2. Broad religious definition: general belief (few atheists, many christians: anglican, congregational, quaker, some jews, sale religions)
3. Religion is major in NE

B. The Great Awakening—1739-1748: religion becomes the focus with a renewed interest in spirit and open participation
1. unified the colonies because this religious renewal was from NE to the south
2. belief that religion was too boring and unenjoyable —> Anglican minister George Whitfield reforms religion (more heart, less head) —> Evangelical Christian
   a. Varying responses but eventually the Great Awakening ends
3. Effects: more religious denominations (presbyterian, methodist, baptists, etc.), founding of new colleges, unified colonies

Unit 3

I. Declaration of Independence: if GB is not defeated, those who signed are guilty of treason
   A. need help from french who want to make sure Americans are serious about freedom

II. Revolution: Conservative or Liberal?
   A. Liberal because change, conservative for motives (self governance)

III. Disenfranchised Groups in the Revolution
   A. Native Americans: not satisfied with GB —> GB views indians as a conquered people, raiding on frontiers forces Americans to send soldiers which distracts from GB issue, Americans will have right to control indians after they conquer GB
   B. Loyalists (Tories): 20% of the population with ideological/economic ties to GB (dependent on British shipping), spread all over the colonies but concentrated in the South and NY, after the revolution some leave but most did not because of their economic instability or family obligations, punishment: no voting, lost property, jail, death, etc.
   C. Women: during the war they are at home running the farm and supporting the army, not many legal rights but educational rights (until age 11/12, all girls schools) because men’s virtue comes from the other in the sense of “Republican Motherhood”
   D. African Americans: during the evolution slaves were plentiful but could not fight for American so they helped GB in exchange for freedom and British protection (Black loyalists), revolution effects slavery by creating a relationship between master and slave, Quakers were the first public Anti-Slavery campaigners, North began to gradually emancipate because of the revolutionary ideology of freedom and the economic stability

IV. Critical Period and the constitution
A. Critical Period—1783 (second Treaty of Paris): US boundaries are at the MI river and the atlantic ocean,
   1. Independence leads to articles of confederation (US first constitution, establishes a weak but present central gov, no president or supreme court, just unicameral congress —> state gov has sovereignty)
   2. No national unity after Treaty of Paris —> economic chaos because no body to oversee, questionable future for the US
   3. Tipping point: Shay’s Rebellion, MA, 1786-1787: law saying all taxes and law must be paid in hard money, but US never had gold or silver —> Daniel Shay (Farmer effected by the new law) leads rebellion to shut down court (no arresting, taxation or business —> Anarchy) —> National government has no authority/ability to stop this so MA descends into rebel control and the issue of how to gain control in the central government is raised

B. The Constitutional Convention (May, 1787): congress calls for this convention in Philadelphia to make changes in the AoC
   1. James Madison works out the Virginia Plan (favors bigger states in choosing supreme court justices, vetoing, etc.), William Paterson works out the New Jersey Plan (revision of the articles: give congress power to tax) —> debate between plans lasts two months until the Great/Connecticut Compromise is enacted (scrap the articles: bicameral congress with no sovereignty, House of Representatives based on state population, each state has two senators, taxation based on population)
      a. issue of slavery: south wants to count slaves in the House of Reps total but not in Taxation —> 3/5 Compromise (slaves count as 3/5 of a person in both taxation and House of Reps)

C. Ratification Debate
   1. constitution is done but needs to be accepted by people —> mini-ratifying deabes per state (if 9/13 ratify, it becomes a law)
   2. Two sides: Federalists (pro-ratification, ex. Hamilton, Madison, John Jay write a series of papers called the federalist papers refusing anti-federalist arguments in 85 essays) and Anti-Federalists (anti-ratification, main concern is the massive potential size of the government and how that might oppress people, other concern is about protection over individual rights)
   3. MA, VA, NY all have constitution sentiment —> compromise is that if the anti-federalists support the federalists, they make a bill of rights

D. Radical Nature of the Constitution
   1. the constitution is a written document, creates the idea of different branches of gov (checks and balances to maintain equality), gives people sovereignty, balances liberty and power
   2. reaction to the radical nature in Europe: will not last because a monarch is needed
2. federal government passed many laws to break the power to the clans
   a. Grandfather Clause: you have to pass a test to vote but if your
grandfather could vote, so can you
C. Republicans split when they opposed Grant
D. a New group of moderate Democrats known as the “Redeemers” grew in the
   south
   1. Opposed reconstruction in a different way
      a. don’t stop it, accept it and oppose the republican government on
         the basis that they were corrupt and unfair
E. 1873—A depression
   1. led to Redeemers’ claims because S. states were hit so hard by the
economic turn
      a. coalitions began to fall apart
         1. what ended up happened was that in 1876 in the
            presidential election there was an evenly split vote issue
            a. 3 states submitted 2 different sets of results
               i. one saying the democratic candidate who
                  had won
               ii. one saying the republican candidate who
                  had won
    2. Redeemers create a plan called the “New Departure” which gained a lot
       of credence during the crisis of 1873
       A. Violent Paramilitary Groups
E. Ballot cases with the Presidential Election of 1876
   1. Tilden vs. Hayes
      a. 20 electoral disputes
         1. of the non-disputed Tilden got 184 votes and Hayes got
            185
      b. 20 were in dispute because 19 came from 3 southern states (last
         with federal troops) and each party sent a set of election results to
         the federal government saying that their party won
   2. Compromise of 1877
      a. all the votes would be certified with Hayes (republican party)
         1. as long as the federal troops were removed from those 3
            southern states
         2. as long as there was an appointment of a southern
democrat to Hayes’s Cabinet
         3. as long as the southern economy would be bettered
            a. 2nd continental railroad
      b. Not official but was figured out
      c. the electoral commission was that all 20 votes were for Hayes
American Imperialism

I. Prologue
   A. need to keep peace
   B. no imperialism
      1. lots of area to conquer in the continent
   C. no frontier —> needs an active role
   D. small debate in 1890s but it gets big during the onset of Spanish-US war
      1. entry to the world of colonies

II. Spanish-American War—1898
   A. Spanish can keep Cuba but the US doesn’t know which side to take
      1. Cubans rebel against Spanish who suppress them
      2. US gets involved because it is heavily publicized in US papers
   B. US on side of Cubans in the papers
      1. newspapers embellish the Cuban side
         a. whips up a pro-cuban frenzy
         b. Call from US to do something
            1. help Cubans
   C. Morality
      1. pressure on McKinley
   D. Economic
      1. $50,000,000 in Cuban sugar plantations that could go up in smoke
   E. Political and Strategic
      1. Spain is easy —> Colonies go to US
      2. USS Maine explodes
         a. US declares war on Spain
   F. Easy War for US
      1. 1,000s of US soldiers die of disease, only a few die of war-related issues
      2. most fighting in Cuba
      3. victory —> colonies to US
         a. puerto rico, Guam, Philippines
         b. Cuba becomes a protectorate
   G. New colonies for US
      1. Philippines give a new launch of expeditions
   H. Does not sit well with Philippines
      1. rebel
      2. Filipino War — 1899-1902
         a. 5,000 US deaths
         b. 100,000-200,000 filipino deaths
         c. Torture methods
c. Much more inline with Western ideals and values

- did not speak Yiddish

e. Did not assimilate as easily or quickly
   1. partially because of language and religion
   2. when they come over, a lot of them chose to live where they felt comfortable
      a. never a need to learn English in their small respective communities
         i. Enclaves
   3. First Generation —> their kids were a bridge between American Culture and their old culture

3. Americans were hostile towards the immigrants
   a. Know-Nothing Party

4. Increasing hostility —> government takes action and begins limiting people from coming into US

IV. Race and Society
   A. Place of African Americans
      1. South = legally sanctioned system
         a. Jim Crow Laws
         b. no exercising of rights because of paper
      2. North = some segregation
         a. North is not desirable
         b. Better change on exercise of rights
            1. voting
         c. Putting ahead economically/financially
   B. New emergence of the new generation of AA leaders
      1. what is our goal now?
         a. attain some sort of real equality with whites
            1. all of those paper rights are actually enforced
            2. as with any reform movement —> various ways to approach the same goal
   C. 3 civil rights leaders share the same goal with different solutions
      1. Booker T. Washington
         a. Founder of the Tuskegee Institute
            1. one of the first black colleges
         b. “we as black people cannot change white attitude over night, they will view us as inferior so we need to be patient and as a race we must work hard in what we do, act responsibly as a group and show the whites we have the same hopes and dreams that they do”
            1. economic sufficiency and to be patriotic, good Americans
            2. done by living clean, moral lives —> eventual acceptance
      2. W.E.B DuBois
2. Roosevelt believes that giving people a square deal is good
   a. it was the government's job to make sure the country succeeds
3. Roosevelt isn't going to break up all monopolies
   a. good trusts vs bad trusts
      1. does the company provide a service to the american people in a beneficial way?
         a. railroad companies did more harm than good
            i. abuses of power
         b. US Steel did not get broken up
            i. USS agreed to sell the US steel at a cheap price so that the US could build ships
            ii. public service
C. Financial Regulation
   1. US had not been involved in banking since the 2nd Nat'l Bank
      a. one bank could give you a loan with high interest rate and vice versa
   2. Progressives want to regulate this banking system
3. 1913—Federal Reserve System
   a. sets up 12 federal reserve banks around the country that essentially regulate banking in their region
   b. in order to introduce oversight and regulation into the banking system
III. Political Reform
   A. When the progressives took office they talked about the practice of politics and the people who held office were corrupt on all levels
      1. personal money making enterprise
   B. lead to a lot of illicit criminal activity
   C. progressives decided to make officials accountable to more people
      1. public gets more power
   D. 17th Amendment—1913
      1. allowed people to directly elect US senators
         a. Prior to 1913, citizens did not vote on who would represent them in the senate
         b. State legislature selected the reps
            1. Issue: senators were not answerable to the regular citizens
            2. If you allow people to elect senators then they will listen to the people
      2. People in each state vote on their US senators
         a. US senators accountable to the people
   E. Primary System
      1. 1912—first time there are presidential primaries
      2. before: the party leaders elected the representatives in the election
a. demand exceeds supplies
C. more workers get hired to meet demand
   1. as more people buy —> more employment
      a. reverse of the Great Depression
D. government comes to the conclusion that this will not be like the 1920s
   1. fed government will not step back —> the government will continue to
      play a role in the economy
      a. way to create jobs
      b. continue spending on defense
      c. government will continue spending on Infrastructure
         1. largest infrastructure act
            a. 1956—National Highway Act
               i. interstate system we have today
               ii. paid for by gasoline tax
   2. government is going to continue spending —> more jobs
E. Increase in housing
   1. all the companies that supply materials have construction materials left
      over
      a. prices go down —> returning veterans with the baby boom need
         larger housing
   2. city houses go down —> moving in the countryside outside the city
      a. Leaving urban areas for the countryside
   3. Late 40s Early 50s—Suburb
      a. the man will still work in the city
      b. Suburbs still new —> markets outside of suburbs —> family has
         more cars
         1. more employment
F. more schools —> more teachers —> more jobs
G. gov. makes a commitment to protecting people from economic collapse
   1. no serious politician want to get rid of the safety net
      a. became Entitlements
         1. entitlement programs
            a. Entitled to unemployment, social security, protections from fed gov.
   2. Truman wants to not only catch people, but lift them to economic
      respectability
      a. wants to accomplish through Truman-Fair Deal
H. Fair Deal
   1. helps expand and recover
   2. the most successful part of the fair deal was the G.I. Bill of Rights
      a. thank you program for veterans
      b. federal government will pay, not loan, to veterans
irony: Nixon won his reelection by historic margins
   a. didn't need CREEP
   b. never ordered CREEP nor was he aware (plausible deniability)
Nixon realizes that CREEP is associated with him —> tells FBI to back off
   a. on tape
Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein picked up the threads of CREEP and
Nixon and exposed it
   a. secret source within the FBI
   b. revealed that Nixon has tapes but uses executive privilege to hide
      the tapes
      1. goes to the supreme court —> US vs. Nixon
         a. rules against Nixon unanimously
Nixon knows once he turns over the tapes it is done
   a. two weeks later, he resigns from office
   b. NOT impeached
Successor Gerald Ford pardons Nixon for all offenses he MAY have
committed
   a. Nixon never got charged
V. The Rise of the New Conservatives
   A. Forever linked to Reagan
      1. Reagan became president because of his supporters
      2. Republicans isn’t different from before
         a. South moved away from Democratic party because of the civil
            rights movement
      3. Christian vote
         a. no abortions, Prayer in school, etc
      4. Working class whites who had voted democrat since Franklin Roosevelt
         —> Reagan Democrats
         a. Democrats are too consumed with identity
            1. forgotten the working class whites
   B. Reagan gets into power