned by the U.S. in 1940 with lend-lease policies that gave FDR permission to give arms to the Allies.

American Involvement in World War II

Event/Battle	Date	Location	Significance
Germany invades Poland	September 1, 1939	Polish-German border	Following non-aggression treaty with Soviet Union, German troops invade Poland. England and France declare war on Germany. Soviets invade Poland from East.
Germany's <i>blitzkrieg</i> takes western Europe	March-June 1940	Western Europe	Denmark, Norway, Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, and France are crushed by German offensive.
Battle of Britain	Fall 1940	Great Britain	German bombers ruin British cities in attempt to obtain British surrender before U.S. entry. Britain's breaking of German code ("Ultra") helps Britain endure air attacks.
U.S. enacts draft bill	September 1940	Washington D.C.	Registration of all men between 21 and 35. Limit of 900,000 men in time of peace.
Destroyer for Bases deal	September 1940	Washington D.C. and London	U.S. transfers 50 old destroyers to Britain in exchange for the use of eight British Atlantic bases.
Lend-Lease plan	November 1940	Washington D.C.	U.S. agrees to "lend" military equipment to cash-strapped Britain.
Germany invades Russia	June 1941	Polish-Russian border	Germany begins two-front war with invasion of Russia. Germans halt 15 miles from Moscow in December 1941.
Atlantic Charter	August 1941	North Atlantic	FDR and Churchill agree to war aims, self-determination, and condemnation of Nazism.
Japan attacks Pearl Harbor	December 7, 1941	Hawaii	361 Japanese warplanes attack American airfields and shipyards, disabling 19 ships, destroying 200 planes, and killing over 2300 men. Southeast Asia, Hong Kong, Malaya, Philippines soon fall to Japan.

FDR asks for war on Japan	December 8, 1941	Washington, D. C.	Congress approves entry into war. Germany and Italy declare war on U.S.
Battle of Coral Sea	May 1942	South Pacific	Carrier-based U.S. planes halt Japanese advance on Australia.
Midway	June 1942	Central Pacific	Threat on Hawaii ended as four Japanese aircraft carriers are sunk. Perhaps the turning-point naval battle in the Pacific theater.
Allies attack Germans in North Africa	November 1942	North Africa	Huge Allied landing forces Germany to retreat to Tunisia, where they are surrounded by British and American forces.
Guadalcanal	February 1943	Solomon Islands, South Pacific	Americans take first island in start of island-hopping strategy.
Event/Battle	Date	Location	Significance
Germans surrender at Stalingrad	February 1943	Central Russia	Germans surrender after fierce hand-to-hand fighting and huge casualties for each side.
Germans surrender at Tunisia	May 1943	Tunisia, North Africa	Over 250,000 German and Italian troops are captured as Allies prepare to invade Sicily and Italy.
Allies invade Sicily	July 1943	Sicily	In largest amphibious invasion in history, over 250,000 American and British troops land. Germans and Italians retreat to mainland of Italy.
Italy surrenders	September 1943	Italy	Although Italian troops quit fighting the Allies, Germans continue in fierce fighting. Rome finally surrenders on June 4, 1944.
D-Day Invasion	June 6, 1944	Normandy coast of France	Allies use 4600 ships to invade German-held France. Suffering heavy casualties, the Allies are able to retake Paris in August.
Battle of Leyte Gulf	October 1944	Pacific east of Philippines	60 Japanese ships in arguably the largest naval battle in history.

Battle of Hurtgen Forest	September 1944-February 1945	Belgian-German border	In the longest single battle in American history, the U.S. suffer over 24,000 battle casualties in a poorly planned and executed plan that underestimated the strength of German forces.
Battle of the Bulge	December 1944	French-German-Belgian border	German counteroffensive almost succeeds in retaking Belgium but is finally crushed with Allied reinforcements.
Tokyo Bombing Raids	March 1945	Tokyo, Japan	American bombers destroy 250,000 buildings and kill 83,000 in massive fire-bombing.
Russians take Berlin	April 1945	Berlin, Germany	Russians take German capital after house-to-house fighting. Hitler commits suicide.
V-E Day	May 7, 1945	Europe	German government issues unconditional surrender to Allied forces.
Okinawa	April to June 1945	Southern tip of Japan	Fighting from caves and bunkers, Japanese inflict 80,000 losses on Americans. Over 30 American ships are sunk by Japanese suicide missions.
Gen. MacArthur retakes Philippines	July 1945	Philippine Islands	After Manila's fall to Americans in May, Japanese surrender here after inflicting 60,000 American casualties.
Hiroshima	August 6, 1945	Japan	180,000 killed, wounded, or missing after atomic bomb is dropped. Two days later Soviet Union enters war against Japan, fulfilling Yalta Conference pledge.
Nagasaki	August 9, 1945	Japan	Second bomb is dropped after Japanese delay surrender. 80,000 killed or missing.
V-J Day	September 2, 1945	Tokyo Bay	Japan surrenders with one condition: the emperor must retain his throne.

The Home Front During World War II



I. Industrial & Farm Production

A. War Production Board halted non-essential building to conserve materials for war purposes.

B. Rationing goods to consumers reached major levels as goods became scarce--gasoline, butter, rubber, shoes, sugar, and meat were rationed.

C. Labor groups made no-strike pledges, but some wildcat strikes broke out, particularly among miners.

1) Smith-Connally Anti-Strike Act (1943) made it a criminal offense to tie up industry

2) Except for brief work stoppages, American workers chose not to strike (less than 1% of working time during the war was lost, a record better than England's).

D. Farm income doubled, as in World War I. Victory gardens were replanted.

E. Industries switched to war production very quickly. One ship was completed by Henry Kaiser's workers in five days.

II. Women in the Work Force

A. Women joined the armed forces in record numbers, though not in combat roles. Most took clerical jobs in the various branches (WAVES and WAACS).

B. Women (characterized as "Rosie the Riveter") took many jobs in heavy industry, such as shipbuilding and aircraft production.

C. Popular opinion opposed women working and some private contractors refused to hire women.

1. Office of War Information supported a domestic propaganda campaign to make women's work seem patriotic.

2. Between 1941 and 1945, 6.5 million women entered the work force, a 57% increase.

III. Propaganda

A. As in World War I, the government actually promoted prowar messages.

1. Why We Fight series by Frank Capra

2. Commercial movies were blatantly patriotic and emphasized the "melting pot" nature of American forces.

B. While Nazis and Japanese were portrayed as ruthless barbarians, Italians were treated more generously in films and written propaganda.

1. FDR wanted to de-emphasize anti-German hysteria and distinguished between Nazis and other Germans.

2. Nazi stupidity became a common stereotype, as viewers were encouraged to laugh at Hitler and his followers.

3. Japanese were portrayed as subhuman, partly in response to atrocities committed by the Japanese and partly because of race hatred.

IV. Civil Rights Issues

A. Japanese-Americans were arrested, housed in concentration camps, and forced to endure the length of the war in remote locations (Manzanar, eg.)

1. Executive Order 9066 (1942) required the internment and relocation of all Japanese in the Western U.S.
2. In the 1944 *Korematsu* decision, the Supreme Court upheld the relocation on the grounds of military necessity.
3. Despite this treatment, 18,000 Nisei volunteered for military service.

B. African-Americans challenged race prejudice during the war in several ways.

1. Civil rights organizations expanded their membership during the war.
2. Repudiation of Nazi racism by the U.S. strengthened civil rights efforts
3. African-Americans were not allowed to serve in integrated units.

C. Mexican-Americans, particularly in California, faced segregated housing, high unemployment, and low wages.

1. Pachuco gangs of young Mexican-Americans, wearing zoot suits, challenged conformity to white standards.
2. Zoot Suit Riots broke out in Los Angeles in 1943 as servicemen beat Mexican-Americans for four days.

World War II Conferences & Treaties

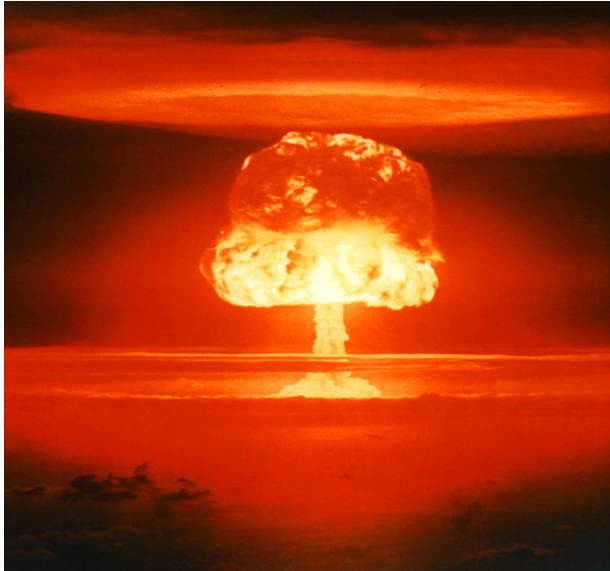


Churchill, FDR, and Stalin at Yalta, February 1945

Conference /Treaty	Date	Participants	Highlights
Molotov-Ribbentrop Treaty	August 23, 1939	Germany, Soviet Union	Hitler and Stalin sign non-aggression pact which meant the Soviets would not intervene if Poland were invaded. Hitler later invaded Russia (June 22, 1941)
Atlantic Conference	August 1941	Great Britain, US	FDR and Churchill approve the Atlantic Charter which supported self-determination, a new permanent system of general security (a new League of Nations), and the right of people to regain governments abolished by dictators.
Casablanca Conference	January 1943	Great Britain, US	FDR and Churchill agree to step up Pacific war, invade Sicily, increase pressure on Italy and insist on an unconditional surrender of Germany.
Teheran Conference	November 1943	Great Britain, US, Soviet Union	Allies agree to launch attacks from Russia on the east at the same time as US and Great Britain attack from west.

Yalta Conference	February 1945	Great Britain, US, Soviet Union	Stalin agreed that Poland would have free elections after the war and that the Soviets would attack Japan within three months of the collapse of Germany. Soviets receive territory in Manchuria and several islands
San Francisco Conference	April 22, 1945	50 nations	United Nations Charter approved establishing a Security Council with veto power for the Big Five powers (US, Great Britain, France, China, and Soviet Union) and a General Assembly.
Potsdam Conference	July 1945	U.S, Great Britain, Soviet Union	Pres. Truman met with Stalin and Churchill and agreed that Japan must surrender or risk destruction. Atomic bomb successfully tested on July 16 and then dropped on Hiroshima on August 6, 1945.

Arguments for Dropping the Bomb



Historians have attempted to reconstruct the various arguments used by Pres. Truman and his advisors in the months leading up to the dropping of bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki in August 1945. Below is a summary of the main points.

Argument	Major Points
War's momentum	Destruction of German and Japanese cities had already been adopted as an acceptable Allied policy. The use of a more destructive weapon, the atomic bomb, seemed an extension of the fire-bombing of cities like Dresden and Tokyo rather than the beginning of a new era of mass destruction.
Military necessity	An invasion of Japan planned for later 1945 and 1946 might result in as many as one million American casualties. Japanese defenders were expected to put up the type of suicidal resistance that had resulted in mass killings on both sides at Okinawa (12,520 American and 110,000 Japanese deaths) and led to kamikazi plane attacks.

	Some historians discount this reasoning, contending that the Japanese military had lost its hold on the Japanese population and that resistance would have been much lighter than feared.
Congressional politics	Pres. Roosevelt had authorized the expense of billions of dollars on the Manhattan Project without notifying Congress. Supporters may have felt that using the weapons successfully would prove to be the only acceptable defense when the secret was exposed.
Atomic diplomacy	Viewing the Soviet Union as the ultimate audience for the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki has long been proposed as a rationale for Truman's decision. Soviet expansion in Eastern Europe and Asia was certainly a worry for the American leadership and the horrific impact of the bomb might slow Soviet aggression.

**Based on The American Journey: A History of the United States by Goldfield et al.*

Key Events in the Korean War



American soldiers and Korean civilians pass each other near the 38th parallel

Event	Date	Significance
Korea divided between North and South	September 1945	Following Japanese surrender, Soviets maintained military presence in the North with American troops in the South. Temporary border at 38th parallel established
Soviets & Americans withdraw military	1949	A pro-Soviet puppet government is left in charge of North Korea with a vastly superior army to U.S.-supported South
North Korea invades South Korea	June 24, 1950	Whether North Koreans acted with Stalin's approval is still debated
Truman orders air and naval support for South Korea & calls for UN intervention	June 27, 1950	With the Soviet Union absent from the Security Council, the U.S. was able to win agreement from UN to support South Korea. MacArthur appointed to command UN operations
U.S. troops invade at Inchon	September 15, 1950	In surprise landing behind enemy lines, US forces push North Korean army back north of the 38th parallel
Pyongyang falls to UN forces	October 19, 1950	North Korean capital now in UN control
Chinese divisions enter fighting	November 4, 1950	With increased opposition, UN offensive stalls and then collapses. Chinese troops push UN forces back

		across 38th parallel and capture Southern capital of Seoul
MacArthur declares "There is no substitute for victory"	March 1951	In message to House Republican leader Martin, MacArthur expresses his frustration with the limited war U.S. is fighting against communists
Truman relieves MacArthur of command	April 11, 1951	Following several warnings about insubordination, Truman angers public (69% support MacArthur) by firing the US commander
MacArthur addresses Congress after being away from the U.S. since 1935	April 19, 1951	In emotional speech, MacArthur declares "Old soldiers never die, they merely fade away".
Negotiations begin at Panmunjon	July 1951	Talks drag on until 1953 and war is settled with the establishment of a DMZ (demilitarized zone) on each side of the 38th parallel
Korea becomes campaign issue in 1952 presidential election	Summer 1952	Eisenhower pledges to go to Korea to end the war. VP candidate Nixon contends Democrats had caved in to communists in Korea and that Democrat presidential candidate Stevenson should be called "Adlai the Appeaser"
Armistice formally re-established the division of Korea	March 1953	Formal peace treaty never signed. Over 1,000,000 Koreans and 54,000 Americans killed in conflict plus thousands who die as prisoners of war

The Origins of the Cold War



West Berlin residents await supplies from 1948 Airlift

I. Opposing Perspectives

- A. Alliance of Britain and U.S. with Soviet Union was pragmatic: need to defeat Germany
 - 1. Lack of trust of Stalin. Neither Churchill nor FDR told Stalin about the atomic bomb
 - 2. Many Allied leaders hoped USSR could be persuaded to join a new, stronger League of Nations organization
- B. Communist leaders feared capitalist nations
 - 1. Expected for European and then world domination by communism.
 - 2. Hoped for collapse of capitalist economies and societies

II. United Nations Formed

- A. U.S., Britain, China, and Russia met in 1944 to discuss plans for new organization to replace League of Nations
- B. In April 1945, San Francisco Conference formed U.N.
 - 1. Security Council (11 members) with veto power and permanent seats for five major powers (U.S., France, Britain, China, and USSR).
 - 2. Secretariat, headed by Secretary-General, to handle day-to-day affairs
 - 3. General Assembly with delegates from each nation. Three votes to USSR as result of Yalta Conference promise
 - 4. International Court of Justice to deal with legal disputes between members

III. Problems with USSR

- A. Free elections promised in Poland by Stalin following the war
 - 1. Communist government formed with no elections
 - 2. Border nations pressured into establishing communist governments
- B. Churchill responded with "Iron Curtain" speech in March 1946, declaring that USSR's intentions were to control Eastern European and expand power throughout the world

C. American diplomat George Kennan proposed a "containment" policy to prevent spread of communist ideology.

D. Truman Doctrine--Truman asked for major economic aid to Greece and Turkey to oppose communism

E. Marshall Plan--Western European nations provided \$12 billion to rebuild economies and resist Soviet pressures

IV. European Crises

A. Berlin Blockade and Airlift

1. Partition of Germany among Allies had resulted in Berlin being a divided city within the Soviet sector.

2. In June 1948, Soviets blockaded West Berlin and halted all traffic into the city.

3. Allies (U.S., France, and England) responded by airlifting massive amounts of food, coal, and other supplies to keep West Berlin open.

4. Soviets backed down and allowed traffic to resume

B. Formation of NATO--Twelve nations (10 European nations plus Canada and the U.S.) joined in April 1949 in an attempt to establish collective security and resist Warsaw Pact nations expansion

V. Second Red Scare

A. Loyalty checks of government workers begun in 1947 because of fear of communist infiltration

B. House Un-American Activities Committee held numerous public hearings and ruined reputations of blacklisted individuals, including many from TV, radio, and the movies.

C. Alger Hiss, former State Dept. diplomat, accused of disloyalty by Whittaker Chambers, a confessed Soviet spy.

1. Hiss sued Chambers for libel, but was convicted of perjury in 1950

2. Democrats, many of whom supported Hiss, were seen as soft on communism

D. Sen. Joseph McCarthy began to speak out against communist influence in the government with a speech in February 1950 in which he contended that the State Dept. was riddled with communists

E. McCarran Internal Security Act (1950) required communist and "communist-front" organizations to register with the Justice Dept.

1. Membership lists and financial statements were required

2. President was given broad powers to detain potential enemies

3. Truman vetoed the bill as "a long step toward totalitarianism" but it was passed over his veto.

F. Ethel and Julius Rosenberg arrested, tried, and executed in 1951 for providing atomic secrets

Chart: The Second Red Scare, 1939-1954

Event	Date	Significance
Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact between the Soviet Union and Nazi Germany disillusions many American communists	1939	Many intellectuals abandon the party and Stalinism after the Soviets and Germans agree to allow Poland's dismemberment.
House Committee on Un-American Activities is established to investigate "un-American propaganda"	1945	Hollywood is a particular target of the HUAC beginning with hearings in 1947. Studio executives and some actors assure the Committee of their loyalty and anti-communism, but the Hollywood Ten refuse to testify, citing the 1 st Amendment. All go to jail in 1950.
Walter Reuther wins presidency of United Auto Workers	1946	Reuther defeats a communist and other large unions also reject communist leadership. American labor has long been resistant to communist influences.
Truman signs Executive Order 9835	March 1947	Federal employee loyalty program authorizes the attorney general to prepare a list of "totalitarian, Fascism, Communist, or subversive" organizations. 1210 firings and 6000 resignations result.
Whittaker Chambers accuses U.S. diplomat Alger Hiss of spying for the Soviets	1948	Hiss is convicted of perjury though supporters claim he was framed. Congressman Richard Nixon gains a reputation as an anti-communist when he is given secret documents allegedly hidden in a pumpkin.

Event	Date	Significance
Sen. Joseph McCarthy begins attacking the State Department	February 1950	Claiming he has the names of 205 Communists, McCarthy goes on to charge Gen. George Marshall, among others, as an agent of communism.
McCarran Committee encourages witnesses to identify left-leaning friends	1951	Diplomats, labor leaders, professors, and schoolteachers are investigated. Many refuse to testify on 5 th Amendment grounds, though many assume this is an admission of guilt.
Julius & Ethel Rosenberg are electrocuted	1953	Convicted on espionage charges, the Rosenbergs are believed to be part of the Fuchs spy ring which passed atomic secrets to the Soviets.
Senate censures McCarthy 67-22 for conduct “unbecoming a member of the Senate”	December 1954	The two-month Army-McCarthy hearings center on who promoted an Army dentist and end when lawyer Joseph Welch asks “Have you no sense of decency?” in response to McCarthy’s personal attack on another lawyer.

The Tumultuous 1960s



John F. Kennedy at Democratic Convention, Los Angeles, 1960
(Paul Schutzer, *Life Magazine* 1961 ©Time, Inc.)

I. The New Frontier of John F. Kennedy (1961-1963)

A. JFK defeated Richard Nixon in 1960 in a very close election partially decided by a series of televised debates

B. Spirit of optimism and Camelot inspired Kennedy's supporters and frustrated opponents.

C. Inauguration speech heralded new approaches

1. "Ask not what your country can do for you, ask what you can do for your country."

2. Promised a landing on the moon by the end of the decade

3. Strong challenge to the Soviet bloc to respect human rights

D. Success and failures of New Frontier

1. Domestic

a) Promoted economic expansion by cutting taxes and holding down prices. Economy boomed through the 1960s

b) Many domestic programs proposed to address civil rights, Medicare, education issues. Very few actually won Congressional approval.

2. Foreign

a) Alliance for Progress--economic aid for Latin American nations

b) Peace Corps--paid volunteers 11¢ a day to assist underdeveloped nations with education, economic, and health programs

c) Bay of Pigs invasion (April 1961)--Failed invasion by anti-Castro Cuban-Americans embarrassed JFK as the CIA had trained and financed the mission

d) Cuban Missile Crisis (October 1962)--Soviets placed offensive missiles in Cuba. U.S. used diplomatic and military pressure (embargo of ships bound for Cuba). After tense two-week period, Soviets removed missiles.

e) Berlin Visit (1962)--JFK declared "I am a Berliner" to huge crowd in challenge to Soviet presence and response to building of the Berlin Wall ("For those who say communism is a better system, let them come to Berlin")

f) Vietnam Quagmire (see Vietnam War chart). JFK continued Eisenhower's policy of support for anticommunist forces in Southeast Asia to prevent "domino effect" of nations falling under communist control

D. Kennedy's assassination (November 22, 1963) in Dallas, Texas by Lee Harvey Oswald (a pro-Castro malcontent) ended his presidency, about which historians have widely differing assessments.

II. Johnson Presidency (1963-1969)

A. LBJ pushed through more domestic legislation than any 20th century president except FDR

1. Declared a war on poverty and creation of a Great Society

a) Medicare and Medicaid programs

b) VISTA--domestic Peace Corps

c) New cabinet offices created in Transportation and Housing and Urban Development

d) Head Start programs to aid underprivileged children

e) Food Stamp aid to help poor families

2. Significant civil rights legislation passed through Congress, including Voting Rights Act and Civil Rights Acts

B. Urban unrest

1. Watts Riot (1965) resulted in 34 deaths and \$35 million damage and demonstrated frustration of urban blacks with unemployment and police practices

2. Riots followed in black neighborhoods in Cleveland, Chicago, Detroit, Newark, and Jacksonville from 1965-1967.

3. King's assassination in April 1968 further antagonized racial tensions. National Commission concluded "Our nation is moving towards two societies, black and white, separate and unequal."

C. Foreign problems

1. U.S. invasion of Dominican Republic to bolster pro-American dictator put down revolt but weakened LBJ's credibility in foreign affairs

2. Vietnam (see Vietnam War chart). Because of criticism, LBJ announced on March 31, 1968 he would not seek second full term as president in 1968 election.

III. Countercultural Movements

A. Port Huron Statement (1962)--group of young intellectuals formed the SDS (Students for a Democratic Society) and set out an agenda for societal reform, that included student rights, economic justice, and anti-nuclear war views

B. Free Speech Movement (1964) begun at UC Berkeley by Mario Savio in protest of university policies spread to other universities as general student unease focused on anti-establishment sentiments.

C. Radicalization of American students led to challenge to Establishment norms and laws

1. Youth culture openly scornful of middle class values

2. Increased and public use of hallucinogenic drugs

3. Rise of hippies ("tune in, turn on, drop out") led to development of communes and other counterculture movements

4. Rock and folk music reflected iconoclastic views of the counter culture.

a) Rock groups such as the Beatles, the Rolling Stones, and the Doors expressed mystical approach that embraced drugs and Eastern religions as well as themes of anger, frustration, and rebelliousness

b) Folk singers (Joan Baez, Bob Dylan) expressed explicit radicalism and challenged traditional mores.

D. New militancy among ethnic groups (Native Americans and Hispanics) and feminists also challenged values and laws through affirmative action and university programs that focused on correcting past abuses and stridency in pushing for equal treatment and legal protection

Key Events in the American Civil Rights Movement



Martin Luther King Jr.'s first arrest, Montgomery, 1955

Event	Date	Significance
14th Amendment passed	1868	Constitutional amendment forbids any state from depriving citizens of their rights and privileges and defines citizenship
<i>Plessy v. Ferguson</i> decision	1896	Supreme Court rules that separate but equal facilities for different races is legal. Gives legal approval to Jim Crow laws
Booker T. Washington writes <i>Up From Slavery</i>	1901	Arguing that gradual progress is the best path for blacks, Washington focuses on job training and suggests that self-respect and self-help would bring opportunities
Niagara Movements	1905	W.E.B. DuBois demands immediate racial equality and opposes all laws that treats blacks as different from others. Leads to creation of NAACP in 1909
Grandfather clause outlawed by Supreme Court	1915	NAACP successfully challenges state laws that restricted black voting registration
Race riots and lynchings claim hundreds of lives	1919	Over 25 race riots occur in the summer of 1919 with 38 killed in Chicago. 70 blacks, including 10 veterans, are lynched in the South
Executive Order 8802 forbids race discrimination in hiring	June 1941	FDR sets up Fair Employment Practices Commission to assure non-discrimination policies in federal hiring
Japanese-Americans sent to concentration camps	1942	Concerned over potential disloyalty, FDR allows 110,000 to be rounded up in western states (though not in Hawaii)
<i>Korematsu v. U.S.</i>	1944	Supreme Court rules that concentration camps were a wartime necessity

Jackie Robinson joins Brooklyn Dodgers	1947	Pasadena resident and UCLA alum Robinson breaks the color barrier by being the first black to play major league baseball in modern times
Armed forces integrated	1948	Pres. Truman issues executive order requiring integrated units in the armed forces
<i>Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka</i> decision	1954	Supreme Court reverses Plessy by stating that separate schools are by nature unequal. Schools are ordered to desegregate "with all deliberate speed"
Southern Manifesto urges resistance to desegregation efforts	1956	Over 100 southern members of Congress sign document attacking the Supreme Court decision. Only Lyndon Johnson, Estes Kefauver, and Albert Gore refuse to join protest
Little Rock Central High School desegregated	Fall 1957	After Little Rock school board votes to integrate schools, National Guard troops prevent black children from attending school. 1000 federal paratroopers are needed to escort black students and preserve peace. Arkansas Gov. Faubus responds by closing schools for 1958-59 school year
Montgomery bus boycott	1955-1957	Rosa Parks ignites 381-day bus boycott organized by Martin Luther King, Jr.
Lunch counter protests	1961	10 men sat at a "whites only" counter in Rock Hill, South Carolina in a protest against segregation. They were arrested and nine ("The Friendship Nine") were sentenced to 30 days labor on a chain gang.
Freedom riders oppose segregation	1961	Blacks and whites take buses to the South to protest bus station segregation. Many are greeted with riots and beatings
James Meredith enrolls at the University of Mississippi	1962	5000 federal troops are sent by Pres. Kennedy to allow Meredith to register for classes. Riots result in 2 deaths and hundreds of injuries
Desegregation drive in Birmingham	April 1963	King and SCLC (Southern Christian Leadership Conference) oppose local laws that support segregation. Riots, fire-bombing, and police are used against protestors
"Letter from Birmingham jail"	April 16, 1963	In response to white ministers who urge him to stop causing disturbances, King issues articulate statement of nonviolent resistance to wrongs of American society
Gov. Wallace stops desegregation of the University of Alabama	June 1963	Standing in the schoolhouse door and promising segregation "today, tomorrow, and forever," Wallace is forced by Pres. Kennedy to allow blacks to enroll

Medgar Evers murdered	June 11, 1963	Head of Mississippi NAACP is shot outside his home on the same night that Pres. Kennedy addresses the nation on race, asking "Are we to say to the world...that this is a land of the free except for Negroes"
March on Washington	August 28, 1963	More than 200,000 blacks and whites gather before Lincoln Memorial to hear speeches (including King's "I Have a Dream") and protest racial injustice
Bombing of Birmingham church	September 1963	4 black girls are killed by bomb planted in church
24th Amendment passed	January 1964	Poll tax (which had been used to prevent blacks from voting) outlawed. Black voter registration increases and candidates begin to turn away from white supremacy views in attempt to attract black voters
Civil Rights Act passed	July 1964	Overcoming Senate filibuster, Congress passes law forbidding racial discrimination in many areas of life, including hotels, voting, employment, and schools
Mississippi Summer Freedom Project	Summer 1964	Civil rights workers seek to register blacks to vote. 3 are killed and many black homes and churches are burned. National outrage helps pass civil rights legislation
Selma to Montgomery march	March 1965	King leads 54-mile march to support black voter registration. Despite attacks from police and interference from Gov. Wallace, marchers reach Montgomery. Pres. Johnson addresses nation in support of marchers
Voting Rights Act approved	August 6, 1965	After passage, southern black voter registration grows by over 50% and black officials are elected to various positions. In Mississippi, black voter registration grew from 7% to 67%
Watts Riots	August 1965	In first of more than 100 riots, Los Angeles black suburb erupts in riots, burning, looting, and 34 deaths
Malcolm X assassinated	February 1965	Rejecting integration and nonviolence, Malcolm splits off from Elijah Muhammad's Black Muslims and is killed by black opponents
Race riots in Detroit and Newark	1967	Worst riots in U.S. history results in 43 deaths in Detroit and federal troops being called out to restore order
King assassinated	April 4, 1968	While supporting sanitation workers' strike which had been marred by violence in Memphis, King is shot by James Earl Ray. Riots result in 125 cities

<i>Bakke v. Regents of University of California</i> decision	1978	Supreme Court rules that fixed racial quotas are illegal after Allan Bakke is denied admission to UC Davis medical school even though his grades and scores were higher than most minority applicants admitted
Los Angeles riots	May 1992	Following acquittal of officers who beat Rodney King, 600 buildings are torched and 50 people killed, and \$1 billion in damage recorded

The Vietnam War



Event	Date	Location	Significance
Democratic Republic of Vietnam established	1945	Vietnam	With defeat and withdrawal of Japanese, Ho Chi Minh leads new state with 15,000 French soldiers present
Ho retreats to hills	1947	Vietnam	French seek to depose Ho who leads Viet Minh troops in opposition to French colonial presence
French suffer huge defeat as 12,000 troops surrender and withdraw from Indochina	May 7, 1954	Dienbienphu	Although U.S. paid 80% of French costs, Eisenhower refused to send troops to Vietnam
Geneva Accords establish temporary division of Vietnam at 17th parallel	July 1954	Geneva, Switzerland	Vietnam is divided into two nations with Ho leading the north and Ngo Dinh Diem leading the "free" South. Promise of free elections in 1956
Diem opponents form National Liberation Front (NLF)	1960	South Vietnam	Communists and others attempt to overthrow Diem and unify Vietnam
Diem overthrown and assassinated	November 2, 1963	Saigon	With U.S. approval and support, Diem is replaced with military junta. 16,000 American military advisors in Vietnam
Gulf of Tonkin Resolution	August 5, 1964	Washington, D.C.	Following conflict between U.S. destroyers and North Vietnamese gunboats, Pres. Johnson is given authority to "prevent further aggression." Measure passes Congress 416-0 in House and 88-2 in Senate
Johnson defeats Goldwater for presidency	November 1964	U.S.	Portrayed as peace candidate, Johnson scores huge victory with 61% of the vote

Johnson orders bombing of North Vietnam after attack at Pleiku kills 7 U.S. soldiers	February 1965	Vietnam	In retaliation for Communist attack on U.S. unit, LBJ authorizes attack, but stops short of all-out bombing
20,000 U.S. troops sent to support South Vietnam	April 1, 1965		Violating his promises, LBJ raises U.S. troop level to 100,000 to fight Viet Cong
Tet Offensive begins	January 31, 1968	Vietnam	Viet Cong forces launch massive attack on American positions throughout Vietnam. LBJ's popularity ratings drop to 35%
My Lai Massacre	March 16, 1968	Vietnam	Lt. William Calley leads unit which kills at least 175 unarmed Vietnamese civilians. Calley is later court-martialed and convicted, though none of his superiors are charged
LBJ announces withdrawal from 1968 presidential race	March 31, 1968	White House, Washington, D.C.	Johnson announces end of bombing and calls for peace talks after embarrassing performance in New Hampshire primaries
Paris Peace talks begin	May 1968	Paris	Longest war in U.S. history begins winding down
Nixon defeats Humphrey and Wallace	November 1968	U.S.	Nixon wins with 43.4% of popular vote
U.S. begins secret bombing of North Vietnam and Cambodia	March 1969		Nixon avoids antiwar protests by not telling Congress or people about bombings
Nixon announces withdrawal of 60,000 U.S. ground troops	September 1969		First reduction of U.S. troops since start of war
U.S. troops enter Cambodia	April 1970	Cambodia	Despite Nixon pledges that U.S. troops were withdrawing from Vietnam, Cambodia invasion and bombing brought huge domestic opposition
Kent State Massacre	May 4, 1970	Ohio	National Guard forces kill four students protesting Vietnam involvement
Congress repeals Tonkin Gulf Resolution	June 24, 1970	Washington, D.C.	In 81-10 vote, Senate repeals authorization of U.S. involvement

Laos invaded	February 1971	Laos	U.S. and South Vietnamese forces make incursion to "protect withdrawal of U.S. forces"
Pentagon Papers released	June 1971	New York	New York Times begins publication of secret war study
North Vietnamese troops invade South	March 1972	Vietnam	U.S. responds by widespread bombing of North, including bombing of Hanoi and mining of Haiphong Harbor
Largest bombing of North Vietnam	December 17, 1972	North Vietnam	American B-52s begin largest bombing of war, losing 15 B-52s
Cease-fire accord achieved	January 27, 1973	Paris	All fighting to stop and American prisoners of war to be released by North Vietnam
Nixon resigns presidency	August 1974	White House, Washington, D.C.	Under pressure from members of his own party, Nixon ceases fight over Watergate scandal
North Vietnamese forces take Saigon	April 30, 1975	Saigon, South Vietnam	Communist forces occupy South, renaming Saigon Ho Chi Minh City. U.S. troops evacuate American embassy as South Vietnamese flee

Vietnam War Statistics

- 2,594,000 U.S. personnel served in Vietnam
- 58,202 U.S. military deaths (61% 21 or younger)
- 3.1 million total Vietnamese deaths (civilian and military)
- 430,000 South Vietnamese civilian deaths
- 65,000 North Vietnamese civilian deaths
- 950,765 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong military deaths
- 313,000 South Vietnamese military deaths

A Chronology of the Watergate Crisis



"In all my years of public life, I have never obstructed justice. People have got to know whether or not their President is a crook.

Well, I'm not a crook; I earned everything I've got."
 Richard Nixon, 1973

Event	Date	Note
Kennedy defeats Nixon in 1960 presidential race	November 1960	In an extremely close election, Vice-President Nixon loses to JFK.
Pat Brown defeats Nixon in 1962 California gubernatorial race	November 1962	Following defeat, Nixon tells reporters "You won't have Dick Nixon to kick around anymore."
Nixon defeats Humphrey and Wallace for president	November 1968	During the height of the Vietnam War, Nixon wins by 510,000 votes out of 73,000,000 (43%) of popular vote.
Nixon orders wiretaps to discover leaks of secret bombing of Cambodia	May 1969	FBI is given orders for wiretap though no court order is obtained.
Pentagon Papers published by New York Times	June 13, 1971	Daniel Ellsberg is indicted for theft, conspiracy, and espionage for leaking papers that expose the government's plans in Vietnam, though the Supreme Court refuses to stop publishing papers.
Plumbers unit created to discredit Ellsberg	June 1971	Secret White House group assigned to ruin Ellsberg's reputation break into psychiatrist's office in Beverly Hills but find nothing embarrassing.
Plumbers present program to Attorney General Mitchell	January 1972	\$1 million program of kidnapping, wiretaps, and other illegal campaign activities. Mitchell rejects plan as too expensive, but does not condemn as wrong.

Dirty tricks in 1972 presidential race	Spring 1972	In plan to divide Democrats, Nixon's aides uses various techniques, including forged letters to cause ill-will among candidates.
Watergate burglars arrested	June 17, 1972	Plumbers break into Democratic National Committee offices to repair wiretap bug. White House dismisses event as "third-rate burglary."
Hush money paid to Watergate burglars	September 1972	\$220,000 given to convicted Plumbers in exchange for promise of silence.
Nixon defeats McGovern for presidency	November 1972	Carrying 49/50 states (520-17 in the electoral college) and 61% of the popular vote, Nixon easily defeats McGovern.
Nixon lies about his awareness of cover-up	April 17, 1973	Stating that he learned of cover-up in March of 1973, Nixon orders "intensive new inquiries." In fact, he knew about coverup since June 1972.
Nixon fires top aides	April 29, 1973	Ehrlichman and Haldemann fired by Nixon, who appoints new Attorney General Elliot Richardson who is empowered to appoint a special prosecutor for the Watergate matter.
Senate Watergate hearings	May 1973	Sen. Ervin conducts three months of televised hearings which report enemies lists, money drops, illegally obtained campaign funds, and harassment by IRS of political enemies. Most importantly, a secret tape-recording system in the White House is discovered.
Vice-President Agnew accused of income-tax evasion, bribery, conspiracy, and extortion	August 1973	At first protesting innocence, Agnew eventually resigns and pleads "no contest" to charges. He is fined \$10,000 and placed on three years probation. Agnew is succeeded by Gerald Ford as vice-president in October.
Court rules Nixon must present tapes to Special Prosecutor Archibold Cox	October 1973	Appeals Court rules 5-2 that "the President ...is not above the law's commands."
Saturday Night Massacre	October 20, 1973	Nixon offers summaries of tapes to Cox, who demands actual tapes. Nixon orders Richardson to fire Cox, who refuses and resigns. Asst. Attorney General Ruckelshaus also refuses and resigns. Finally Robert Bork fires Cox. In its first-ever editorial, Time magazine states "The President Should Resign."
8 former White House aides indicted by grand jury for conspiring in cover-up	March 1974	Mitchell, Haldeman, Ehrlichmann and others accused of obstructing justice and perjury. Nixon is named as an unindicted co-conspirator because Special Prosecutor Leon Jaworski argued that a president must first be impeached and removed from office before an indictment.

Nixon releases heavily-edited tape transcripts	April 1974	In televised address, Nixon releases transcripts allegedly containing all relevant Watergate information. They reveal President and aides to be vulgar and constantly plotting to "get" their enemies. Republican Senator Scott calls taped conversations "shabby, disgusting, and immoral." A key 18-minute section of a June 20, 1972 meeting is inexplicably missing.
House Committee recommends impeachment hearings	July 1974	Judiciary Committee votes 27-11 to impeach Nixon for coverup, abuse of powers, and failure to abide by subpoenas.
In U.S. v. Richard Nixon, Supreme Court rules that Nixon must hand over tapes	July 24, 1974	Voting 8-0, Court rules that executive privilege does not apply and that Nixon must hand over tapes to Judge John Sirica.
Nixon releases three tapes to soften impact of full disclosure	August 5, 1974	Included is the "smoking gun" which proves that Nixon ordered cover-up as early as June 23, 1972 and lied to the public for nine months.
Secretary of Defense requires all military commanders to refuse orders from White House unless also signed by him	August 5, 1974	Secretary Schlesinger issues first-ever order, indicating lack of trust in Nixon's decision-making
Nixon resigns the presidency	August 8, 1974	After pledging to his Cabinet his refusal to resign, top Republicans inform him that if impeached, he would be convicted by a huge margin in the Senate. Nixon becomes first president to resign office. Ford succeeds Nixon.
Ford pardons Nixon	September 1974	Proclaiming that the "long national nightmare is over," Ford issues pardon for any Nixon crimes.

The Rise of Conservatism and the End of the Cold War



President Reagan in Berlin, 1987

- I. The Rise of Reagan and Conservatism
 - A. Jimmy Carter, who had defeated Gerald Ford in 1976, proved to be a disappointing leader
 - 1) Brokered Israeli-Egyptian Camp David Accords peace talks but accomplished little in real Mideast progress
 - 2) Unable to obtain Senate ratification of Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) with Soviet Union
 - a) Boycotted Moscow Olympic Games to protest Afghan invasion
 - b) Placed grain embargo on Soviet Union
 - 3) Iranian hostage crisis
 - a) Following our sheltering of Iran's Shah, Iranians seized American embassy and held 52 hostages for 444 days
 - b) Helicopter rescue attempt in 1980 failed
 - c) Hostages released on Reagan's inauguration day, January 20, 1981
 - B. Ronald Reagan's election in 1980 was a victory for conservatives, particularly evangelical Christians known as the Moral Majority. Issues:
 - 1) Anti-abortion (*Roe v. Wade*, 1973, had allowed abortions in the first trimester)
 - 2) Anti-homosexual
 - 3) Prayer in schools

- 4) Public schools permissiveness and secularism (teaching of evolution)
- C. Reagan won 90% of the Electoral College vote, sweeping the West and the South

II. Reaganomics

- A. Supply-side economic theory: Lower taxes and cut government spending to boost private investment
- B. Broke air traffic controllers union after a strike by firing 11,000 workers
- C. De-regulated some industries and opened federal lands to mining, lumbering, and oil drilling
- D. Stock Market crashed in 1987, losing 20% of value in one day
- E. Tax cuts and increased military spending led to huge federal budget deficit

III. Foreign Relations

- A. Support for anti-communist *contras* in Nicaragua led to secret military missions and a Congressional ban on U.S. aid
 - 1) White House secretly funneled money to *contras*, using money obtained from Iran for arms sales in the Iran-Contra scandal
 - 2) Reagan aide Oliver North indicted for obstructing investigation and destroying documents
 - 3) Reagan called to testify, but no charges brought against him
- C. Mideast violence: 239 U.S. Marines were killed by a bombing in Beirut, Lebanon in 1983. U.S. removed remaining Marines
- B. Soviet-U.S. relations improved and the Cold War ended
 - 1) Reagan challenged Gorbachev in Berlin to “tear down this wall” in 1987
 - 2) Reagan visited Moscow in historic meeting in 1988
 - 3) Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev signed a treaty removing 2500 U.S. and Soviet missiles from Europe, 1988
 - 4) Berlin Wall fell in 1989 as George Bush took office and the Soviet Union collapsed

A Clinton Impeachment Timeline



2000

Dec. 13, 2000 - In perhaps the most contested race ever, Vice President Gore concedes the presidential race to Texas Gov. George W. Bush.

Nov. 7, 2000 - Election Day. The presidential race is too close to call and will remain that way for several weeks due to contested voting in Florida. Hillary Rodham Clinton wins New York Senate seat.

1999

Feb. 12, 1999 - Senate acquits president on impeachment charges. A total of 67 votes were necessary to convict. Voting was 55 against and 45 in favor of the perjury charge. Obstruction of justice charge failed 50-50.

Jan. 21, 1999 - On the final day of arguments, President Clinton's defense team pleads for "political sanity," stating that the prosecution's case rests on circumstantial evidence and unrelated facts.

1998

Dec. 19, 1998 - House of Representatives approves two articles of impeachment against the president.

Dec. 9, 1998 - House Judiciary Committee unveils articles of impeachment against President Clinton. Two articles allege that he lied in the Paula Jones sexual harassment case and in his testimony before Starr's grand jury. The others allege that he abused the powers of his office and obstructed justice in the Monica Lewinsky affair.

Nov. 13, 1998 - President Clinton settles the Paula Jones sexual harassment lawsuit, agreeing to pay Jones \$850,000 while admitting nothing. The independent counsel sends Congress information relating to former White House aide Kathleen Willey's allegations that the president made unwanted sexual advances.

Oct. 8, 1998 - By a vote of 258-176 (with 31 Democrats voting yes) the House approves an open-ended impeachment inquiry of the president.

Sept. 21, 1998 - Videotape of President Clinton's grand jury testimony, along with 2,800 pages of supporting evidence to Starr's report, is made public.

Sept. 9, 1998 - Starr sends his report of possible impeachable offenses to Congress. The president tells a Florida audience, **"I let you down. I let my family down. I let this country down. But I'm trying to make it right. I determined to never let anything like that happen again."**

Aug. 20, 1998 - President gives DNA sample to Starr for comparison with a reported semen stain on a dress owned by Monica Lewinsky.

Aug. 17, 1998 - Via closed circuit television, President Clinton testifies to the Lewinsky grand jury. In an evening television address to the nation he admits that he had a **"not appropriate"** relationship with Lewinsky, but insists that he never told anyone to lie about it.

July 28, 1998 - Monica Lewinsky reaches a tentative immunity deal with Starr.

April 1998 - Arkansas federal judge dismisses Jones' sexual harassment suit against President Clinton, saying her complaint, even if true, would not constitute a violation of law.

March 15, 1998 - Former Clinton aide Kathleen Willey appears on **CBS News' 60 Minutes** and says the president made unwelcome sexual advance towards her in 1993.

Jan. 27, 1998 - Kenneth Starr opens grand jury probe into the Monica Lewinsky allegations. Appearing on NBC's *Today*, Hillary Rodham Clinton says the controversy has been fabricated by a **"vast right-wing conspiracy."** *The New York Times* reports that Lewinsky met with President Clinton at the White House two weeks after she was subpoenaed to give information in the Paula Jones case. Mr. Clinton makes no mention of the controversy in his State of the Union speech.

Jan. 21, 1998 - *The Washington Post* reports the existence of taped recordings of President Clinton and Lewinsky. The president tells PBS's Jim Lehr, **"There is no improper relationship."**

Jan. 17, 1998 - Testifying under oath in the Paula Jones sexual harassment case, President Clinton denies having had an affair with Monica Lewinsky. He reportedly acknowledges having had an affair with Gennifer Flowers, a charge he previously had denied.

Jan. 13, 1998 - With FBI help, Tripp wears a body mike during a meeting with Lewinsky and records their conversation.

Jan. 12, 1998 - Tripp contacts independent counsel Kenneth Starr's office, and gives them 20 hours of taped conversations she had with Lewinsky.

Jan. 7, 1998 - In a sworn affidavit, Lewinsky denies having an affair with President Clinton.

1997

December 1997 - Linda Tripp reportedly tells Lewinsky that she will testify about their conversations regarding Lewinsky's alleged trysts with President Clinton.

May 27, 1997 - Supreme Court rules Paula Jones may pursue her lawsuit against Mr. Clinton, while he's still in office.

1996

Nov. 5, 1996 - Mr. Clinton is re-elected president.

April 1996 - Lewinsky leaves White House for Pentagon job.

1995

November 1995 - According to sources, Monica Lewinsky becomes involved in a sexual relationship with the president.

July 19, 1995 - President Clinton reaffirms the goals of affirmative action saying, "**mend it, don't end it.**"

June 1995 - Monica Lewinsky begins internship at White House.

1994

July 26, 1994 - Congressional hearings into Whitewater begin.

May 6, 1994 - Sexual harassment lawsuit against President Clinton is filed by Paula Jones.

Jan. 12, 1994 Attorney General Janet Reno announces the appointment of an independent counsel to investigate Whitewater.

1993

Nov. 17, 1993 - House approves North American Free Trade Agreement – one of President Clinton's priorities.

Oct. 3, 1993 - Humanitarian mission to Somalia turns into warfare as United Nations forces battle Somali warlord Aidid. A total of 18 Americans are killed.

Jan. 29, 1993 - Mr. Clinton announces what will become the "**don't ask, don't tell**" policy, by lifting the ban on gays in the military.

Jan. 25, 1993 - President Clinton names wife Hillary as head of task force on health care reform.

Jan. 20, 1993 - William Jefferson Clinton sworn in as 42nd president of the U.S.

1992

Nov. 3, 1992 - Mr. Clinton wins presidential election.

Jan. 24, 1992 - Flowers holds press conference stating she had a relationship with Mr. Clinton for 12 years. Excerpts from tape-recorded telephone conversations between the two are released.

Jan. 23, 1992 - The Clintons appear on **CBS News' 60 Minutes**. Mr. Clinton tells correspondent **Steve Kroft** that he has "**caused pain**" in his marriage.

Jan. 23, 1992 - *Star* tabloid issues story claiming Gennifer Flowers and Mr. Clinton had an "intimate" relationship.

1991

Oct. 2, 1991 - Arkansas Governor Bill Clinton announces he will run for president.

Significant American History Events 1973--present (excluding Vietnam & Watergate)

Roe v. Wade, 1973. Supreme Court ruled unconstitutional most state statutes restricting abortion. It ruled that a state may not prevent a woman from having an abortion during the first 3 months of pregnancy, and could regulate, but not prohibit abortion during the second trimester. Decision in effect overturned anti-abortion laws in 46 states.

Election of 1976. Democratic Governor Jimmy Carter of Georgia defeated Gerald Ford, who was a colorless and uninspiring campaigner.

Bakke v. Board of Regents, University of California at Davis, 1978. Barred colleges from admitting students solely on the basis of race, but allowed them to include race along with other considerations when deciding which students to admit.

Iranian Hostage Crisis-1978 - a popular uprising forced the Shah to flee Iran and a Muslim and national leader, the Ayatollah Khomeini, established an Islamic Republic based on the Koran. President Carter allowed the Shah to come to the U.S. for medical reasons. Young Iranian militants broke into the U.S. Embassy in Tehran and kept the staff hostage for 444 days, releasing them in January, 1981.

Panama Canal Treaty 1978 - Passed by President Carter, this called for the gradual return of the Panama Canal to the people and government of Panama. It provided for the transfer of canal ownership to Panama in 1999 and guaranteed its neutrality.

Egypt-Israel Peace Treaty-1978: Menachem Begin, Anwar Sadat sign agreement brokered by Pres. Carter. Product of the Camp David Accords, Sadat represented Egypt and Begin represented Israel. Israel returned land to Egypt in exchange for Egyptian recognition. Earned both men the Noble Peace Prize.

Election of 1980: Ronald Reagan, Republican defeated Jimmy Carter, Democrat and John B. Anderson, Independent. The issues were government spending and traditional values.

Reaganomics: Pres. Reagan's theory that if one cuts taxes, it will spur the growth of public spending and improve the economy. It included tax breaks for the rich, "supply-side economics," and "trickle down" theory.

Supply side economics: Reaganomics policy based on the theory that allowing companies the opportunity to make profits, and encouraging investment, will stimulate the economy and lead to higher standards of living for everyone. Argued that tax cuts can be used stimulate economic growth. Move money into the hands of the people and they will invest, thus creating prosperity, it postulated.

Iran-Contra scandal-1985. U.S. policymakers seek to assist anti-communist *contras* in Nicaragua and sell arms to Iran in an attempt to free American hostages held in Lebanon. Oliver North questioned by Congress for illegal activities. Pres. Reagan not tied to any direct wrongdoing

Perestroika (restructuring) and **Glasnost** (openness). Themes associated with Soviet Premier Mikhail Gorbachev, who in 1985 attempted to reduce tension with the U.S. in a series of summits with Pres. Reagan. Reform policies led to the breakup of

the Soviet Union and a number of Eastern European nations rejecting communism. In 1989 the Berlin Wall was torn down and Germany was reunified for the first time since 1945.

Operation Desert Storm—1991. Following Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, the U.S.-led coalition bombed Baghdad and routed Saddam Hussein's forces in a 100-hour battle. Pres. Bush, fearing the power vacuum that would result with Saddam's fall, refused to capture Baghdad and Saddam was left in power.

Election of 1992. Gov. Bill Clinton of Arkansas defeated George Bush and Ross Perot after economic pressures caused Pres. Bush to raise taxes. Clinton's campaign focused on economic issues ("It's the economy, stupid!")

Somali intervention, 1992. U.S. troops attempted to provide food relief and stabilize the political situation, but left after a number of soldiers were killed. Because of this setback, the U.S. provided no assistance when over 1 million Rwandans were murdered in 1994.

Yugoslavia intervention. Ethnic strife in Yugoslavia resulted in bloodshed after Bosnia and Croatia declared their independence in 1991. Serbian leader Milosevic urged Serbs in the region to fight other groups. U.S. and NATO forces used air strikes to force Serbia to withdraw from the region of Kosovo in 1999.

NAFTA, 1993—North American Free Trade Agreement reduced tariffs between Canada, the U.S. and Mexico.

Clinton Impeachment Crisis—Investigations by Special Prosecutor Kenneth Starr into Clinton financial improprieties led him in 1998 to interview Monica Lewinsky, a 21-year old White House intern about a sexual affair with the President. Clinton was later impeached by the House for lying to a grand jury, suborning perjury, and leading a cover-up. In January 1999 Clinton was acquitted of all charges by the Senate.

Election of 2000. Vice-president Al Gore defeated Governor George W. Bush of Texas by over 500,000 popular votes, but lost by 300 votes (out of 6 million cast) in Florida, whose 25 electoral votes would prove decisive. In *Bush v. Gore*, the Supreme Court voted 5-4 not to manually recount the ballots and Bush was elected president by the Electoral College.

September 11, 2001—Al Qaeda terrorists financed by Osama Bin Laden led four suicide attacks by planes (two destroying the World Trade Center in New York, one crashing into the Pentagon, and a fourth crashing in Pennsylvania) that killed over 3000 Americans and caused a financial slump.

Afghanistan offensive, October 2001. Air attacks and a U.S. invasion toppled the repressive Taliban regime that had sheltered Bin Laden. The U.S. began a military presence there that continues today.

Iraqi invasion, March 2003. Hoping for regime change in Iraq and contending that the Iraqis were hiding weapons of mass destruction, the U.S. led an air and land invasion of Iraq, despite lack of support from the United Nations or many of the nations in the Desert Storm coalition. After two months, Saddam's regime had collapsed and the U.S. began what appears to be a long, costly occupation of the nation.

America's Wars

War	Years	Main Causes	Concluding Treaty	Major Results
French & Indian War	1755-1763	British and French competition for land, fur-trading outposts in Ohio River Valley	Peace of Paris (1763)	France loses all of North America; Great Britain assumes responsibility for huge amount of territory. British look to colonies for tax
Revolutionary War	1775-1781	Economic and ideological sources of colonial discontent led to protest and violent conflict	Treaty of Paris (1783)	U.S. recognized as independent nation. U.S. territory extends from Mississippi River on the west to Great Lakes on the North to Florida on the South
War of 1812	1812-1815	Impressment of U.S. sailors, land hunger, British aid to Indian tribes	Treaty of Ghent (1814)	U.S. and Great Britain return to <i>status quo antebellum</i> (situation prior to the war). U.S. develops more of a national consciousness
Mexican-American War	1846-1848	Desire for western land and Mexico leads to conflict in Texas and American invasion	Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo (1848)	U.S. pays \$15 million for Mexican Cession (half of Mexico's northern territory)
Civil War	1861-1865	Southern resistance to growing Northern influence in Congress leads to secession and then conflict	Gen. Lee surrenders to Gen. Grant at Appomattox in April 1865	Slavery ends. South enters period of Reconstruction. U.S. becomes one nation.
Spanish-American War	1898	Spanish atrocities in Cuba and explosion of U.S.S. Maine in Havana Harbor lead to declaration of war	Treaty of Paris (1898)	Spanish Caribbean and Asian fleet destroyed. Puerto Rico, and Philippines added to U.S.
World War I	1914-1918	U.S. enters in 1917 following German resumption of unrestricted submarine warfare	Treaty of Versailles (1919)	U.S. becomes creditor nation. Map of Europe redrawn. Germany forced to give up colonies, pay reparations, and accept sole responsibility for the war.

War	Years	Main Causes	Concluding Treaty	Major Results
World War II	1939-1945	Surprise attack by Japan on Pearl Harbor leads to U.S. entry in both the Pacific and European theaters	Germany surrenders at V-E Day (May 1945). Japan surrenders at V-J Day (September 1945)	Germany and Japan occupied by victorious forces. United Nations created. Nuremberg Tribunals define crimes against humanity
Korean War	1950-1953	North Korean invasion of U.S.-supported South	Armistice (1953)	Korean peninsula division between communist North and non-communist South re-established with a demilitarized zone
Vietnam War	1960-1975	Growing Viet Cong influence in South Vietnam led to massive commitment of U.S. troops and air attacks on North Vietnam	Paris Peace Accords (1973)	All of Vietnam comes under control of Ho Chi Minh.
Gulf War (Operation Desert Storm)	1991	Iraqi invasion of Kuwait leads to coalition attack on Iraqis forces	Iraqi forces surrendered after 100 hours of fighting	Iraqi military withdraws from Kuwait. No-fly zone over Iraq created.
Second Gulf War (Operation Iraqi Freedom)	2003-	Fear of Iraqi possessions of weapons of mass destruction prompted invasion by U.S. and British forces	In September 2010 remaining 50,000 U.S. forces in non-combat roles	Saddam Hussein captured and killed. Democratic elections held in Iraq.
Afghanistan War (Operation Enduring Freedom)	2001-	Taliban support for Al-Qaeda forces launching 9/11 attacks led to U.S. and British attacks on Taliban government		Taliban political rule ended. NATO forces support political and economic reforms.

Chart: American Political Parties



The County Election

By George Caleb Bingham, 1852

(Source: Wikimedia Commons-public domain)

Background Note: Political parties are not mentioned in the Constitution, which was written in 1787. George Washington did not need a party to help him define issues of importance to the new republic. The United States developed a two-party system (for better or worse) beginning roughly in 1792 and continuing until the present.

Time Period	Major Parties	Position Issues	Leading Figures	Presidential Election Winners	Third Parties
1787-1792	Federalist, Antifederalist	Power of the national vs. state and local governments, Bill of Rights	Federalist: Hamilton Antifederalist: Jefferson	Federalist: Washington	None
1792-1824	Federalist, Democrat-Republican	Federalists supported Hamilton's financial plans, protective tariffs, Great Britain against France, Bank of the U.S., Alien & Sedition Acts, increased power of the national government. Hyper-Federalists, Hartford Convention in 1814 urged a secession of New England from the U.S. Democrat-Republicans opposed Hamilton's plans, supported France in their war against Great Britain	Federalist: Hamilton, Adams Democrat-Republican: Jefferson	Federalist: Adams-1796 Democrat-Republican: Jefferson-1800,1804 Madison-1808,1812 Monroe-1816,1820	None

Time Period	Major Parties	Position Issues	Leading Figures	Presidential Election Winners	Third Parties
1824-1854	National Republican, Democrat	<p>Democrats (led by Jackson) favored moving Indians out of the way of western settlers, opposed the U.S. Bank, issued the specie circular to support pet banks, and the expansion of the U.S. Opposed tariffs.</p> <p>Whigs supported a modernizing economy, high protective tariffs almost anything Jackson favored. It opposed the expansion of slavery.</p>	<p>Democrat: Jackson, Calhoun, Douglas</p> <p>Whig: Clay, Seward, Webster, Weed</p>	<p>National Republican: J.Q. Adams-1824</p> <p>Democrat: Jackson-1828, 1836 Van Buren-1836 Polk-1844 Pierce-1852 Buchanan-1856</p> <p>Whig: W. Harrison-1840 Taylor-1848</p>	Anti-Masonic, Liberty, Free Soil, Know-Nothing
1854-1896	Republican, Democrat	<p>Republicans favored high protective tariffs and opposed the expansion of slavery into western territories. Sought to punish South for the Civil War.</p> <p>Democrats supported popular sovereignty, low tariffs, and were split on slavery</p>	<p>Democrat: Douglas, Cleveland</p> <p>Republican: Lincoln, Stephens</p>	<p>Republican: Lincoln-1860,1864 Grant-1868, 1872 Hayes-1876 Garfield-1880 B. Harrison-1888</p> <p>Democrat: Cleveland-1884,1892</p>	Whig-American, Southern Democrat, Constitutional Union, Prohibition
1896-1932	Republican, Democrat	<p>Republicans opposed free silver and supported a <i>laissez-faire</i> approach to business, the Spanish-American War and expansionism. T. Roosevelt supported conservation and breaking up trusts. The Republicans of the 1920s returned to a pro-business position and opposed federal controls.</p> <p>Democrats supported free silver, regulation of industry, particularly railroads, and Progressive issues, including child labor, women's rights, and income tax.</p>	<p>Republican: McKinley, Hanna, T. Roosevelt, Lodge, LaFollette, Hoover</p> <p>Democrat: Bryan, Wilson</p>	<p>Republican: McKinley-1896,1900 T. Roosevelt-1904 Taft-1908 Harding-1920 Coolidge-1924 Hoover-1928</p> <p>Democrat: Wilson-1912,1916</p>	Populist, Progressive, Prohibition

Time Period	Major Parties	Position Issues	Leading Figures	Presidential Election Winners	Third Parties
1933- Today	Democrat, Republican	<p>Democrats supported an activist government approach in addressing economic problems, increased taxes, labor unions, expanded federal government, regulation of industry, and civil rights legislation.</p> <p>Republicans opposed the expansion of the federal government, welfare, and industry regulation. They supported regulation of labor unions, limitations on the power of the federal government, and lowered taxes.</p>	<p>Democrat: F. Roosevelt, Johnson</p> <p>Republican: Nixon, Reagan</p>	<p>Democrat: F. Roosevelt- 1932,1936,1940,1944 Truman-1948 Kennedy-1960 Johnson-1964 Carter-1976 Clinton-1992,1996 Obama-2008</p> <p>Republican: Eisenhower-1952,1956 Nixon-1968,1972 Reagan-1980,1984 G.W. Bush-1988 G. Bush-2000,2004</p>	<p>Union, States Rights, American Independent, Independent, Reform, Green</p>