Edward Braddock treated Indians dismissively and denied privilege of rank to colonial officers like George Washington.
- French and Indian forces then killed Braddock as he moved into American backcountry.

The Great War for Empire

- In 1756, the American conflict spread to Europe where Britain and Prussia were battling France, Spain, and Austria. This was known as the Seven Years’ War.
- When Britain mounted offensives in India, the W. Indies and W. Africa as well as in America, the conflict became a Great War for Empire.
  - William Pitt was the architect for the British war effort.
    - Wanted to seize colonies to cripple France.
    - Won many battles because they had brought Indians back into the fold.
    - Captured several forts
  - British won Cuba and Philippine Islands from Spain, the East India Company ousted French traders from India, and British forces seized French Senegal in W. Africa.
  - Captured sugar islands of Martinique and Guadeloupe, but the Ministry returned it to France in the Treaty of Paris in 1763.
    - The treaty confirmed British success.
  - Britain had established a colonial empire worldwide.
- Britain’s territorial acquisitions alarmed many natives from New York and Mississippi, who preferred the presence of a few French traders
  - Ottawa Chief Pontiac led a major uprising in Detroit
  - Following his example, Indians throughout the Great Lakes and Ohio Valley seized most British military garrisons west of Fort Niagara.
  - Eventually, the British took back their losses and established a Royal Proclamation of 1763 that stated the Indian control of the trans-Appalachian west and that it was off limits to colonial expansion.

British Industrial Growth and Consumer Revolution

- Britain’s combination of commerce and industry led them to be the most powerful nation in the world
  - Mechanical power was key to their Industrial Revolution
    - Water mills and steam engines that powered machines: lathes for shaping wood, jennies and looms for weaving textiles, and hammers for forging iron.
    - Could produce at a lower cost
    - Americas were soon to purchase 30% of all British exports.
      - To cover costs, they increased tobacco, rice, indigo, and wheat exports.
  - Consumer revolution raised living standards but landed consumers in debt.
    - Couldn’t cover 20% of imports as they could only cover 80%.
    - Colonies of America fell into economic recession
The Struggle for Land in the East

- Demand for land was very high
  - Ex. Kent, Connecticut
    - Many Kent families joined the Susquehanna Company (1749), which speculated land in the Wyoming Valley in present-day Pennsylvania. As they built farmsteads there, they urged the Connecticut legislature to claim the region as Connecticut’s royal charter of 1662, but Charles 2 had also granted land to William Penn, who already sold land to Penn. families. By the 1750s, Connecticut and Penn. settlers were at war, burning each other’s farms. Delaware was also caught in the crossfire as they had claims to the land. Value of land
  - The revival of these proprietary claims of manorial lords and English nobles testified the value of rising land along the Atlantic Coast.
  - Native born yeomen looked for cheap land in the Appalachian Mountains.

Western Rebels and Regulators

- The South Carolina Regulators
  - In South Carolina, the Scottish and Anglo-American settlers clashed with Cherokees during the war with France.
    - After the fighting ended in 1763, a group of landowner vigilantes known as the Regulators demanded that the eastern controlled gov’t provide western districts with more courts and greater representation.
    - Fearing slave revolts, the S. Carolina assembly created western courts and reduced fees for legal documents but refused to reappoint the legislature or lower western taxes.
  - Civil Strife in North Carolina
    - Many farmers lost their land in the economic recession in 1760s because the tobacco prices fell, causing farmers unable to pay taxes.
      - To defy the government’s orders, they intimidated judges, closed courts, and freed comrades from jail. The Regulators proposed reforms like lower legal fees and tax payments in the “produce of the country” rather than in cash.
      - They also asked for taxes proportional to their profits.
    - American colonies still depended on Britain for trade and military defense but in the 1760s, the mainland settlements evolved into complex societies with the potential to exist independently. British policies play a crucial role in the directions the colonies will take.

The Problem of Empire (1763-1776)

An Empire Transformed

Britain could not let colonies manage their own affairs with it looked over Atlantic trade; therefore, they had to focus on the interior much more.
American Military Successes
- The U.S. had seized most of northeastern Mexico by 1846.
- California was declared a portion of the U.S. in 1849

A Divisive Victory

Charles Francis Adams, Chancellor James Kent, and other conscience Whigs accused Polk of waging a war of conquest to add new slave states and give slave-owning Democrats permanent control of the federal government.

When voters repudiated Polk’s war policy in the elections of 1846, the Whig Party took control of Congress. The Whig Party called for “No Territory” - the U.S. will not seek land from the Mexican republic.

The Wilmot Proviso
- Polk’s expansionist policies also split the Democrats.
  - In 1846, David Wilmot, an antislavery Democratic congressman from Pennsylvania, took up that refrain and proposed the so-called Wilmot Proviso, a ban on slavery in any territories gained from the war.
  - Whigs and antislavery Democrats quickly passed the bill, while the proslavery senators attempted to kill it.
  - To unify the Democratic Party, Polk and Buchanan accepted Calhoun’s policy. In 1848, Polk signed, and the Senate ratified, The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, in which the U.S. agreed to pay Mexico $15 million in return for more than 1/3 of its territory.

Free Soil
- The Senate’s rejection of the Wilmot Proviso revived Thomas Morris’s charge that leading southerners were part of a “Slave Power” conspiracy to dominate national life. To thwart any such plan, thousands of ordinary northerners joined the free-soil movement.
  - The free-soilers quickly organized the Free-Soil Party in 1848. The new party abandoned the Garrisonians’ and Liberty Party’s emphasis on the sinfulness of slavery and the natural rights of African Americans.
  - Instead, it depicted slavery as a threat to republicanism.

The Election of 1848
- To maintain party unity on the slavery issue, Senator Lewis Cass, nominated by Democratic Party, promoted a new idea, squatter sovereignty.
  - Under this plan, Congress would allow settlers in each territory to determine its status as free or slave.
  - The doctrine failed to persuade northern Democrats who opposed any expansion to slavery. They joined the Free-Soil Party.
- The Whigs nominated General Zachary Taylor.
  - He won a majority of electoral votes.

California Gold and Racial Warfare
- Black political leaders were shot, hanged, beaten to death, and in one case beheaded. Southern Democrats called this violent process “Redemption” – a heroic name that still sticks today.
- Ex-Confederates formed the first Ku Klux Klan group in late 1865 or early 1866.
  - The Klan would strike blows against the despised Republican government of Tennessee.
  - Vigilantes burned down freedmen’s schools, beat teachers, attacked Republican gatherings, and murdered political opponents.
  - They terminated reconstruction programs and cut funding for schools, especially those teaching black students.
  - Determined to end the Klan violence, Congress held extensive hearings and in 1870, passed laws designed to protect freedmen’s rights under the 14th and 15th Amendments. These so-called Enforcement Laws authorized federal prosecutions, military intervention, and martial law to suppress terrorist activity.

Reconstruction Rolled Back

- After 1874, with Democrats in control of the House, Republicans who tried to shore up their southern wing had limited options.
  - The Grant administration began to reject southern Republicans’ appeals for aid.
  - By 1876, Reconstruction was largely over.
    - Republican governments, backed by the U.S. military units, remained in only three southern states: Louisiana, South Carolina, and Florida. Elsewhere, former Confederates and their allies took over.
- The Supreme Court Rejcted Equal Rights
  - As early as 1873, in a group of decisions collectively known as the Slaughter-House Cases, the Court began to undercut the power of the 14th Amendment.
    - In this case and a related ruling, U.S. v. Cruikshank (1876), the justices argued that the 14th Amendment offered only a few, rather trivial federal protections to citizens.
    - In Cruikshank, the Court ruled that voting rights remained a state matter unless the state itself violated those rights.
    - In the Civil Rights Cases (1883), the justices also struck down the Civil Rights Act of 1875, paving the way for later decisions that sanctioned segregation. The impact of these decisions endured well into the twentieth century.

- The Political Crisis of 1877
  - Hayes took over Grant’s presidency by a vote of 8 to 7.
  - In Hayes’ inaugural speech, he indicated his desire to offer substantial patronage to the South. He expressed hope in his speech that the federal government could serve “the interests of both races carefully and equally”.
  - As soon as Hayes ordered his troops back from the South, the last Republican administrations in the South collapsed and Reconstruction had ended.

Lasting Legacies
In the new industrial order, immigrants made an ideal labor supply.

- They took the worst jobs at low pay, and during economic downturns tens of thousands returned to their home countries, reducing the shock of unemployment in the U.S.
- Native-born Americans feared that immigrants would erode white men’s wages.

Newcomers from Europe

- Mass migration from Western Europe had started in the 1840s, when more than a million Irish fled a terrible famine.
  - The transatlantic voyage was grueling and after 1892, European immigrants were routed through the enormous receiving station at Ellis Island.
  - Some immigrants brought skills, like Welshmen, for example, arrived in the United States as experienced tin-plate makers, but industrialization required increasing quantities of unskilled labor.
- Jews were the most numerous arrivals.
  - They sought economic opportunity, but they also came to escape religious repression.

Asian Americans and Exclusion

- The first Chinese immigrants had arrived in the late 1840s during the California gold rush.
  - After the Civil War, the Burlingame Treaty between the U.S. and China opened the way for increasing numbers to emigrate.
  - In response to political pressure, Congress in 1882 passed the Chinese Exclusion Act, barring Chinese laborers from entering the United States. It was not repealed until 1943.
    - In a series of Supreme Court Cases, the Court stated that native-born citizens could not have their rights taken from them, regardless of if the parents were from overseas.
    - In 1906, the U.S. attorney general barred Japanese, Koreans, and Chinese immigrants from citizenship.
    - Despite the harsh policies of Chinese exclusion, the flow of Asian immigrants never fully ceased.
      - Paper sons: generated documents falsely claiming the newcomers as American-born citizens.

An Emerging World Power (1880-1918)

From Expansion to Imperialism

Foundations of Empire

- William Seward saw access to global markets as the key to power.
In 1908, the United States and Japan signed the Root-Takahira Agreement, confirming principles of free oceanic commerce and recognizing Japan’s authority over Manchuria. William Howard Taft entangled himself and the U.S. in China and entered a long-term rivalry with Japan for power in the Pacific.

The United States and Latin America

- Opened in 1914, the Panama Canal gave the United States a commanding position in the Western Hemisphere.
- Meanwhile, arguing that instability invited European intervention, Roosevelt announced in 1904 that the U.S. would police all of the Caribbean. This so-called Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine actually turned that doctrine upside down.
- Democratic president Woodrow Wilson said that America would no longer seek territory by conquest.
  - Wilson policed Mexico.

The United States in World War 1

From Neutrality to War

- At the war’s outbreak, President Wilson called on the Americans to be “neutral in fact as well as in name.” If the U.S. remained out of the conflict, Wilson thought, he could influence the postwar settlement.
- He feared to unite America behind the allies.

The Struggle to Remain Neutral

- The United States might have remained neutral had Britain not held commanding power at sea.
- The U.S. banks lent a lot of money to the Allies due to the commerce between France and England, but if Germany won, the American companies would suffer catastrophic losses.
- Germany killed 128 Americans on a British luxury liner Lusitania, and as a result, Wilson endorsed a $1 billion U.S. military buildup.

America Enters the War

- The Zimmerman telegram urged Mexico to join the Central Powers, promising that if the United States entered the war, Germany would help Mexico recover “the lost territory of Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona.”
- Germany sank more U.S. ships without warning, and so on April 2, 1917, Wilson asked Congress for a declaration of war.
  - On April 6, the United States declared war on Germany.

“Over There”

- Americans Join the War
  - In 1917, the U.S. army numbered fewer than 200,000 soldiers; needing more men, Congress instituted a military draft in May 1917.
- Demonstrated the government’s increasing power over ordinary citizens.
- On June 5, 1917, more than 9.5 million men registered for possible military service.
- As late as May 1918, the brunt of the fighting fell to the French and British.
- Germany established peace with Russia due to the Bolshevik Revolution, so Germany launched a major offensive on the Western Front.
  - American and French troops stopped the offensive and caused Germany to sign an armistice on November 11, 1918. The Great War had ended.

**The American Fighting Force**
- By the end of World War 1, almost 4 million American men – known as “doughboys” - wore U.S. uniforms, as did several thousand female nurses.
- Over 400,000 African American men enlisted, accounting for 13% of the armed forces.
- About 13,000 of the adult male American Indian population served during the war.

**War on the Home Front**

- Helping the Allies triggered an economic boom that benefitted farmers and working people.
- Mobilizing the Economy
  - As grain, weapons, and manufactured goods flowed to Britain and France, the United States became a creditor nation.
  - The War Industries Board (WIB), established in July 1917, directed military production.
  - Some federal agencies took dramatic measures.
    - The National War Labor Board (NWLB), formed in April 1918, established an 8-hour day for war workers with time-and-a-half pay for overtime, and it endorsed equal pay for women.
    - It supported workers’ right to organize.
- Promoting National Unity
  - In April 1917, Wilson formed the Committee on Public Information (CPI), a government propaganda agency headed by journalist George Creel.
    - The committee set out to mold Americans into “one white-hot mass” of war patriotism.
    - It distributed 75 million pieces of literature and enlisted thousands of volunteers – *Four-Minute Men* – to deliver short prowar speeches at movie theatres.
  - Congress passes new laws to curb dissent. Among them was the *Sedition Act of 1918*, which prohibited any words or behavior that might “incite, provoke, or encourage resistance to the United States.
- Great Migrations
  - World War 1 created tremendous economic opportunities at home.
    - 400,000 African Americans moved to northern cities for new jobs and allowed them to escape the racism and poverty of the South. This was known as the *Great Migration.*
Cold War liberalism: they preserved the core programs of the New Deal welfare state, developed the containment policy to oppose Soviet influence throughout the world, and fought so-called subversives at home.

  - Taft-Hartley crafted changes in procedures and language that weakened the right of workers to organize and engage in collective bargaining
  - Forced unions to purge communists.

The 1948 Election

- Republican Thomas Dewey was projected to win the election, but Truman launched a strenuous cross-country speaking tour and hammered away at the Republicans for opposing progressive legislation and for running a “do-nothing” Congress, giving him the election victory.

The Fair Deal

- In 1949, Truman proposed the Fair Deal: national health insurance, aid to education, a housing program, expansion of Social Security, a higher minimum wage, and a new agricultural program.
- In the end, the Fair Deal’s only significant breakthrough, other than improvements to the minimum wage and Social Security, was the National Housing Act of, which authorized the construction of 810, 000 low-income units.

Red Scare: The Hunt for Communists

- Loyalty-Security Program
  - To insulate his administration against charges of Communist infiltration, Truman issued Executive Order 9835 on March 21, 1947, which created the Loyalty-Security Program. The order permitted officials to investigate any employee of the federal government for “subversive” activities.
  - The Red Scare spread from the federal government to the farthest reaches of American organizational, economic, and cultural life.

HUAC


McCarthyism

- In February 1950, Senator Joseph McCarthy of Wisconsin delivered a bombshell during a speech in West Virginia discussing hundreds of names in the Communist Party and are still working and shaping policy in the State Department.
- Despite McCarthy’s failure to identify a single Communist in government, several national developments gave his charges credibility with the public.

The Politics of Cold War Liberalism
Segregation took part in the form of a spatial system in which whites increasingly lived in suburbs or in the outskirts of cities, while African Americans were concentrated in declining downtown neighborhoods.

Origins of the Civil Rights Movement

- An importance influence was WW2
  - In the war against fascism, the Allies sought to discredit racist Nazi ideology.
  - Committed to fighting racism abroad, Americans increasingly condemned racism at home.
  - Among the most consequential factor was the growth of the urban black middle class.
- The new medium of television played a crucial role.
  - When television networks covered early desegregation struggles, such as the integration of Little Rock HS, Americans across the country saw the violence of white supremacy.

World War 2: The Beginnings

- Executive Order 8802
  - On the home front, activists pushed two strategies. First, A. Philip Randolph, whose Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters was the most prominent black trade union, called for a march on Washington in 1941.
    - FDR issued Executive Order 8802 in June of that year, prohibiting racial discrimination in defense industries, and Randolph agreed to cancel the march.
- The Double V Campaign
  - A second strategy jumped from the Pittsburgh Courier, one of the foremost African American newspapers of the era.
  - “Black America must fight two wars and win in both (fascism and racism).”
    - Instantly dubbed the Double V Campaign (double victory), James Thompson’s notion spread like wildfire through black communities.
  - Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) (1942): adopted the philosophy of nonviolent direct action espoused by Mahatma Gandhi of India.

Cold War Civil Rights

- Civil Rights and the New Deal Coalition
  - In 1946, he appointed the Presidential Committee on Civil Rights, whose 1947 report, "To Secure These Rights,” called for robust federal action to ensure equality for African Americans.
  - States’ Rights Democratic Party: Formed by white Democrats from the South in 1948, it shed light on an internal struggle between civil right’s aims of the party’s liberal wing and Southern white Democrats.
- Race and Anticommunism
• Black Power in these cities was not abstract; it counted in real votes.
• Having met with some political success, black leaders gathered in Gary for the 1972 National Black Political Convention. In the meeting, debate centered on whether to form a third political party.
  • In stead of crating a third political party, the convention issued the National Black Political Agenda, which included calls for community control of schools in black neighborhoods, national health insurance, and the elimination of the death penalty.
  • The Democrats failed to enact this agenda, but African Americans were increasingly integrated into American political institutions.

Poverty and Urban Violence

❖ Over the next four years (after July 1964), the volatile issue of police brutality set off riots in dozens of cities.
  ➢ The rioting stunned President Johnson.
  ➢ Martin Luther King Jr. admitted that he had “failed to take the civil rights movement to the masses of the people,” such as those in the Los Angeles ghetto.
  ➢ Following the gut-wrenching riots in Detroit and Newark in 1967, Johnson appointed a presidential commission to investigate the cause of the violence.
    ▪ African Americans felt that they had no stake in the social order.
    ▪ MLK sought to resolve the poverty as a ‘big problem’ in America.
    ▪ He died before achieving these transformations.

Rise of the Chicano Movement

❖ Cesar Chavez organized the United Farm Workers (UFW), a union for migrant workers.
  ➢ Mexican Americans shared some civil rights concerns with African Americans – especially access to jobs – but they also had unique concerns: the status of the Spanish language in schools, for instance, and immigration policy.
  ➢ Mexican Americans had been politically active since the 1940s, aiming to surmount factors that obstructed their political involvement: poverty, language barriers, and discrimination.
    ▪ It began to pay off in the 1960s, when Mexican Americans were elected into office.
    ▪ Younger Mexican Americans grew impatient with civil rights groups such as the Mexican American Political Association (MAPA) and the Mexican American Legal Defense Fund (MALDF). The barrios of Los Angeles and other western cities produced the militant Brown Berets, modeled on the Black Panthers. Rejecting their elders’ approach, fifteen hundred Mexican American students met in Denver in 1969 to hammer out a new political and cultural agenda. They replaced Mexican American with Chicano, and later organized a political party.

The American Indian Movement
Beginning in 1960, the National Indian Youth Council (NIYC) promoted the ideal of Native Americans as a single ethnic group. The effort to both unite Indians and celebrate individual tribal culture proved a difficult balancing act.

The American Indian Movement (AIM) embraced the concept of Red Power, and beginning in 1968, they staged escalating protests to draw attention to Indian concerns, especially the concerns of urban Indians, many of whom were forced to leave reservations by the federal government.

Uncivil Wars: Liberal Crisis and Conservative Rebirth

Liberalism at High Tide

*Great Society:* President Johnson's domestic program, which included civil rights legislation, antipoverty programs, government subsidy of medical care, federal aid to education, consumer protection, and aid to the arts and humanities.

John F. Kennedy's Promise

- Kennedy's legislative record did not live up to his promising image. This is because all Kennedy's bills were stopped in the Senate.

Lyndon B. Johnson and the Great Society

- On assuming the presidency, Johnson promptly passed civil rights legislation as a memorial to his slain predecessor. However, only the 1964 Civil Rights Act stands as a testament to the president's political risk-taking.
- He also sought to “end poverty in our time.”
  - The *Economic Opportunity Act* of 1964, which created a series of programs to reach these Americans, was the president's answer – what he called the War on Poverty.
    - Head Start provided free nursery schools to prepare disadvantaged preschoolers for kindergarten.
    - The Job Corps and Upward Bound provided young people with training and employment.
    - Volunteers in the Service to America (VISTA), modeled on the Peace Corps, offered technical assistance to the urban and rural poor.

The 1964 Election

- In the 1964 election, Johnson ran against Republican Barry Goldwater of Arizona.
  - Goldwater campaigned against the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and promised a more vigorous Cold War foreign policy.
  - His strident foreign policy alienated voters.
- Johnson, with the promise to fulfill Kennedy's legacy, won the election by a landslide.

Great Society Initiatives

- One of Johnson's first successes was breaking a congressional deadlock on education and health care. Passed in April 1965, the Elementary and Secondary
For the women’s movement, Roe v. Wade represented a triumph.

- Harvey Milk
  - More than a dozen cities had passed gay rights ordinances by the mid-1970s, protecting gay men and lesbians from employment and housing discrimination.
  - Harvey Milk arrived in San Francisco in 1972 and threw himself into city politics.
    - By mobilizing the “gay vote” into a powerful bloc, Milk finally won a supervisor seat in 1977.
    - He became a national symbol or emerging gay political power.
    - He was assassinated in 1978 after passing a gay rights ordinance in San Francisco.

After the Warren Court

- In three short years, between 1969 and 1972, Nixon was able to appoint four new justices to the Supreme Court, including the new chief justice, Warren Burger.
  - Surprisingly, despite the conservative credentials of its new members, the Burger Court refused to scale back the liberal precedents set under Warren. Most prominently, in Roe v. Wade the Burger Court extended the “right of privacy”.
  - In all of their rulings on privacy rights, however, the Burger Court was reluctant to move ahead of public attitudes toward homosexuality.

The American Family on Trial

- Working Families in the Age of Deindustrialization
  - One of the most striking developments of the 1970s and 1980s was the relative stagnation of wages.

- Women Enter the Workforce
  - Over a few decades after 1970, the typical worker saw a 10 percent drop in real wages. To keep their families from falling behind, women streamed into the workforce.
  - Women had to work for wages to sustain their family’s standard of living.
  - Women’s real income grew during the same period.

- Workers in the National Spotlight
  - In many sites of strikes and industrial conflict, workers won a measure of public attention but typically gained little economic ground.
  - When Americans turned on their television in the mid-1970s, the most popular shows reflected the “blue-collar blues” of struggling families.

Navigating the Sexual Revolution

- Beginning in the 1910s, Americans increasingly viewed sex as a component of personal happiness, distinct from reproduction.
  - By the 1960s, sex before marriage had grown more socially acceptable and frank discussions of sex in media and popular culture had grown more common.