

REGENTS REVIEW

INFLUENCE OF GEOGRAPHY

The advantages of these geographic features:

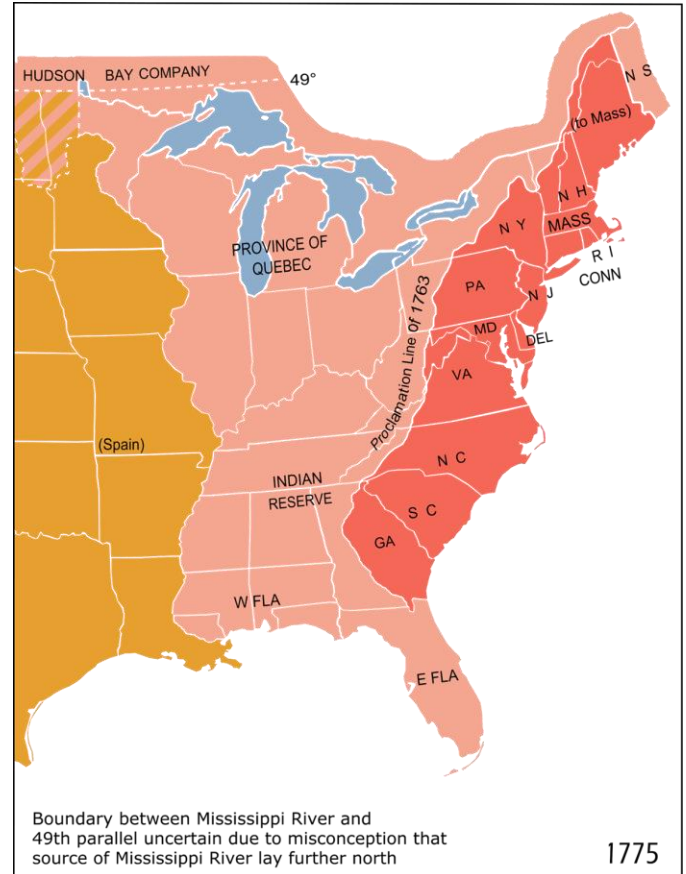


1. Mississippi River: provides trade routes, access to Gulf of Mexico
2. Atlantic and Pacific Oceans: buffer between Europe & Asia, trade routes
3. Great Plains: grasslands, provides most of agricultural products for the country
4. Abundant Natural Resources: can provide for ourselves, have ample coal, lumber and mineral resources

GEOGRAPHY IN COLONIAL LIFE

Geography was the primary influence on colonial life. So were the practices brought from the homelands of the colonists. The colonies ended up being divided into three major areas.

1. New England: farming, shipping, ship building, fishing
2. Middle: farming, trade, industry
3. Southern: agriculture, slavery



ROLE OF GEOGRAPHY IN SOUTH

The South relied heavily on agriculture and cash crops such as tobacco, rice, cotton and indigo. Large plantations relied on the use of indentured servants or slave labor.



FOUNDATION OF U.S. GOVERNMENT

John Adams: 2nd President (1797-1801), worked to relieve tensions with France, lost to Thomas Jefferson

Benjamin Franklin: Colonial inventor, printer, writer, statesman; helped to write the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution

Alexander Hamilton: Delegate at the Constitutional Convention; first Secretary of the Treasury

James Madison: 4th President (1809-1817); called "Father of the Constitution" because of his leadership at the Constitutional Convention

John Marshall: 1st Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; set precedents that established vital powers for the court (judicial review)

James Monroe: 5th President (1817-1825); bought Florida from Spain; declared Monroe Doctrine to keep foreign powers out of America

Thomas Jefferson: 3rd President (1801-1809); main author of Declaration of Independence; reduced size of federal government

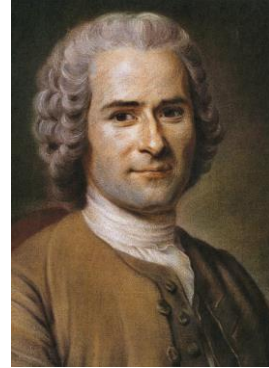
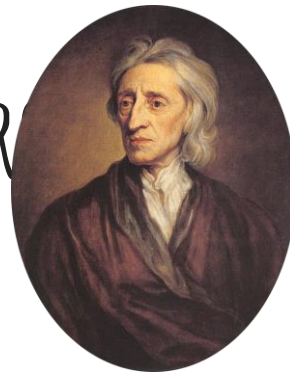
ENLIGHTENMENT PHILOSOPHERS

John Locke: Natural rights; all people have right to life, liberty and property; if government disobeys, people have right to rebel

Baron de Montesquieu: Believed in separation of powers

Jean Jacques Rousseau: Believed all men are created equal; republic should take care of citizens

Voltaire: Believed in separation of church and state



DEMOCRATIC INFLUENCES



Mayflower Compact: Idea that government should be ruled by consent of the governed

Virginia House of Burgesses: First democracy in the U.S., first example of representative government in the colonies

Fundamental Orders of Connecticut: First written in Constitution in America

CAUSES OF AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Reversal of Salutary Neglect: Colonies angry that suddenly Great Britain is paying more attention to colonies and taking control after years of neglect

Mercantilism: Idea that colonies existed for the good of the mother country only - colonies seen as a source of supplies

Stamp Act and Intolerable Acts: Led colonists to be frustrated with lack of representation in Britain; colonists start to rebel under increased pressure - Britain closes Boston Harbor

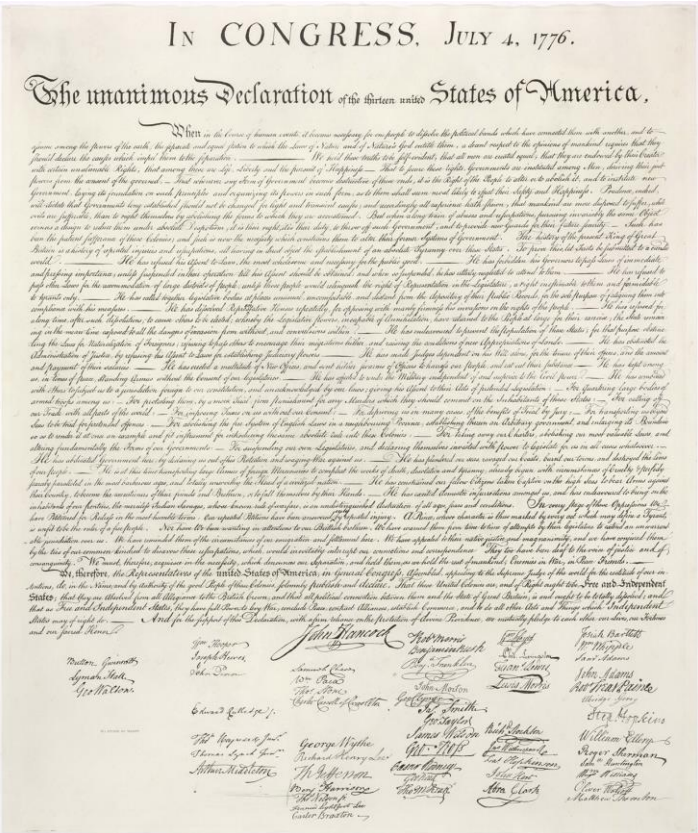
“No taxation without Representation”: Colonies being taxed to pay for French & Indian War, but not represented in Parliament



THREE IDEAS EXPRESSED IN THE DECLARATION OF

INDEPENDENCE

1. All men are created equal
2. All people have natural rights
3. If government doesn't protect rights, people have the right to rebel



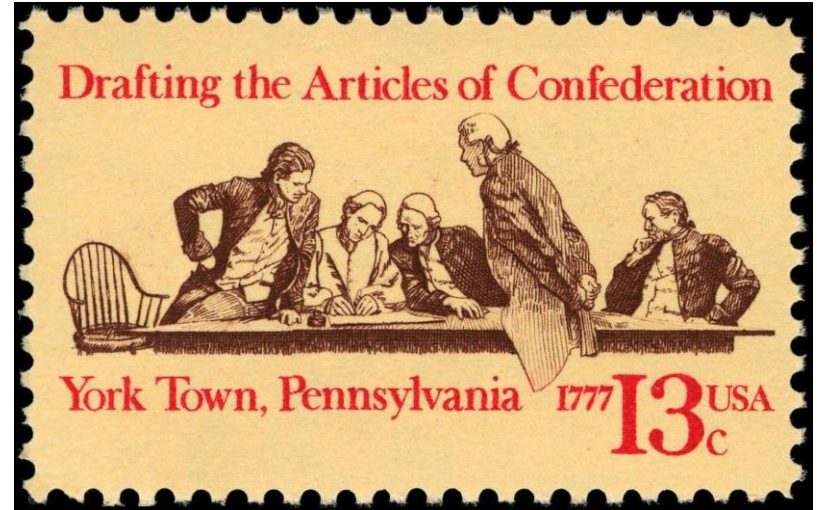
STRENGTHS OF ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION



Northwest Ordinance
– Provided for western lands taken from Britain – how they become states

WEAKNESSES OF ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION

- No army
- No power to tax
- States have more power than Congress
- No national currency
- No president
- No judiciary



GREAT COMPROMISE



New Jersey Plan: equal representation for every state

Virginia Plan: representation based on population

Compromise Reached:

- House of Reps - based on population
- Senate - equal representation for each state

$\frac{3}{5}$ COMPROMISE

Issue: how to count slave for representation and taxation

Compromise: slaves counted as $\frac{3}{5}$ of a person for representation and taxation



TRADE COMPROMISE

The Constitution allows the federal government to tax state's exports, but not take action on the slave trade for 20 years.

DEFINITIONS

Ratification: Formal approval

Reserved Powers: Powers set aside or reserved for the states

Delegated Powers: Powers given to the federal government

Concurrent Powers: Powers shared by state and federal government

Federalism: Division of power between state and federal government

Federalist Papers: Series of essays that argued for ratification of the Constitution

Preamble: Introduction

Separation of Powers: Division of powers between three separate branches

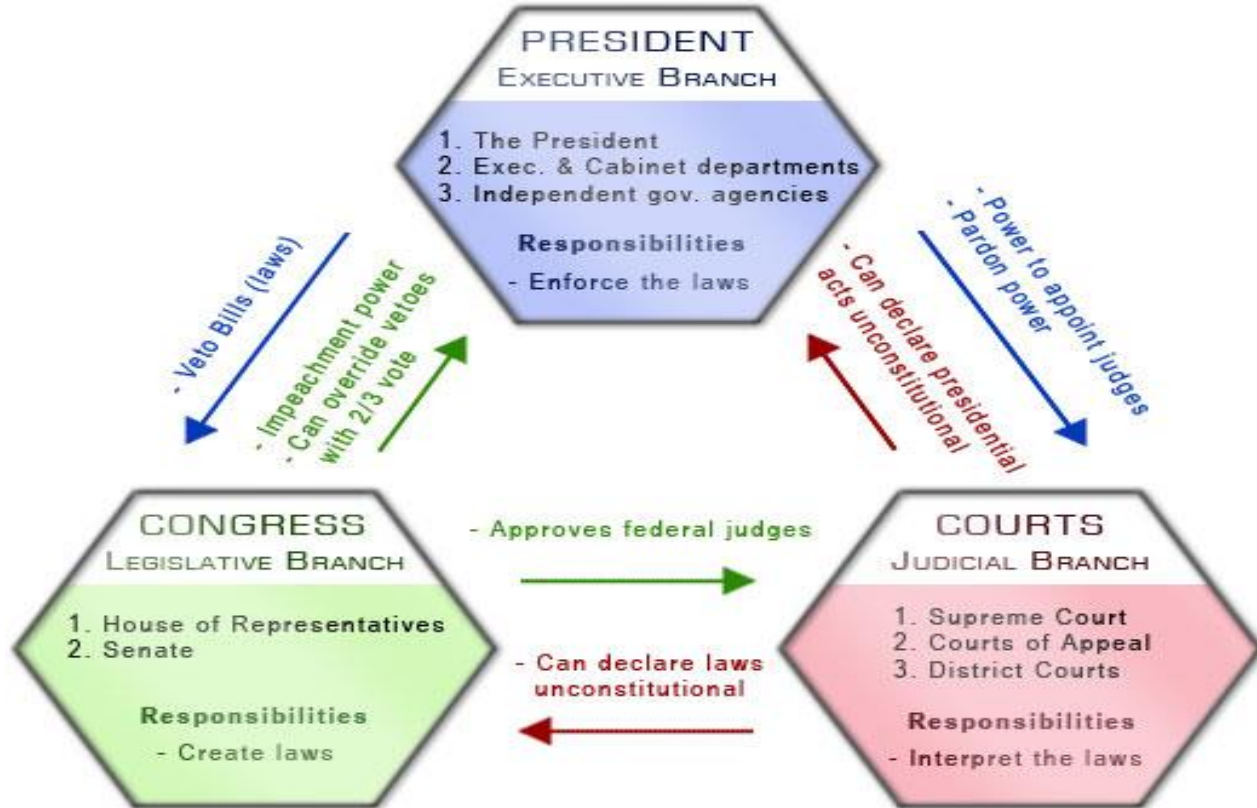
FEDERALISTS

- Argued for a strong, national government to protect people's rights
- Said Bill of Rights was not necessary because the powers of the new government were limited by the Constitution

ANTI-FEDERALISTS

- Wanted a weaker national government so people's rights were not threatened
- Wanted a Bill of Rights to protect people against abuse of power

CHECKS AND BALANCES



FLEXIBILITY IN THE CONSTITUTION

Elastic Clause

Allowed Constitution to stretch to adjust to changing times, “necessary and proper clause”

Amendment Process

Constitution can be formally changed, with approval of Congress and states

Judicial Interpretation

Supreme court and lower courts review cases that involve possible conflicts with the Constitution

FEDERALISM

Delegated Powers (those powers specifically granted to the Federal Government by the Constitution)	Concurrent Powers (powers that are shared by both the Federal and State governments)	Reserved Powers (those powers not delegated to the Federal government or denied to the states are given to the states)
<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Regulate interstate and international trade	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Power to tax	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Regulate intrastate trade
<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Coin Money	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Maintain courts	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Establish schools
<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Declare war	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Borrow money	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Establish local governments
<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Maintain armed forces		<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Pass statewide laws
<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Establish a postal system		<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Run elections
<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Enforce copyrights		
<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Sign treaties		

FEDERALISM

Delegated Powers

1. Power to declare war
2. There is one common currency in the U.S.

Concurrent Powers

1. Power to tax
2. There are federal prisons and state prisons

Reserved Powers

1. Education
2. Run elections



RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE PRESIDENT

Chief of State: this role requires a president to be an inspiring example for the American people

Chief Executive: the president is “boss” for millions of government workers in the Executive Branch, deciding how the laws are to be enforced

Chief Diplomat: Makes treaties with permission of Senate, executive agreements, extend diplomatic recognition to nations

Commander in Chief: Broad military powers shared with Congress

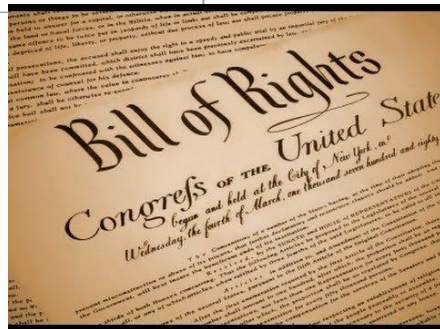
Chief of Party: leader of political party in power



BILL OF RIGHTS

1st Amendment (Freedoms)	Freedom of Religion, press, speech, assembly, petition
2nd Amendment (Right to bear arms)	Right to keep and bear arms
3rd Amendment (No Quarter)	Right to protection from troops being quartered in homes during peacetime
4th Amendment (Search and Seizure)	Right against unreasonable search and seizure, warrants require cause and must be specific
5th Amendment (Rights of the Accused)	Grand Jury trial, no double jeopardy, no self-incrimination, right to due process, eminent domain
6th amendment (Rights of the Accused)	Right to be informed of charges, right to a speedy and public trial, right to a trial by jury, right to face witnesses against you, right to a lawyer, right to call witness in your defense

7th Amendment (Rights in a Civil Case)	Right to a trial by jury in civil case (non-criminal case)
8th Amendment (Cruel and Unusual Punishment)	Right to protection against cruel and unusual punishment, right to protection against excessive bails and fines
9th Amendment (Unenumerated Rights)	Guarantee rights not enumerated (listed) in the Constitution are still protected
10th Amendment (Reserved rights)	Guarantee that the people and the states have all of the powers not specifically delegated the federal government (reserved powers)



AMERICAN HISTORY THROUGH CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

Cases	Quick Summary	Outcome/Historical Significance	Constitutional Concepts/Enduring Issues
Marbury v. Madison (1803)	Appointment of midnight justices by John Adams rejected by Thomas Jefferson. Supreme Court must decide constitutionality of Judiciary Act	John Marshall declares Judiciary Act unconstitutional. The Supreme Court has the right of Judicial Review. This means that the court has the ability to look back at former cases and laws.	Judicial v. Executive and Congressional Power Judicial Review Separation of Powers
McCulloch v. Maryland (1819)	Maryland attempts to tax the National Bank of the United States. Court must decide whether Bank is legitimate under the elastic clause and whether Maryland can tax it.	John Marshall declares “the power to tax is the power to destroy.” The Supremacy Clause of the Constitution prohibits state taxation of a federal institution. Federal law takes precedent over State law.	States Rights Elastic Clause Judicial Review Federalism

<p>Gibbons v. Odgen (1824)</p>	<p>Ogden receives exclusive right from New York to use steamboat to navigate in New York and to N.J. Gibbons gets right from Congress.</p>	<p>John Marshall declares that Congress has the exclusive authority to regulate Interstate Commerce. Federal law takes precedent over State law.</p>	<p>Judicial Review Federalism</p>
<p>Dred Scott v. Sanford (1857)</p>	<p>Dred Scott was a slave who was brought into free territory as defined by the Missouri Compromise.</p>	<p>The Supreme Court declared that slaves were property and therefore had no right to sue for his freedom. It also declared the Missouri Compromise unconstitutional.</p>	<p>Article III: citizenship rights v. 5th amendment property rights Civil War causes Federalism Equality Rights of Ethnic Groups</p>
<p>Impeachment Trial of Andrew Johnson (1868)</p>	<p>Andrew Johnson fired his Secretary of War Stanton in violation of the Tenure of Office Act and the House of Representatives voted to impeach the president.</p>	<p>The Senate by one vote found Johnson innocent. Johnson was able to finish his term in office. This event brings to light the major differences between the President and Radical Republicans in Congress regarding Reconstruction.</p>	<p>Article I: impeachment (power of Congress v. Article II appointment power of the president) Federalism Presidential Power Separation of Power</p>

<p>Plessy v. Ferguson (1896)</p>	<p>The state of Louisiana enacted a law that required separate railway cars for blacks and whites. In 1892, Plessy took a seat in the “whites only” car of a train. He refused to move to the car reserved for blacks and was arrested.</p>	<p>In this case, the Supreme Court ruled that segregation was constitutional. The case established the principle of separate but equal until it was overturned in 1954.</p>	<p>14th amendment (equal protection clause)</p> <p>Equality</p> <p>Federalism</p> <p>Jim Crow</p>
<p>Korematsu v. U.S. (1944)</p>	<p>During WWII, Executive Order 9066 and congressional statutes gave the military authority to relocate Japanese Americans to internment camps as a means of national defense.</p>	<p>The Supreme Court ruled that the President had the right to issue the Executive Order based on his power as Commander in Chief. In 1988, Congress passed a law giving \$20,000 to all ancestors of Japanese-Americans who were put in these camps.</p>	<p>14th amendment (equal protection clause v. Article II power of the President)</p> <p>Civil Liberties</p> <p>Rights of ethnic minorities</p> <p>WWII</p>

<p>Rosenberg Trial (1951)</p>	<p>The Rosenbergs were accused as spies responsible for turning over nuclear secrets to the Soviet Union during the Cold War. They were convicted and sentenced to die.</p>	<p>The Supreme Court refused to grant clemency and the Rosenbergs were executed amidst much protest that the original decision had Anti-Semitic overtones. The spy the Rosenbergs made contact with disclosed they did not give him nuclear secrets</p>	<p>5th amendment (rights of Rosenbergs) v. Article I (authority of Congress to pass Espionage Act)</p> <p>Due Process Act</p> <p>The Cold War</p>
<p>Gideon v. Wainwright (1963)</p>	<p>Gideon was accused of a felony by Florida and did not have attorney representation because he could not afford one.</p>	<p>Based on his “pauper” appeal to the Supreme Court, it decided that regardless of the crime, Gideon had the right to a lawyer (counsel)</p>	<p>5th and 6th amendment Bill of Rights Due Process Right to an attorney</p>
<p>Mapp v. Ohio (1961)</p>	<p>Dollere Mapp was accused of harboring a dangerous criminal. The police searched her house without a warrant and found illegal pornographic material, which they used to prosecute Mapp.</p>	<p>Regarding the use of illegally obtained evidence in a trial, the Supreme Court ruled that evidence taken without a warrant can't be used in court.</p>	<p>4th amendment Bill of Rights Search and Seizure</p>

<p>Miranda v. Arizona (1966)</p>	<p>Ernesto Miranda was arrested, interrogated and confessed to rape without the police informing him of his right to remain silent or have an attorney after his arrest.</p>	<p>One of the most important cases decided by the Supreme Court, it directed police to give people their rights immediately after a person is arrested.</p>	<p>5th and 6th amendments Bill of Rights Due Process Right against self-incrimination Right to an attorney</p>
<p>New Jersey v. TLO (1985)</p>	<p>TLO was accused of smoking in the bathroom. The principal searched her pocketbook without her permission and discovers cigarettes as well as other illegal substances.</p>	<p>Court rules that schools can search students with reasonable cause. This case gave school officials greater latitude in disciplining students.</p>	<p>4th amendment Bill of Rights Due Process Search and Seizure</p>
<p>New York Times v. U.S. (1971)</p>	<p>The Nixon administration attempted to prevent the New York Times and Washington Post from publishing materials from a classified Defense Department study regarding the history of United States activities in Vietnam.</p>	<p>The Court ruled that the papers did not violate national security and therefore the newspapers had the right to publish them. The result was an embarrassment for the President of the United States.</p>	<p>1st amendment (free speech) v. Article II (power of the president) Cold War Vietnam Freedom of the Press</p>

U.S. v. Nixon (1974)

President Nixon asserted that he was immune from the subpoena claiming “executive privilege”, which is the right to withhold information to preserve confidential communications or to secure the national interest and refused to hand over Watergate related tapes.

The Court ruled unanimously that the President must follow the law and that executive privilege could not be invoked in a potential criminal activity. Shortly after turning over the tapes, Nixon resigned from office.

Article I (power of Congress) v. Article II (power of the President)

Separation of powers

Watergate



CENSUS

- The census counts the population and helps to determine representation in Congress
- The number of electoral votes in each states is determined by the number of representatives in the House and Senate combined
- The main argument against the Electoral College is that it doesn't have to follow the vote of the people
- Two examples of when a presidential election demonstrated this was in 1876 and 2000

THE UNWRITTEN CONSTITUTION

The Unwritten Constitution refers to the ideas and processes that are accepted as a needed part of American government, regardless of the fact that they are not actually in the Constitution. These ideas and process came about through the custom and precedent.

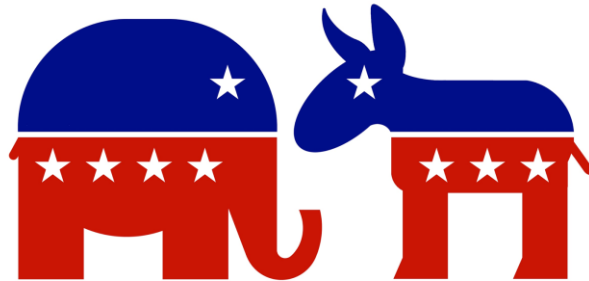
Washington was the first President to have a cabinet. The purpose of the Cabinet was to give advice to the President.

Today, the president's cabinet consists of the secretaries/heads of the 15 major departments of the executive branch (ex: The Attorney General of the Justice Department, the Secretary of State of the State Department). The newest is the Department of Homeland Security, which was created following 9/11.

POLITICAL PARTIES

The first political parties arose from the debates over ratification of the Constitution.

Federalist Party (Alexander Hamilton)	Democratic-Republicans (Thomas Jefferson)
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- National government should have more power	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- State governments should have more power
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Loose interpretation of the Constitution (constitution can stretch and adapt to changing times)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Strict interpretation of the Constitution (if the Constitution doesn't state it, it can't be done)



JUDICIAL REVIEW

The most important power of the Supreme Court is the ability to declare laws unconstitutional. The power of Judicial Review was a precedent set in the 1803 Marbury v. Madison decision. It also serves as a deciding factor on the laws passed by Congress and the actions and treaties of the President.



EARLY GOVERNMENT IN ACTION - GEORGE WASHINGTON

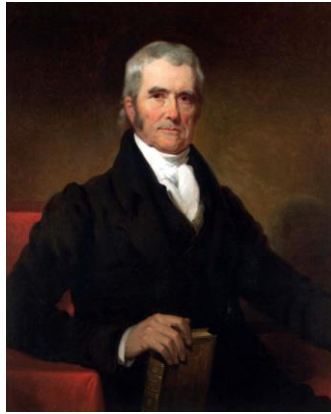
Two Precedents set by George Washington:

- Cabinet
- Only two terms in office

The 22nd Amendment (1947) made one of Washington's precedents official by stating Presidents can only be in office for two terms.

In his farewell address, George Washington advised the United States to follow a policy of neutrality. American was able to follow this policy due to the geographic advantage of being separated from Europe and Asia by oceans.

JOHN MARSHALL



Who was he?

1st Chief Justice of Supreme Court, set precedent of judicial review

Marbury v. Madison (1803) -
judicial review

McCulloch v. Maryland (1819) -
creation of national bank; federal
support over state law

Gibbons v. Odgen (1824) - gave
Congress power to regulate
interstate trade

LOUISIANA PURCHASE

The Louisiana Purchase was important to the growth of the United States because it:

1. Port of New Orleans: gave US a port on the Gulf of Mexico and access to the Mississippi
2. Doubled the size of the U.S.

Thomas Jefferson faced a dilemma when considering purchasing this land because he supported a loose interpretation of the Constitution and the Constitution did not state if the President had the power to purchase new territory.

MONROE DOCTRINE (1823)

1. Wanted an end to European colonization
2. No interference by Europe in existing nations in this hemisphere
3. Promise of noninterference by the U.S. in European affairs



William McKinley (1899) - Spanish American War - wanted Spain to give up Cuba as a colony, seen as a threat to U.S. and our investments

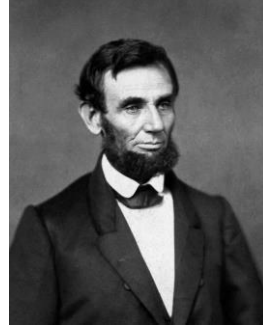
Teddy Roosevelt (1904) - Roosevelt Corollary - if a nation in Western Hemisphere is acting "wrongly" the U.S. will step in and correct them

John F. Kennedy (1961) - Bay of Pigs/Cuban Missile Crisis - the Soviet Union was building nuclear missiles in Cuba, JFK issued naval blockade to get missiles pulled out

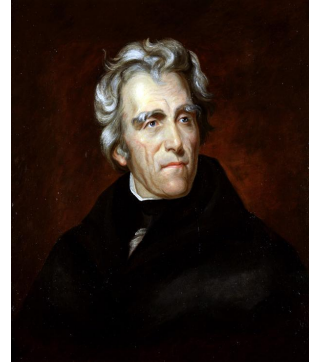
Ronald Reagan (1981) - Support of the Contras in Nicaragua - Nicaraguan government was accepting aid from Cuba and Soviet Union, Reagan approved aid to rebels trying to overthrow government (Sandinistas)

THE CONSTITUTION TESTED: THE NATION EXPANDS AND DIVIDES

Abraham Lincoln (1861-1865) - 16th president, leader during Civil War, ended slavery with Emancipation Proclamation, assassinated in 1865



Andrew Jackson (1829-1837) - 7th president, supports minimal government and spoils system, rechartered National Bank, harsh policy toward Native Americans



Ulysses S. Grant (1869-1877) - 18th president, commander of Union forces in Civil War



SECTIONALISM

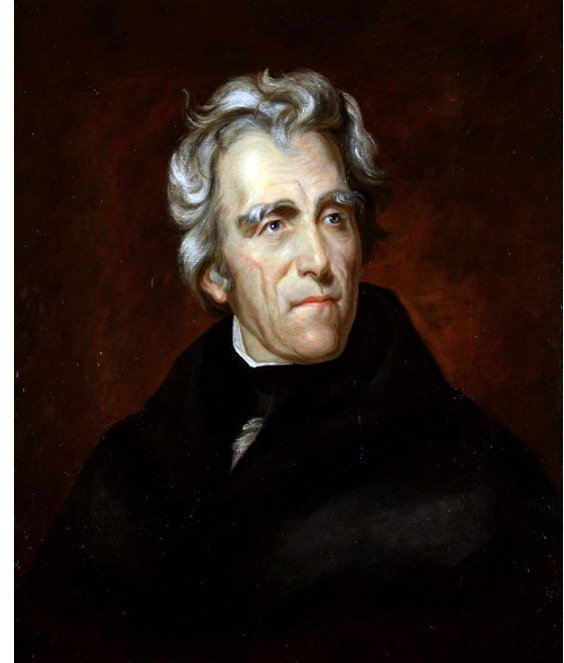
Identifying with section of country, rather than country as a whole

	South	North
Economy	King Cotton and the cotton gin - cotton was main cash crop; cotton gin made harvesting quicker Plantation system - relied on large farms to produce crops	Industrial trade
Slavery	Relied on slave trade and slavery to keep agriculture going	Abolition movement - wanted an end to slavery
Views on Federalism	Believed that ultimate power should be in the hands of state government Nullification - state refusal to recognize a federal law	Believed that ultimate power should be in the hands of federal government

PRESIDENCY OF ANDREW JACKSON

- Fires over 2,000 government workers and replaces them with his own supporters
- Vetoes more acts of Congress than all six previous Presidents combined
- Closes Bank of the United States
- Threatens to send huge army to South Carolina to force the state to obey tariff laws
- Uses Indian Removal Act to force 100,000 Native Americans from their homelands

The Spoils System: system that gave government jobs to people who had worked to help their political



ANDREW JACKSON V. NATIVE AMERICANS



Andrew Jackson signed the Indian Removal Act, which stated all Native Americans were forced to move west of the Mississippi.

This started the Trail of Tears, which was when the U.S. government rounded up the Cherokee and moved them west in a forced march.

MANIFEST DESTINY



Manifest Destiny: belief that the U.S. had a mission to expand its borders from Atlantic to Pacific

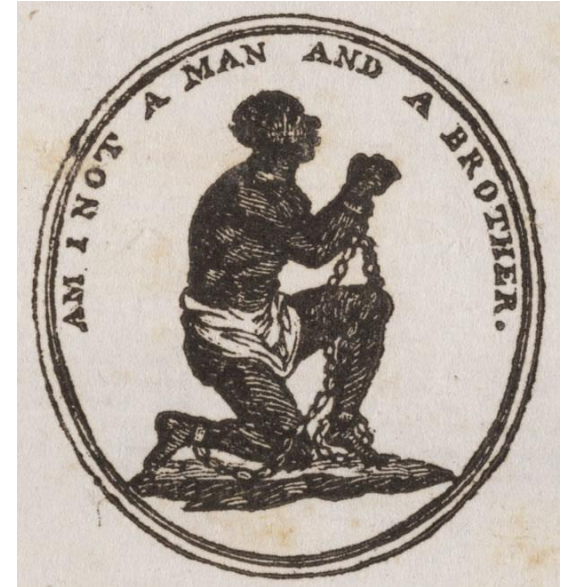
Cession: formally giving up property or territory

Annexation: to attach new territory to an existing area

Southern states wanted to spread slavery into new territories in the West. Northern States wanted to contain the spread of slavery.

SLAVERY CONFLICT

<p>Missouri Compromise</p>	<p>Maine: free state Missouri: slave state New territories north of Missouri: all enter Union as free states</p>
<p>Compromise of 1850</p>	<p>California: free state New territories of the SW “popular sovereignty”: will decide slavery question on own Fugitive Slave Act: forced Northern states to return runaway slaves</p>
<p>The Kansas Nebraska Act</p>	<p>Popular Sovereignty: citizens of Kansas-Nebraska territory will decide question of slavery in those territories</p>



LEAD UP TO THE CIVIL WAR



BATTLE OF SPOTSYLVANIA

FAC-SIMILE PRINT BY L. PEARNO & CO.

Bleeding Kansas

Tensions over slavery in Kansas territories resulted in violence and bloodshed

John Brown's Raids

Took over arsenal at Harper's Ferry - wanted to incite a slave rebellion - caught by Federal government and hanged

Dred Scott Decision

Court ruled that Scott was not a citizen and could not sue for his freedom - upheld slavery

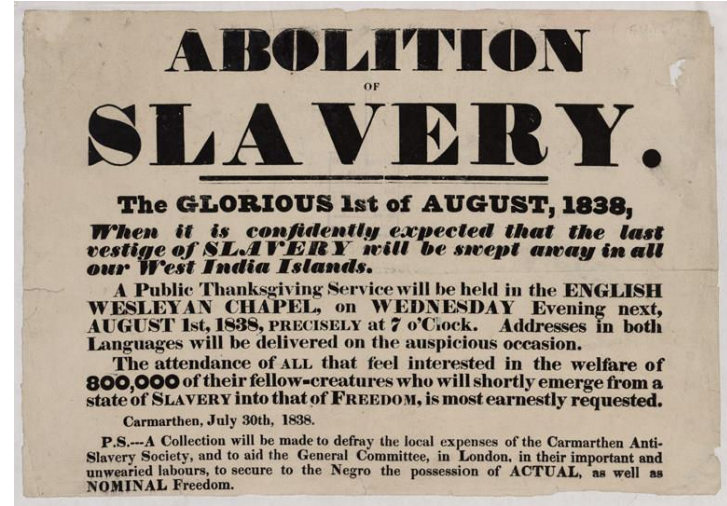
ABOLITION MOVEMENT

William Lloyd Garrison: white leader of radical abolition movement in Boston; founded The Liberator in 1831 to work for immediate end to slavery

Frederick Douglass: African American Abolitionist leader, spoke for abolition in U.s. and Britain

Harriet Tubman: conductor on Underground railroad, which helped slaves escape to freedom before Civil War

Sojourner Truth: abolitionist and women's rights activist before Civil War; former slave; she spoke to white audiences about abolition



UNCLE TOM'S CABIN

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN;
OR,
LIFE AMONG THE LOWLY.

BY
HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.



VOL. I.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH THOUSAND.

BOSTON:
JOHN P. JEWETT & COMPANY
CLEVELAND, OHIO:
JEWETT, PROCTOR & WORTHINGTON.
1852.

Exposed the horrors of slavery; written by Harriet Beecher Stowe; helped push people to want an end to slavery

WOMEN IN ABOLITION MOVEMENT

Many abolitionists were women, and believed that they would get more rights when slavery ended.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott created the Seneca Falls Convention to help get women the right to vote.

The Declaration of Rights and Sentiments was different from the Declaration of Independence because they added the word “women” to the phrase “All men are created equal”.

CIVIL WAR 1861-1865

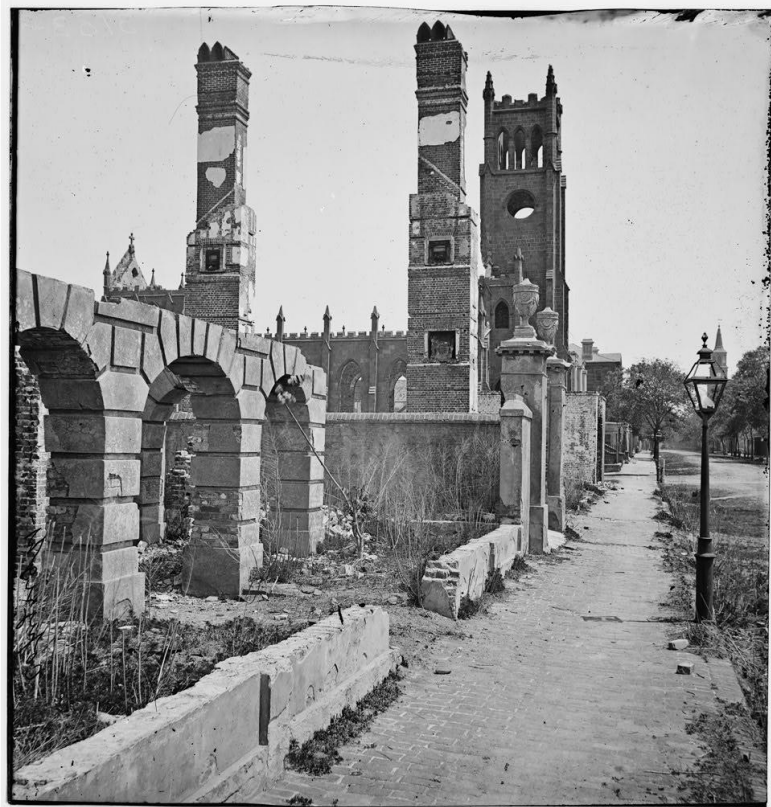
Lincoln's main goal was to preserve the Union.

He suspended Habeas Corpus in order to keep suspected Confederate spies in prison for the length of the war, so they could not continue to spy for the south.

He issued the Emancipation Proclamation to lessen the chances of European aid to the Southern states. He also helped to swell the numbers of African Americans who fought for the Union. This was not enforceable, since it only applied to southern states, which were not part of the Union.



RECONSTRUCTION 1865-1877



Andrew Johnson: 1865-1869 - 17th President; clashed with Radical Republicans over Reconstruction; impeached, then acquitted (found innocent)

Rutherford B. Hayes: 1877-1881 - 19th President; promised to withdraw U.S. troops from South to end dispute over his election

RECONSTRUCTION PLANS

Presidential Plan (Lincoln and Johnson)

- 13th amendment
- Pardons to those who swear loyalty to Union
- 10% Plan - 10% of states voters had to swear loyalty
- Treatment of freed slaves - freed, not given equality

Congressional Plan led by Radical Republicans

- 14th and 15th amendment
- Must ratify amendments
- 5 military districts controlled by U.S. army
- Freedmen's Bureau - provided jobs, clothes, food, etc. for freed slaves and poor whites



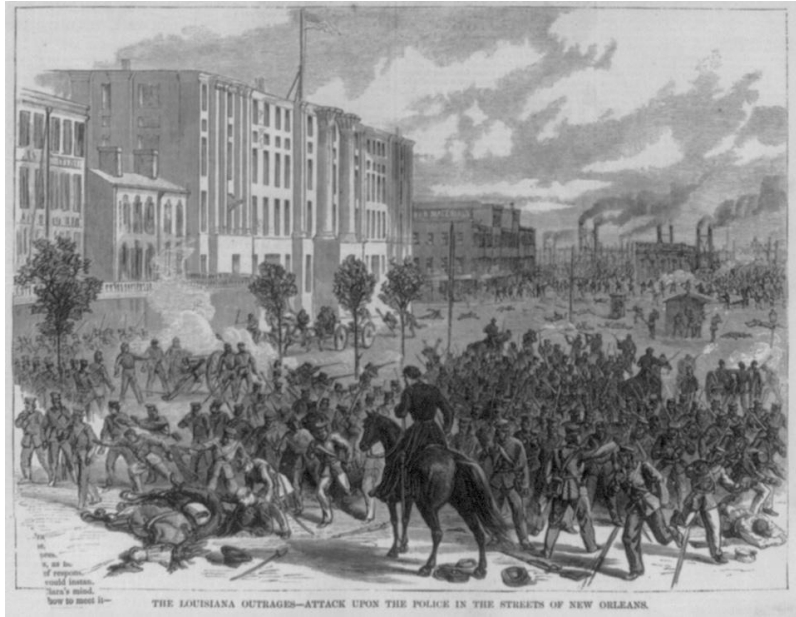
Carpetbagger: northerner who went south during Reconstruction to make money off of South's misfortune

Scalawags: southern whites who supported Reconstruction

13th amendment: 1865 - freed slaves

14th amendment: 1868 - citizenship for African Americans; equal protection

15th amendment: 1870 - black men get the right to vote



RISE OF AMERICAN BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY

Andrew Carnegie: industrialist who made fortune in steel in late 1800s thru vertical consolidation, philanthropist who gave away \$350 million

Charles Darwin: scientist who came up with “survival of the fittest” theory

Terence Powderly: union leader in 1900s, founded Knights of Labor for skilled and unskilled workers

Samuel Gompers: union leader in 1900s, founded American Federation of Labor for skilled workers

Henry Ford: auto manufacturer in early 1900s, made affordable cars using assembly line

John D. Rockefeller: industrialist who made fortune in oil (Standard Oil), seen as robber baron

J.P. Morgan: industrialist in banking industry in early 1900s

Social Darwinism: belief that unregulated businesses would see weak businesses fail and healthy ones thrive; government programs to aid the poor violated laws of nature

Increase in immigration: provided cheap labor to factories, large supply of workers

Laissez faire: letting businesses operate unregulated

Monopolies and Trusts: crushed competition and made it hard for small businesses to compete



ANDREW CARNEGIE



Andrew Carnegie believed in the 'Gospel of Wealth' - he felt the responsibility of the wealthy is to use their wealth to help those who are less fortunate

BEGINNING OF LABOR MOVEMENT

Union	Leaders	Members Included/Excluded
Knights of Labor (1869)	Terence Powderly	Skilled and unskilled workers
American Federation of Labor (1886)	Samuel Gompers	Only skilled workers
Industrial Workers of the World	“Big Bill” Haywood	Migrant workers, lumber, textile, minority workers

Collective bargaining often did not work for labor unions, so they had to strike. But many strikes ended the same way; the Great Railway Strike (1877), the Haymarket Riot (1886), the Homestead Strike (1892), the Pullman Strike (1894) and the Lawrence Textile Strike (1912). These strikes generally turned violent and federal troops were sent in to stop the strikes.

REACTIONS TO IMMIGRATION

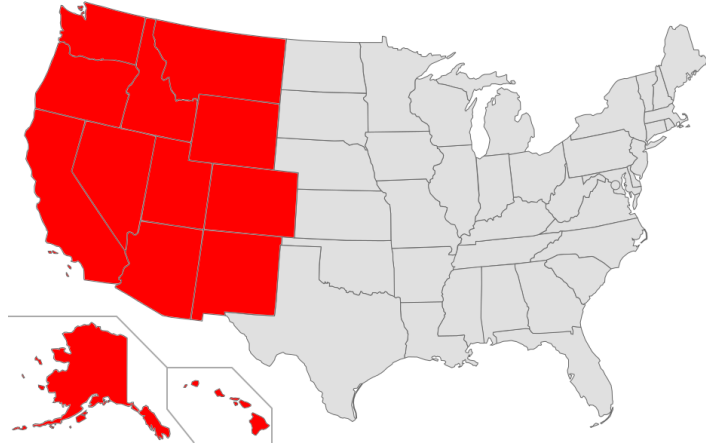
Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882 - banned immigration of Chinese laborers

Gentlemen's Agreement 1908 - banned the immigration of Japanese laborers

Emergency Quota Act (1921) & National Origins Act (1924) were attempts to restrict immigration from Southern and Eastern Europe. Besides the threat to American jobs, these immigrants were targeted because they sounded different and looked different.



CLOSING OF THE WEST



In 1890, the U.S. government announced that the West was closed. The closing of the west led to some interesting dilemmas. If we could no longer push the Native Americans to the West, what would we do with them?

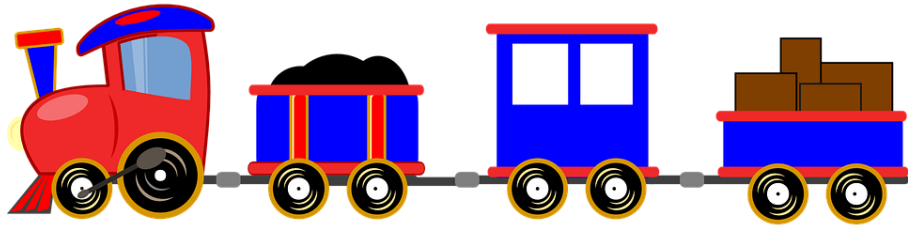
Indian Schools - tried to assimilate Native Americans, taught them English

Dawes Act - divided Indian Reservations into 160 acre family plots, encouraging individual property ownership and rights. The goal of this act was to discourage the Native way of thinking as foreign and would therefore be more 'Americanized'

POSITIVES AND NEGATIVES OF RAILROAD EXPANSION

Positives	Negatives
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Cheaper to go west- Safer- easier	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Immigrant labor paid little, seen as 'work horses'- Native Americans lost millions of acres to railroad development- Railroads charged small farmers more for short hauls than big business was charged

With all this land for “Americans”, people headed west to take advantage of the Homestead Act, which encouraged settlement by offering 160 acres of land for free in exchange for farming it for five years.



FARMERS

People often form third parties when the other two major political parties (Republican and Democrat) fail to offer people what they want.



In response to unfair treatment of the railroads and other economic problems, farmers began to organize themselves. These groups became known as The Grange and soon became influential. Farmers needed to improve their economic situation, especially against the railroads.

Farmers joined with laborers and organized the Populist Party. They supported public ownership of the railroads and telegraphs. It also supported free coinage of silver, secret ballot voting, an 8 hour workday, restrictions on immigration and the direct election of U.S. senators.

The Populist Party received more than 1 million votes in the 1892 Presidential election.

PROGRESSIVE MOVEMENT: REFORM IN AMERICA

Upton Sinclair: muckraker who wrote “The Jungle” about the meatpacking industry

Theodore Roosevelt (1901–1909): 26th President, Progressive, fought trusts, built Panama Canal and increased U.S. influence overseas

Woodrow Wilson (1913–1921): 28th President, tried to keep U.S. out of WWI, proposed League of Nations

Booker T. Washington: African American leader, founded Tuskegee Institute; encouraged African Americans to learn trades

Jane Addams: co-founder of Hull House settlement house, remained active in social causes thru early 1900s

William Howard Taft (1909–1913): 27th President, continued T. Roosevelt’s reforms, promoted “dollar diplomacy” to expand foreign investments

W.E.B. DuBois: African American scholar and leader in 1900s, co-founded NAACP, encouraged African Americans to attend colleges to develop skills

MUCKRAKERS (JOURNALISTS WHO EXPOSE SOCIETY'S

Jacob Riis: Book/Photojournalism - How the Other Half Lives: exposed conditions of the poor in New York's tenements

Upton Sinclair: Book - The Jungle: dangerous and unsanitary conditions in the meatpacking industry

Ida Tarbell: Article - The History of the Standard Oil Company: exposed ruthless practices of Standard Oil Company

Jane Addams: Hull House: settlement house offered immigrants education, child care, social activities and jobs

Robert M. LaFollete: Political Reforms: governor of Wisconsin, his state passed many Progressive reforms like regulating banking, railroads and lobbying

Thomas Nast: Political Cartoons of 'Boss' Tweed: made fun of political figures and industrial leaders

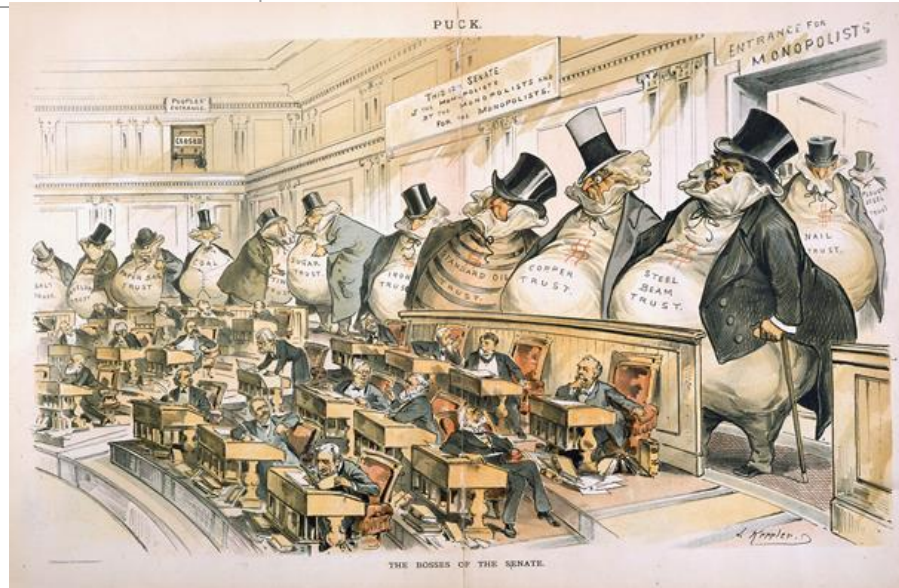
STATE POLITICAL REFORMS

Secret Ballot	Privacy at the ballot box ensures that citizens can cast votes without party bosses knowing how they voted
Initiative	Allows voters to petition state legislatures in order to consider a bill desired by citizens
Referendum	Allows voters to decide if a bill or proposed amendment should be passed
Recall	Allows voters to petition to have an elected representative removed from office
Direct Primary	Ensures that voters select candidates to run for office, rather than party bosses

PROGRESSIVE LEGISLATION

1890	Sherman Antitrust Act	Measure passed by U.S. Congress to prohibit abusive monopolies
1901	New York State Tenement House Law	Requires fire escapes, lights in dark hallways, a window in each room
1902	Pure Food and Drug Act	Required that companies accurately label the ingredients contained in processed food items
	Meat Inspection Act	Enforces sanitary conditions in meatpacking plants
1913	16th amendment	Federal income tax
	17th amendment	Direct election of senators
	Federal Reserve Act	Created 12 district Federal Reserve banks, each able to issue new currency and loan member banks funds at the prime interest rate

1914	Federal Trade Act	Established the Federal Trade Commission, charged with investigating unfair business practices including monopolistic activity and inaccurate product labeling
1915	Federal Child Labor Law	Barred products produced by children from interstate commerce
1919	18th amendment	Prohibited sale and production of intoxicating liquors
1920	19th amendment	Gave women the right to vote



RISE OF AMERICAN POWER

New Technology	Inventions accelerated industrial growth and shortened distances around the world; the world became more interdependent
Drive for markets and raw materials	Business leaders wanted raw materials from abroad, they wanted overseas markets
Growth of naval power	As foreign trade grew, the U.S. needed a strong navy to protect shipping routes
Manifest Destiny and the Closing of the Frontier	Frederick Jackson Turner said the frontier defines Americans; when it closed in 1890, we looked overseas for other frontiers
Social Darwinism	Idea that American way of life was superior to other so we should spread that to other people around the world
Missionary Spirit	Effort to introduce Christianity and 'civilization' to others

CHINA AND HAWAII



Open Door Policy: the U.S. wanted fair access to Chinese markets in late 1800s

Hawaii: in 1893, the U.S. supported a revolution in Hawaii to overthrow Queen Lil'uokalani. This was led by a small group of mostly white American businessmen. These American planters pushed for revolution so their sugar would be considered domestic sugar, not foreign, and would be able to sell more.



EVENTS LEADING TO SPANISH AMERICAN WAR (1898)

Many Americans were shocked at treatment of Cubans at the hand of the Spanish.

Yellow Journalism exaggerated conditions in Cuba and the actions of the Spanish, pushing Americans toward wanting war.

U.S.S. Maine sunk in Havana Harbor, the public blamed Spain, even though it was an accidental fire that caused the explosion.



LATIN AMERICA



Foreign Policy of Theodore Roosevelt: “Speak softly and carry a big stick”: the U.S. intervened in Latin American affairs to maintain economic stability and protect investments

Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine: the U.S. would act as an “international police power” if a nation in the Western Hemisphere behaves wrongly

U.S. built the Panama Canal because we needed to be able to move our navy and merchant ships quickly

Dollar Diplomacy: President Taft’s policy of encouraging U.S. investment in Latin America

CAUSES OF WORLD WAR I

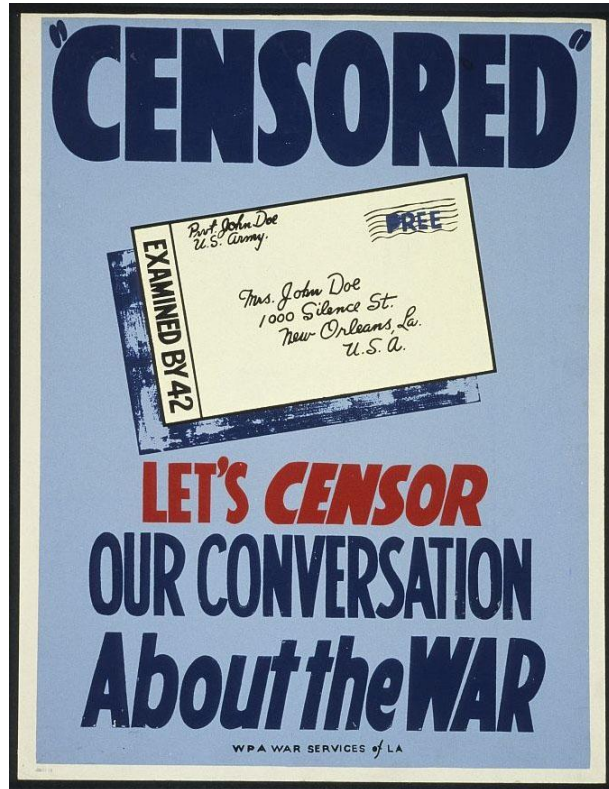
Unrestricted submarine warfare:
since we were neutral, we should
have freedom of the seas (the
ability to trade with anyone)

Sinking of the Lusitania:
Americans were killed in this
attack

Zimmerman Telegram: Germany tried
to encourage Mexico to fight
against U.S. in exchange for lost
territory



WARTIME CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES

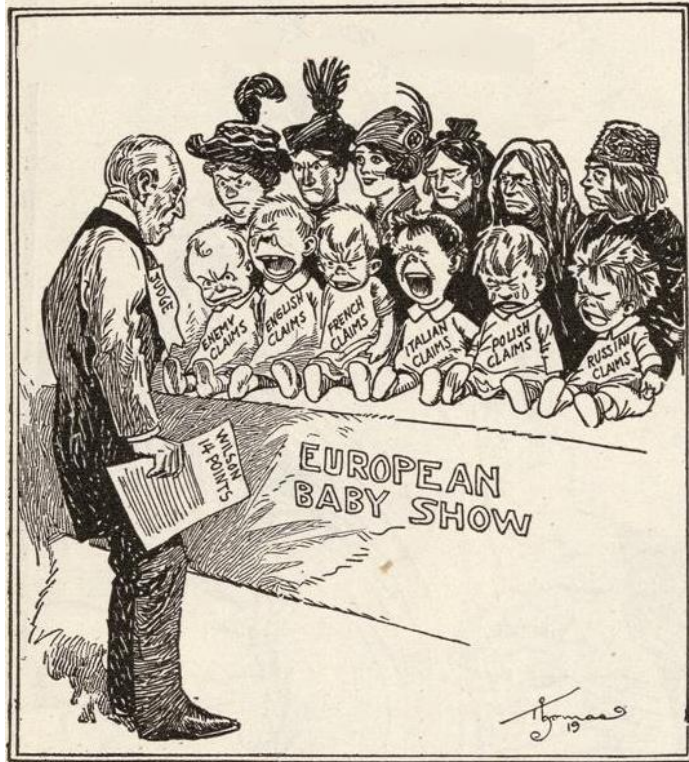


Espionage & Sedition Acts: made it a crime to interfere with the draft and to speak or publish anything disloyal to the government

Schenck v. U.S. - Clear and present danger - speech is not protected if it causes a clear and present danger to others

Red Scare 1918-1919 - fear of the spread of Communism in the U.S.

FOURTEEN POINTS



President Wilson present a plan for peace known as the 14 Points, with the League of Nations as the key to this plan. Congress, however, was reluctant to support Wilson's plan, especially with the League of Nations.

Some argued that it could drag us into European conflicts.

The U.S. Senate rejected the Treaty of Versailles and the League of Nations and once again returned to a policy of neutrality.

PROSPERITY OF 1920s

Following the shock and brutality of WWI, Americans looked to isolate themselves from the problems in Europe and Asia.

President Warren G. Harding - "A Return to Normalcy"

- Return to laissez faire government
- Isolation: the less we are involved in foreign affairs, the better
- Strict limits on immigration



AFRICAN AMERICANS AND HARLEM RENAISSANCE



Due to segregation and discrimination in the South, a mass migration of African Americans to northern cities began in the early 1900s (called the Great Migration)

Harlem, in New York City, became the center of cultural life and artistic expression for African Americans. For the first time, African American paintings, writings, and jazz became absorbed into mainstream culture. This became known as the Harlem Renaissance.

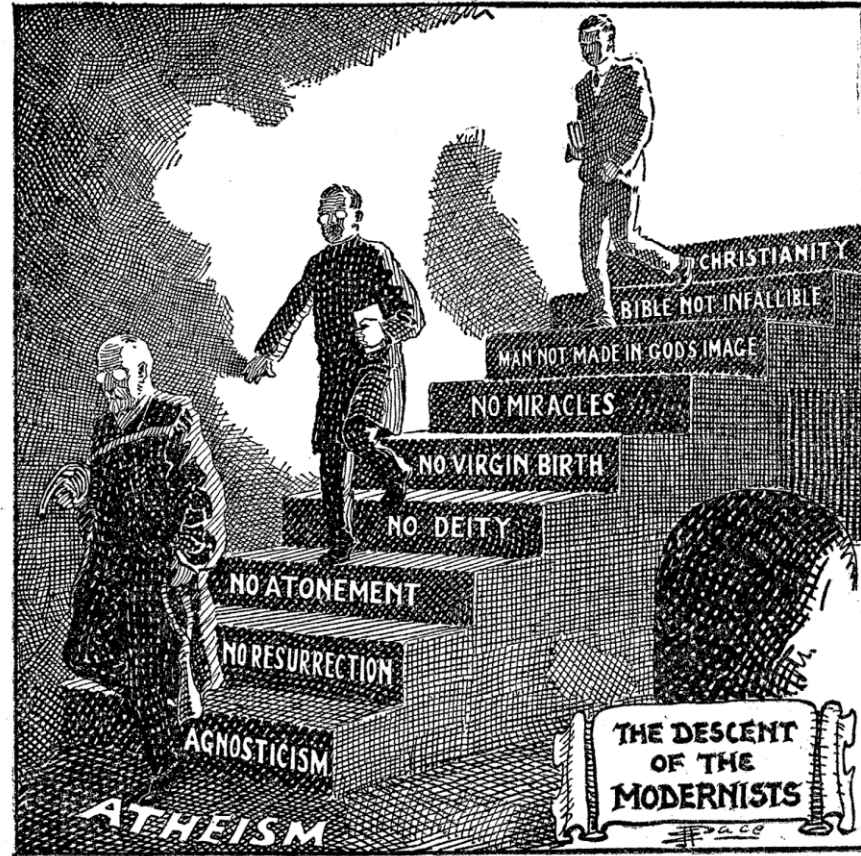
SCOPES MONKEY TRIAL

A 24 yr. old science teacher, John Scopes, decided to teach the theory of evolution, which was illegal in the state of Tennessee.

William Jennings Bryan was the special prosecutor. Lawyer Clarence Darrow defended Scopes. John Scopes was found guilty, but his conviction was overturned on a technicality.

This trial exposed these differences in society:

1. Conservative vs. Progressive
2. Rural vs. Urban



CAUSES OF GREAT DEPRESSION



Overproduction: farmers produced too much which drove down prices

Stock speculation: drove prices up more than they should be

Uneven distribution of wealth: rich got richer, poor got poorer

Unsound banking practices: banks made unsound, unhealthy loans

Excessive buying on credit: too much credit lent, people could not repay it.

FRANKLIN ROOSEVELT AND NEW DEAL

Promised to turn around economy by:

1. Give **relief** for those who were suffering
2. Provide **recovery** for the economy, so it grows

Civilian Conservation Corps	CCC	3. 1933	Exact reform measures to avoid future depressions Provided jobs to young men to plant trees, build bridges and parks, set up flood control projects
Tennessee Valley Authority	TVA	1933	Built dams to provide cheap electric power to 7 southern states, set up schools and health centers
Federal Emergency Relief Administration	FERA	1933	Gave relief to unemployed and needy
Agricultural Adjustment Administration	AAA	1933	Paid farmers not to grow certain crops

National Recovery Administration	NRA	1933	Enforced codes that regulated wages, prices and working conditions
Public Works Administration	PWA	1933	Built ports, schools, and aircraft carriers
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	FDIC	1933	Insured savings accounts in banks approved by government
Rural Electrification Administration	REA	1935	Loaned money to extend electricity to rural farmers
Works Progress Administration	WPA	1935	Employed men and women to build hospitals, schools, parks, and airports; employed artists, writers and musicians
Social Security Act	SSA	1935	Set up a system of pensions for elderly, unemployed and handicapped

COURT PACKING

FDR ran into opposition when the Supreme Court began to declare some New Deal programs unconstitutional. FDR's plan to overcome this obstacle was to pack the Court with one justice for each one over 70 years old. This idea is known as court packing.

Even though FDR was popular, many people felt he overextended his powers and this idea was shot down.



EVENTS LEADING TO WORLD WAR II

Neutrality Acts (1930s) - U.S. tried stay out of conflict in Europe

Cash and Carry - sale of weapons to nations at war made on a “cash and carry” basis

Lend Lease - allowed U.S. to sell or lend war materials to any country necessary to our defense

FDR wanted the U.S. to become an “arsenal of democracy”, which means that we would produce enough weapons to help our Allies fight the war and win.



SACRIFICES AT HOME

War bonds: buying bonds would help pay for the war

Rationing: save valuable resources and food for troops overseas

Victory Gardens: grow the food that you need, so troops can have more

Rosie the Riveter: women took traditionally male jobs in factories



JAPANESE INTERNMENT

After the attack on Pearl Harbor, Japanese Americans were rounded up and placed in internment camps by the U.S. government. They were seen as a threat to national security during World War II.

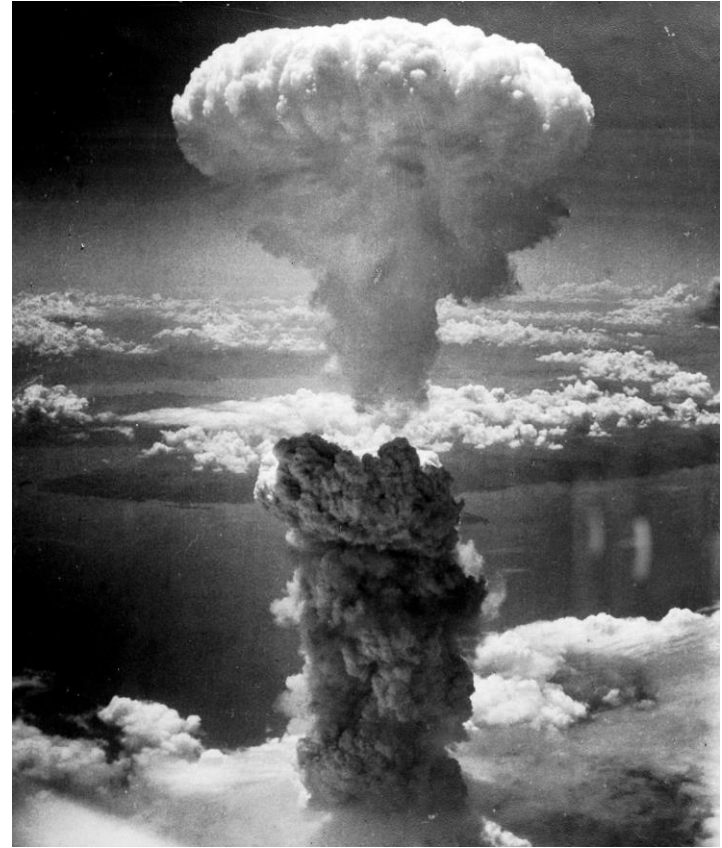


In *Korematsu v. U.S.*, Fred Korematsu sued the federal government for violating his 14th amendment right to equal protection. The Court upheld the government's actions, reasoning that there was a national security threat in the month immediately after Pearl Harbor.

MANHATTAN PROJECT

The U.S. government worked on developing an atomic bomb during World War II, in a project called the Manhattan Project.

With Japan reluctant to surrender, President Harry Truman made the decision to bomb Japan. On August 6 and 9, 1945, atomic bombs were dropped on the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.



CONTAINMENT



Berlin Airlift	Effort to get around Berlin Blockade set up by Stalin, prevented Soviets from taking control of Berlin
Truman Doctrine	Gave \$400 million to Greece and Turkey to stop the spread of communism
Marshall Plan	Gave \$13 billion to Western Europe to help rebuild after WWII
Korean War	1950-1953, effort to stop spread of communism in Korean peninsula, but it ultimately fails
NATO	North American Treaty Organization - alliance of non-communist nations, Soviet version is Warsaw Pact

FEAR OF COMMUNISM AT HOME

HUAC (House Un-American Activities Committee)	Formed to look into communist activity in the U.S.; its probe of the movie industry led to blacklisting of many actors, writers and directors
Black lists	Actors, writers, directors and others were cut off from employment because they were suspected of being communists
McCarthyism	Senator Joseph McCarthy claimed he had a list of State Department employees known to be communists he was eventually censured by the Senate
Arms Race (MAD- Mutually Assured Destruction)	The U.S. and Soviet Union were competing to see who could amass more weapons of mass destruction (nuclear weapons)
Cuban Missile Crisis	U.S. and Soviet Union came to brink of nuclear war over Soviet missile sites in Cuba

PROSPERITY IN 1950s



G.I. Bill - also known as Serviceman's Readjustment Act, pays for veteran's benefits (like college education, medical treatment and home and business loans)

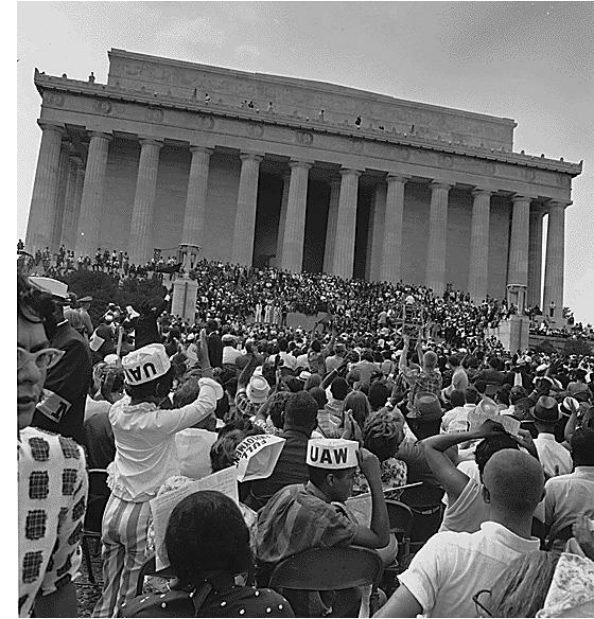
Baby Boom - population growth immediately after WWII

Levittown - symbol of suburbanization after WWII

Interstate Highway Act - provided funding for a 44,000 mile network of interstate highways

AFRICAN AMERICAN CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT

Brown v. Board (1954)	Supreme Court overturned Plessy v. Ferguson stating that separate facilities can not be equal
Montgomery Bus Boycott (1955)	Began when Rosa Parks refused to sit in the back of the bus, lasted a year, desegregated buses in Montgomery Alabama
Little Rock Crisis (1957)	Nine students attempting to enroll in Little Rock High School had to be accompanied by National Guard Members
Freedom Rides (1961)	Bus rides designed to highlight the segregation in interstate transportation; eventually ICC banned segregation in interstate transportation
March on Washington (1963)	More than 200,000 people demonstrated for support of civil rights



AFRICAN AMERICAN CIVIL RIGHTS LAW

Civil Rights Act of 1964	Protection of voting rights for all, opening of public facilities and a commission to protect equal rights
24th amendment	Eliminated poll taxes
Voting Rights Act of 1965	Outlawed discriminatory voting practices such as literacy tests



WOMEN'S RIGHTS MOVEMENT



<p>Equal Rights Amendment (never passed)</p>	<p>A constitutional amendment that would guarantee men and women equal treatment in all aspects of society</p>
<p>Equal Employment Opportunity Act (1972)</p>	<p>Required employers to pay equal wages for equal work</p>
<p>Title IX of Educational Amendments Act</p>	<p>Gave female college athletes the right to same financial support as male athletes</p>

DISABLED AMERICAN LAW

Education of All Handicapped Children Act (1972)

Ensured a free, appropriate education for children with disabilities

Americans with Disabilities Act (1990)

Prohibited discrimination in employment, public accommodations, transportation, state and local government services and telecommunications (great accessibility, etc.)



JOHN F. KENNEDY



Space Program: committed U.S. to landing a man on the moon by the end of the 1960s

Peace Corps: American volunteers went to developing nations where they trained people in technology, education, and health programs

Bay of Pigs: failed invasion to oust Fidel Castro in 1961 from Cuba

Cuban Missile Crisis: U.S. issued naval blockade to stop Soviets placing missiles in Cuba

JOHNSON AND HIS GREAT SOCIETY

Economic Opportunity Act: helped run Johnson's War on Poverty; created Head Start, Job Corps

Head Start: provided education to preschoolers from low income families

Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD): oversee federal efforts to improve housing and aid economic development of cities



VIETNAM CONFLICT

Event	What happened	Effect
Gulf of Tonkin Incident	U.S.S. Maddox fired on by North Vietnamese gunboats	Congress gave President power to take any necessary measures to defend troops
Gulf of Tonkin Resolution	Gulf of Tonkin Incident	President didn't need Congressional approval to send troops overseas
Tet Offensive	North Vietnam launched attack on South using Soviet jets and weapons	U.S. realized we couldn't win Vietnam conflict
My Lai Massacre	U.S. troops ordered to "clean up" village - killed 400-500 people	Continues to turn public opinion against war; Lt. Calley court martialled

Napalm/Agent Orange	Defoliant used to strip jungles of vegetation in Vietnam	Caused cancer in those exposed to it
Escalation	Nixon's plan called Vietnamization - widening the scope of the war	Nixon began bombing Cambodia (a base for North Vietnamese Communists); more protesting at home
Draft	College age young men were called to fight in Vietnam	Many protested draft, left country, burnt draft cards
Living Room War	Journalists stationed with army units, televised the fighting	Helped convince Americans that we weren't winning the war
Kent State	Had protests over bombing of Cambodia	National Guard broke up strike, four students killed, nine wounded

RICHARD NIXON

Accomplishments	Failures
<p>Ending the Vietnam War</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- War Powers Act - President had to give 48 hours notice of sending troops, must bring them home within 60 days	<p>Pentagon Papers (NY Times v. US): government tried to stop publication of papers that showed reality of Vietnam War; Court ruled that the government could NOT censor the press (1st amendment)</p>
<p>Diplomacy with China: recognized China, visited in 1972</p>	<p>Watergate Scandal: Nixon tried to cover up break-in of Democratic party headquarters, refused to hand over tapes of conversations, Congress sued and won, House began impeachment proceedings, Nixon resigned in 1974</p>
<p>SALT: (Strategic Arms Limitation Talks) lowered number of missiles in U.S. and U.S.S.R.</p>	
<p>Detente: relaxation of tensions between U.S. and U.S.S.R.</p>	
<p>26th amendment: gave 18 year olds the right to vote</p>	

JIMMY CARTER



Camp David Accords: Carter helped to negotiate peace between Israel (Menachem Begin) and Egypt (Anwar el-Sadat) - 1979

OPEC and energy crisis: U.S. imported over 40% of oil by late 1970s, OPEC kept prices high - made U.S. trade deficit worse

Iranian Hostage Crisis: 1979 - revolution in Iran led fundamentalists to take 50 Americans hostage for 444 days

RONALD REAGAN



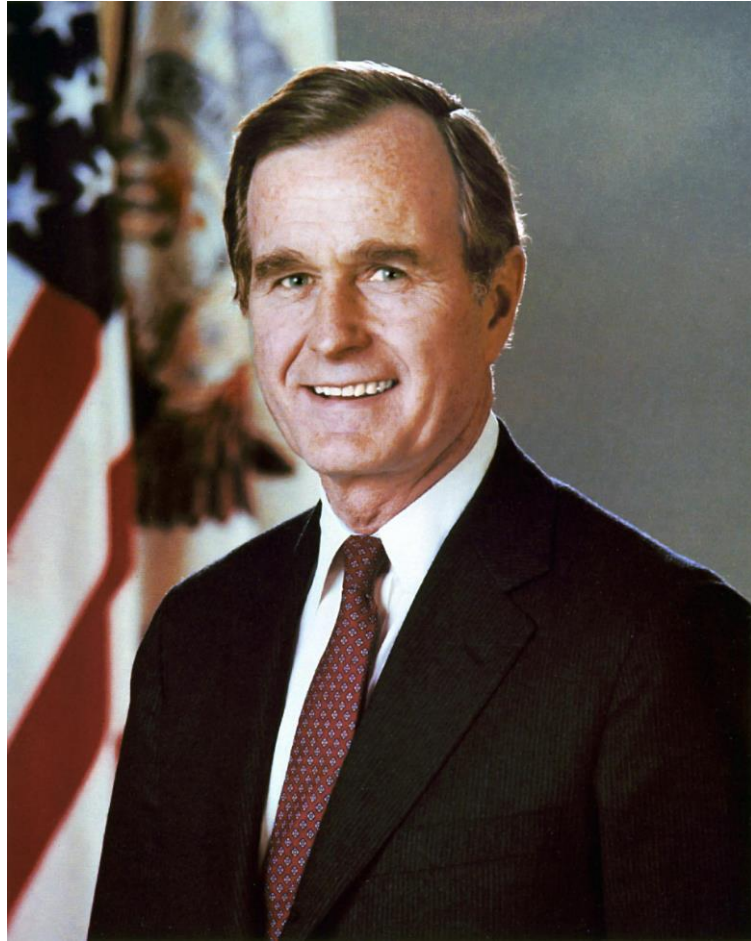
Economic Policy: Supply Side Economics: called for cuts in taxes on businesses and individuals with large incomes (Reaganomics); believed the extra money would be reinvested

Iran Contra Affair: U.S. government sold weapons to Iran (in exchange for their assistance getting U.S. hostages out of Lebanon), then took that money and gave it to rebels (Sandinistas) fighting the communist government in Nicaragua

Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI): massive satellite shield designed to intercept and destroy incoming soviet missiles; called “Star Wars”

GEORGE H.W. BUSH

Operation Desert Storm:
1990, Saddam Hussein
invaded neighboring
Kuwait, UN authorized a
joint military buildup
to force him out of
Kuwait



BILL CLINTON

Longest period of economic growth in history during his term

NAFTA: North American Free Trade Agreement - designed to break down trade barriers between US, Canada, and Mexico

Kosovo: Serbian forces killing ethnic Albanians, NATO forces made Serbs withdraw, Serbian leaders arrested and tried for war crimes

Impeachment: House impeached Clinton on charges of perjury and obstruction of justice, two months later we was acquitted (found innocent)



GEORGE W. BUSH

Attack on World Trade Center:

9/11/2001, committed country to a “war on terror” and attacked Taliban sites in Afghanistan, goal was to find Osama Bin Laden

Patriot Act: broadened government powers to tap phones and search in the name of national security

War in Iraq: Bush claimed Iraq had WMDs (weapons of mass destruction) and led Operation Iraqi Freedom to remove Saddam Hussein from power



MODERN ISSUES

Health care

Immigration

Use of technology

Alternative sources of energy/protecting
the environment

Longer life spans/social security

Terrorism