- Tanks, submarines, naval-air technology, rocket-propelled bombs, codes, etc

- **AA experience**
  - FEPC (Fair Employment Practices Commission) investigated discrimination against AA in war industries
  - Migration from rural south to cities
  - CORE (Congress of Racial Equality) mobilized mass popular resistance to discrimination

- **NA experience**
  - Navajo military code significantly helped war effort
  - Intimate contact with white society, taste of material benefits of capitalism
  - Wartime emphasis on national unity undermined support for revitalization of tribal autonomy

- **Mexican experience**
  - US and Mex govts agreed to a program by which contract workers would be admitted to US for a limited time
    - Concentration mainly in West, plus Chicago, Detroit, other industrial cities
    - Cultural and racial tension – banning of zoot suits #classic

- **Japanese experience**
  - Considerable American animosity, especially towards a less assimilated group
  - Military officials, political leaders, and War Department pressured FDR to intern Japanese Americans
    - Dispose of property, “relocation” camps // prisons

- **Chinese experience**
  - US alliance with China enhanced legal and social status of Chinese immigrants
  - Repealed Chinese Exclusion Acts but established annual quota of 100
  - Started having positive depictions of Chinese people in contrast with Japanese people

- **Women, children, and families**
  - Breakdown of gender roles, but still a hierarchy in jobs
  - Family dislocations as result of war
  - Juvenile crime and employment rose

- **Simultaneous increase of anxiety and consumerism**
  - Movies, radios, vacationing/hotels, casinos, racetracks, dance halls
  - Jazzzzzzzzzzzzzz

- **Military's role in promoting image of the pin-up and took elaborate measures to root out LGBT+ individuals**

- 1943: FDR’s shifting role from Dr. New Deal to Dr. Win-The-War
  - Victory more important than reform
  - Republican/conservative pushback for him to choose a more moderate VP, Truman, who took over once FDR passed in office
• Paid $20 million for the Philippines
  o 1901 Platt Amendment pressured Cuba into incorporating US in its own constitution
    ▪ Barred Cuba from making treaties with other nations, gave US right to intervene, naval territories
• Puerto Rico was a part of the Spanish Empire – resistance emerged in 1800’s
  o 1917: Jones Act declared PR to be US territory
• Philippines – large and densely populated, thousands of miles away
  o McKinley supported annexation
  o Met with resistance in US – formation of Anti-Imperialist Leage
    ▪ “Inferior” Asian races
  o 1898-1902: The Philippine War in which the natives rebelled against the US (led by Emilio Aguinaldo)
    ▪ American savagery and brutality
    ▪ US secured possession of the island; Taft was their first civilian governor and allowed them autonomy
    ▪ Self-rule increased; 1946 gained official independence

→ Economy
• Panic of 1893: railroads declared bankruptcy and triggered a stock market collapse
  o Interconnectedness of industries
  o Produced widespread social unrest; Jacob S. Coxey advocated a program to create jobs for the unemployed (Populist)
    ▪ “Coxey’s army” was ignored by Washington
• The silver question – the 16:1 ratio of silver to gold was lower than the actual market value
  o Owners of silver could get more $$ by taking it to shops than the mint
  o William Jennings Bryant “Cross of Gold” Speech encouraged the Democrats to adopt a pro-silver platform
    ▪ Bryant & Democrats won endorsement of Populists but ultimately lost to McKinley
    ▪ Dissolution of the Populist party
• McKinley administration raised duties and enacted Gold Standard Act
• Crossed the Pacific as “coolies” aka indentured servants with slavery-like conditions
  o Initially welcomed for conscientious work ethic
  o White opinion shifted as Chinese people threatened to be economic competition
• Took up employment as railroad workers
• 1869: completion of Transcontinental Railroad → concentrated groups in areas like San Francisco → Chinatowns
• Increased anti-Chinese sentiment and violence made its way into politics
  o Taken up by the Democratic party! Ohohoho
  o 1882: Chinese Exclusion Act banned Chinese immigration for 10 years; barred naturalization
    ▪ Renewed for another 10 years; made permanent in 1902
    ▪ Declined immigration

→ Migration from the East
• Homestead Act of 1862 permitted settlers to buy plots of 160 acres for small fees
  o 1873 Timber Culture Act and 1877 Desert Land Act made getting land even easier and cheaper to promote “settling the frontier”
• Diverse but racially stratified hierarchy
• Three major industries: mining, ranching, and commercial farming
  o MINING
    ▪ Californians dominated settlement and development of Nevada (everything had to be shipped from California; no natural resources)
    ▪ Quartz, gold, silver, lead, tin, zinc
      Individuals would mine on the surface; the large corporations would sweep in to make huge profits and exploit labor lol
  o RANCHING
    ▪ Economic interdependence on the East – good prices for steers
    ▪ Series of “range wars” created tension and competition
    ▪ Corporatization of the cattle economy; frenzied, speculative expansion shrunk and overpopulated ranges
  o COMMERCIAL FARMING
    ▪ Flourished in 1870’s and 80’s; then steady decline
    ▪ More people turned to it as it was more profitable, accessible with technology
    ▪ Fencing problem → barbed wire
    ▪ Dryland farming (tille system that conserved water); drought-resistant crops
    ▪ Crop prices fell → reverse migration
      ▪ Too dependent on North, unpredictable economy
      ▪ “Boom and bust” cycles
      ▪ Grievances against railroads, credit, and prices
    ▪ “Agrarian malaise” – farmers realized their position was declining in relation to the rising urban-industrial society (Jefferson and Jackson would be so upset lmao)

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Proclaimed that individuals who discouraged enlistments or engaged in disloyal practices were subject to martial law; concerning?

- Republicans disagreed on the issue of slavery; immediate and completely abolition or gradual emancipation? Radical vs. conversation Republicans
- 1861: Confiscation Act freed slaves used for “insurrectionary” purposes
  - 1862: freed all slaves in DC
- 1863: Emancipation Proclamation freed all slaves over which the Union had no control
  - established that the war was fought not only to preserve the Union but to eliminate slavery
- 1865: 13th amendment abolished slavery in all parts of the US

→ The war and its impacts
- Black enlistment increased rapidly; still WILDLY unequal but a step
- Women took on different roles as young male population dwindled
- Confederate government only differed from that of the Union in 2 ways
  - Explicitly acknowledge sovereignty of states (no mention of the right to secede)
  - Sanctioned slavery, made abolition practically impossible
- Southern inflation by 9,000%; North by 80% lmao
- 1862: Southern Conscription Act; different from Northern abolition because people could not pay their way out
  - That same year was a turning point in the war; surrender of New Orleans closed the Mississippi to Confederate trade and Southern banking power was in the hands of the Union
- Lincoln had a good grasp of strategy; went through several generals
  - 1864: Union general Ulysses S. Grant
  - Southern leadership: President Jefferson Davis and his general Robert E. Lee as well as Thomas “Stonewall” Jackson
- Most devastating war in US history to date; more than 618,000 fatalities
- New technologies transformed the nature of combat
  - Precedent to trench warfare of WWI
  - Introduction of repeating weapons
- No decisive victory in the first 2 years; war of attrition
  - A victory here and there would no longer be enough
  - Steady destruction of the resources necessary for victory

→ The end of the war
- 1865: Grant captured vital railroad junction; Davis captured, Lee and Johnston surrendered
- Ensured permanence of the Union; issues remained such as fate of freedman, reconciliation, industry
1,000 → 50,000
Diverse society → conflicts over gold, racial & ethnic tensions

→ Kansas & Nebraska
- Stephen Douglas knew the South would oppose his 1850 Compromise
- Kansas-Nebraska Act as a way to appease the South
  - Inserted a provision that the status of slavery would be determined by local legislature
  - Explicitly repealed the Missouri Compromise
  - Divide territory into 2 states; Kansas likely to become slave state
- Impacts of the Kansas-Nebraska Act
  - Destroyed the Whig party; divided Northern Democrats
  - Creation of a new party; opponents created the Republican party and became a major force in politics
- “Bleeding Kansas” – revolts over the issue of slavery
  - Pottawatomie Massacre
  - Extended to the gov – Butler and Brooks

→ Politics and sectionalism
- 1844 election: Clay and Van Buren avoided taking stand on Texas issue for fear of controversy
  - Democrats combined the Oregon and Texas question and won the election as Polk was elected
  - Difficult to balance sectional interests
- 1848 election: Cass (D) and Taylor (W – war hero)
  - Free Soil Party emerged; signaled inability of existing parties to contain the political polarization caused by the issue of slavery
- Slavery was the biggest source of sectional tension
  - 1849: Prez Taylor asked Congress to admit California as a free state; Congress was worried because of ongoing issues involving slavery (died the following year, replaced by Fillmore)
    - Abolitionists efforts in DC; personal liberty laws in the north that barred courts from returning runaway slaves
    - Would upset the balance of the Missouri compromise
    - Southerners wanted secede from the Union
    - Northerners wanted to ban slavery in territories
- 1850: Clay proposed a bill combining the desires of different sections
  - California as a free state; abolition on slave trade but not slavery in DC
  - No restrictions on slavery in territories; effective fugitive slave law
  - Stephen A. Douglas proposed breaking up Clay’s bill and introduced a series of separate measures to be voted on one by one → Compromise of 1850
- Transcontinental Railroad placement became a sectionally division issue – where to place it?
• 1853: Gadsden Purchase persuaded Mexican government to accept $10 million in exchange for (current parts of) Arizona and New Mexico

• Free-Soil Ideology vs. Pro-Slavery
  o Northern assumptions and beliefs in free labor and free soil
    ▪ Existence of slavery harmful to white people! Right of all citizens to own property, control own labor, social mobility
    ▪ Southern society + slavery = entrenched aristocracy
  o South believed slavery was a positive for slaves; enjoyed better conditions than Northern factories and the only way the two races could co-exist
    ▪ Secure and content way of life; order and stability

• 1856 election: Democrat Buchanan was elected
  o Depression → more support for the Republicans

• 1859: John Brown's raid//slave uprising that convinced Southerners that could not live safely in the Union

→ 1857 Dred-Scott decision
  • Scott's status as a slave was in question
  • John Sanford, brother of ex-master's widow – claimed Scott's inability to sue because he wasn't a citizen
  • Justice Roger Taney declared that Scott could not bring a suit because he was not a citizen
    o Congress possessed no authority to pass a law depriving persons of their slave property in the territories
    o Missouri Compromise had always been unconstitutional
  • Ruling did not challenge right of a state to prohibit slavery, but stated that the federal government was powerless to act on the issue
  • Endorsed by Buchanan, who also pressured Congress to admit Kansas under the pro-slavery Lecompton Constitution (which was not implemented)

→ Lincoln
  • 1858 Congressional elections resulted in the introduction of Lincoln, a little-known Illinois Republican
  • Morally objected to slavery but could not envision a palpable alternative
  • 1860 election: Democratic party torn apart by southerners who wanted a strong endorsement of slavery and westerners who wanted popular sovereignty
    o Lincoln was elected signaled to white Southerners that their position in the Union was hopeless → process of disunion