War in Mississippi Valley
  ○ Union captured port city of New Orleans

TOWARDS TOTAL WAR:
  ● Total War = using all of nation’s resources for war effort
  ● Northern Generals:
    ○ Grant: used tactics on the west side of the South (happening at the same time with March to the Sea)
    ○ George McClellan
    ○ Nathaniel Banks
    ○ William T. Sherman
    ○ George Custer
  ● Southern Generals:
    ○ Robert E. Lee
    ○ Stonewall Jackson
    ○ JEB Stuart
  ● South succeeded in raising volunteers
  ● Military Draft:
    ○ Draft: used by both North and South
    ○ LINCOLN SUSPENDED HABEAS CORPUS
    ○ NYC Draft Riot (1863): “Rich Man’s war, but Poor Man’s fight”
  ● Women in wartime:
    ○ Civil War = social and economic impact; women forced to work (factories and nurses)
  ● Northern advantages:
    ○ ⅔ of the population and railroads
    ○ 90% of industry
  ● Southern advantages:
    ○ Few, powerful factories
    ○ Trading partner with England (King Cotton)
    ○ Better generals and leadership
  ● North increased tariffs to pay for the war
  ● South issued more paper money → inflation

THE TURNING POINT (1863):
  ● Emancipation Proclamation
    ○ Issued on September 22, 1862 → took effect on January 1, 1963
    ○ Freed slaves in CSA
    ○ Helped keep Europe out of the war and changed the aim of war effort
  ● Vicksburg and Gettysburg
    ○ Battle of Mississippi
      ■ Mississippi surrendered on July 4, 1863
      ■ Many escaped slaves were re-enslaved
    ○ Lee’s advance and defeat at Gettysburg
      ■ 3-day battle: North won
      ■ Republicans were elected into office

THE UNION VICTORIOUS (1864-1865):
  ● Soldiers and Strategy
    ○ Impact of black troops: 200,000 black troops elected by 1865 → paid less than whites
• Political Machines:
  ○ Tammany Hall, NYC
    ■ Controlled many aspects of government
  ○ Limits of a Machine Government
    ■ Mayors built public pools, gyms and other public spaces
    ■ Fought for lower fares on street cars

CRUCIBLES OF PROGRESSIVE REFORM:
• “How the Other Half Lives” by Jacob Riis (muckraker): exposed living conditions in tenement houses → actions to clean up cities
  ○ New sewage systems and drainage systems were established
  ○ Sanitation Act of 1866
  ○ Fire codes and ventilation for tenement
  ○ Maximum occupancies were created
• Closing Red Light Districts
  ○ Women entered prostitution because of low paying jobs → Mann Act: made it illegal to transport prostitutes across state lines
• Social Settlements:
  ○ Hull House (Jane Addams) (1889): helped poor women and immigrants adjust to city life by providing necessities
  ○ Margaret Sanger: advocated birth control
  ○ Immigrants were Americanized through Americanization
    ■ Melting Pit

REFORM VISIONS (1880-1892):
• Republicans wanted to raise tariffs
• Gilded Age: saw political corruption and the gap between the rich and the poor (Mark Twain)
• New Initiatives:
  ○ Pendleton Act: required government jobs to be filled with a civil service test
  ○ Mugwumps = liberal Republicans who did not support James Blain (1884)
• Grover Cleveland: 2 non-consecutive terms: vetoed most number of bills than any president → signed the Interstate Commerce Act (limited power of railroad corporations)
• Republican Activism:
  ○ Sherman Antitrust Act (1890): Sought to limit power of corporations, but instead, curbed power of unions
  ○ Lodge Bill: allow citizens to ask for government intervention in elections → not passed
• The Populist Programs:
  ○ Mostly farmers
  ○ Omaha Platform: argued that people should have more say in the government
    ■ Public ownership of railroads and telegraphs
    ■ Income tax for wealthy

POLITICAL EARTHQUAKES OF THE 1890S:
• Panic of 1893: high unemployment and bank failures
• Many advocated free silver (use silver instead of gold in paper money)
• Solid South:
  ○ Voted for Democratic Party by white southerners and had a lot of power
  ○ African American voter turnout plummeted in many southern states (public lynchings)
African Americans moved from South to North → Red Summer of 1919: race riots in northern cities

- Moved from farms to factories
- Mexicans migrated between 1917 to 1920

Women’s Voting Rights
- National American Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA): women joined in war efforts in hopes for suffrage
- National Woman’s Party: went on a hunger strike

WILSON SUPPORTED FEMALE SUFFRAGE AND 19TH AMENDMENT WAS RATIFIED

CATASTROPHE AT VERSAILLES:
- Wilson’s 14 Points: called for open diplomacy, arms reduction, free trade, etc
  - Only 2 out of the 14 points were put into the Treaty of Versailles
- Article X = created League of Nations
- Russia and Germany = excluded from peace conference @ Versailles
- Germany was punished severely
- Congress rejects Treaty
  - Henry Cabot Lodge: despised Article X
  - US did not ratify Treaty of Versailles

CONFLICTED LEGACIES OF WWI:
- Blacks competed with northern whites for housing and work
  - In south, lynching increased
- Erosion of Labor Rights:
  - 1 in 5 workers went on strike in 1919
  - Massachusetts governor Calvin Coolidge won support for opposing strikes
- Companies practiced welfare capitalism
- The Red Scare:
  - Unions were often associated with radicalism and socialism
  - Immigrants = socialist views
  - A. Mitchell Palmer: house exploded with a bomb → 6000 people were arrested in Palmer raids
  - Sacco and Vanzetti → Italian immigrants accused of murder and sentenced to death in 1927
    - Most agree that they did not get a fair trial

POLITICS IN THE 1920S:
- Limited government
- Women in Politics:
  - Equal Rights Amendment (ERA): proposed by Alice Paul in 1920s
  - Not ratified by Congress until 1920s
  - Women’s International League for Peace and Freedom: criticized imperialism and militarism (led by Jane Addams)
- Warren G. wins presidency in 1920s
  - Appoints Herbert Hoover as Commerce Secretary
- TEAPOT DOME SCANDAL:
  - Secretary of interior Alber Fall leased government lands to private companies for $300,000 in bribes
- Calvin Coolidge:
  - Warren G.’s VP → became president when Warren died
- Advocated tax cuts for businesses
- Dollar Diplomacy: began under Taft’s administration
- Advocated US banks providing loans to foreign countries (military intervened to ensure repayment of loans)

**CULTURE WARS:**
- Prohibition (18th amendment) passed because of anti-german sentiments in WWI
  - Not adequately enforced and organized crime grew
- Evolution in Schools:
  - The Scopes “Monkey Trial”: conflict between science and religious fundamentalism
- Nativism:
  - New immigrants were often Catholic and Jewish
  - Gentlemen’s Agreement: Roosevelt and Japan agreed to limit immigration
  - Emergency Quota Act (1921): restricted European immigration
  - National Origins Act (1924): follow-up of Emergency Quota Act
- KKK resurfaced in the 1920s
  - Targeted Blacks, Jews, Catholics and immigrants
- Election of 1928:
  - Democrats nominated NY governor Al Smith (Catholic)
  - Republicans nominated Herbert Hoover (won overwhelmingly)

**INTELLECTUAL MODERNISM:**
- Black writers and artists (Harlem renaissance)
  - Blacks expressed pride in their race through cultural, social, and artistic movements
- Jazz: began in New Orleans
  - Duke Ellington (prominent jazz player)
- Marcus Garvey and United Negro Improvement Association: advocated black separatism
  - Promoted a back to Africa movement → Pan Africanism (hoped to unite all African descents)
- Critiquing American Life:
  - Lost generation: writers that criticized consumerism and American culture

**POST WAR ECONOMY:**
- Three Presidents: Harding (very corrupt), Coolidge (not a good President), and Hoover → used less control/regulation over businesses and lowered taxes; also against unions
- Rampant inflation in 1919
- Many businesses merged → farmers were left out of economic prosperity → bigger gap between rich and poor
  - Competition from European farmers drove crop prices down
- Consumer Culture:
  - New consumer products emerged (vacuum cleaners, refrigerators, etc)
  - Goods were purchased on “credit”
  - Automobile: 1 in 6 americans had cars and highway construction = increased
  - Hollywood: Southern California = central place because of good weather and scenery
    - Flappers: popular image of what people want to look like
    - Short dresses and hair
- Great Depression:
  - More americans bought stocks in the 1920s
    - They bought on margin → Stock Market Crash in October 1929
    - Margin = buying 5% to 20% of the stock
AMERICAN FAMILY:
- Baby Boom: increase in births
  - Tighter job market in the 1970s
- Improving Health and Education
  - Medical advancements → reduced mortality rates
  - POLIO VACCINES (given away for free)
- Dr. Benjamin Spock: argued that mothers be available for their children in *Common Sense Book of Baby Care*
- Women: expectation = to stay at home and take care of the house
  - Women began working to provide for families → paid less than men
- Homophile Movement: 1969 Stonewall Riots (homosexuality was more common than believed)
- Media: people feared that comic books encouraged crime among youth
  - Playboy magazines = challenged societal norms

A SUBURBAN NATION:
- Postwar Housing Boom: 1 out of 3 Americans lived in suburbs (1960)
- William Levitt and the FHA
  - Introduced mass-production of houses (Levittown) → cheaper houses with similar styles
  - Federal Housing Administration: provided mortgages with little money down → increased home ownership
- Interstate Highways:
  - National Interstate and Defense Highway Act (created under Eisenhower’s administration): built 42,000 miles of highways
- Fast Food and Shopping Malls
  - Ray Kroc: purchased McDonald and used Taylorism techniques to mass produce burgers
- Sunbelt: states located in the South and Southwest portion of the US → industries blossomed because of weather and low taxes
- Urban vs. Suburban:
  - Whites moved from urban to suburban
  - African American moved to urban
- Urban Immigrants:
  - Chinese Exclusion Act repealed
  - Many Mexicans remained in the US
  - Fidel Castro gained power in Cuba → many Cubans fled to the US, especially in Miami

AN EMERGING CIVIL RIGHTS STRUGGLE (1941-1957):
- Jim Crow Laws: prevalent in the South
  - Housing in the North = segregated
  - Violence used to discourage blacks from living in white neighborhoods
- Origins of the CRM:
  - Nazi racism was attacked post war WWII → Cold War = aided CRM (democracy is better than communism)
  - TV showed violence against blacks
- The Beginnings of CRM:
  - Executive Order 8802: FDR barred discrimination in defense industries
  - Double V: victory over fascism and discrimination in the US

COLD WAR CIVIL RIGHTS:
• Election of 1960:
  ○ 1960s debate: JFK won through TV audience, while Nixon won through live audience → JFK won → called for advancements in science to achieve their fullest
• Crisis in Cuba and Berlin
  ○ Fidel Castro overthrew Batista (1959)
  ○ Bay of Pigs: CIA operation to try and overthrow Castro (1961), but failed
  ○ Berlin: Khrushchev built Berlin Wall to prevent Eastern Berliners from fleeing to the west
  ○ October 1962: Cuban Missile Crisis → closest the two major powers came to war
   ■ US removed missiles from Turkey, USSR removed missiles from Cuba
• JF Kennedy
  ○ Peace Corps: 2 years commitment by Americans to volunteer in third world regions
  ○ Sputnik (Russia) → led to increased spending by US government on science
  ○ Vietnam:
    ■ JFK increased military to South Vietnam and trained SV troops
    ■ SV was led by Diem (corrupt)

POSTWAR PROSPERITY AND THE AFFLUENT SOCIETY:

• The Bretton Woods System
  ○ Creation of the World Bank: gave loans to 3rd world countries
  ○ International Monetary Fund (IMF): stabilized currencies around the world
• The Military-Industrial Complex: industries that benefited from government contracts for military supplies
  ○ Military spending increased
  ○ Soviet launch of Sputnik → led to Space Race
• Corporate Power:
  ○ Mechanization replaced factory workers → less employment
• Economic Reform:
  ○ The Affluent Society and The Other America focused on the poor and shed light on their problems
    ■ Influence of LBJ’s Great Society in the 1960s
• Consumer Revolution:
  ○ New consumer products, media (TV), and mass consumption
  ○ THE GI BILL: Provided education for returning soldiers
  ○ Veteran’s Administration (VA): provided home loans for veterans
• Trade Unions:
  ○ Union membership rose in the 1940s → income rose in the 1950s
  ○ Health insurance and pension were provided
• Houses, Cars, and Children
  ○ Families purchased homes and cars in 1950s (AGE OF CONFORMITY)
  ○ Most homes had TVs, which promoted consumer products
• Televisions: focused on white, middle class, suburban families
• Youth Culture:
  ○ Teenagers were targeted by advertisers
  ○ Movies showed rebellious, young men
• Rock n’ Roll: popular around the youth class (Elvis Presley)
• Cultural Dissenters:
  ○ Beats: writers that criticized middle class values and cultures
• Religion and Middle Class:
  ○ Billy Graham = argued that materialism was compatible with living a moral life
  ○ “Under God” was added to the Pledge of Allegiance (1954)
○ Executive Order 9981: desegregating US military (Korean war = first war with desegregated units)
○ States’ Rights Democratic Party (Dixiecrats) emerged
• Racism in US aided Soviet Union in Cold War
• Mexican and Japanese Americans
  ○ Mexican Americans faced similar discriminations as blacks
    ■ Cesar Chavez created the United Farm Workers (UFW)
    ■ Mendez v. Westminster (1947): segregation of mexican schools = not allowed
  ○ California’s Alien Land = repealed → Japanese can finally own land
• Thurgood Marshall: NAACP lawyer (lead Brown v. Board)
  ▪ Brown v. Board of Education:
    ○ Overturned “separate but equal” by Plessy v. Ferguson → resistance by southerners
    ○ Little Rock Nine: Eisenhower used troops to protect 9 black students at Little Rock HS

FORGING A PROTEST MOVEMENT (1955-1965):
• Battle for Birmingham: Eugene Connor ordered the police to use force against protesters → appeared on TV
  ○ Letter from Birmingham Jail: MLK justified CRM; inspired by Ghandi and Jesus
• THE MARCH ON WASHINGTON (August 1963): 250,000 in attendance in Washington DC → Civil Rights Act of 1964: outlawed discrimination based on race, sex, origin and religion
• Black Nationalism: supporting of black businesses
  ○ Nations of Islam (NOI): a movement popular among African Americans in cities
  ○ Malcolm X: urged violence for self-defense → split from NOI and murdered
  ○ Black Power: focused on black pride and strengthening black communities

BEYOND CIVIL RIGHTS:
• Poverty and Urban Violence
  ○ Watts Riots of 1965: week-long riot which killed 34 people
  ○ Kerner Commission investigated the origins of violence → poverty
  ○ MLK assassinated on April 4, 1968
• Rise of the Chicano Movement
  ○ Cesar Chavez created the UFW; led grape pickers to strike (hunger strike) → met with Presidential candidate
• American Indian Movement: indians faced the most challenges among minority groups (high unemployment and poor housing/schools) → Indians of All Tribes (IAT) and American Indian Movement (AIM) → tried to use protest as a way to bring attention to their problems

LIBERALISM AT HIGH TIDE:
• Great Society: focused on domestic programs and built on ideas from the New Deal
• John F. Kennedy’s promise = health insurance for elderly, tax cuts and anti-poverty
• Lyndon B. Johnson: creator of the Great Society
  ○ Sought to end poverty by placing several acts:
    ■ Economic Opportunity Act: free early education for poor students
    ■ Job Corps and Upward Bound: trained and employed
    ■ Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA): domestic peace corps
• 1964 Election: LBJ vs. Goldwater → Goldwater rejected the Great Society (supported by Ronald Reagan)
  ○ Still, LBJ won the election
• Great Society initiatives:
  ○ Elementary and Secondary Education Act: $1 billion (federal money) to support education
RICHARD NIXON AND THE POLITICS OF THE SILENT MAJORITY:
● The 1972 Election (McGovern vs. Nixon): Nixon won by a landslide
● Many southern whites switched to Republican party

AN ERA OF LIMITS:
● 1970 = plagued by stagflation (high interest rates, unemployment, and slow economic growth)
● Energy Crisis:
  ○ Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC): controlled supply and price of oil
  ○ Yom Kippur War (1973): US supported Israel against Syria and Egypt → oil embargo → affected the whole world by increasing gas prices and reduction of speed limits
● Environmentalism: focused on preservation and conservation of the environment
  ○ Silent Spring by Rachel Carson: exposed dangers of pesticides → Environmental Protection Agency (EPA): regulated business’s impact on air
  ○ Clean Air Act: allowed EPA to regulate air emissions
● Urban Crisis and Suburban Revolt:
  ○ Increase in suburbs = less revenues for cities → NYC almost bankrupt in 1975
● Impact of Suburbs: growth of shopping centers
● Tax Revolt:
  ○ Proposition 13 in CA: capped property taxes
● Labor trends = decreasing middle class and increasing lower class

POLITICS IN FLUX (1973-1980):
● Watergate and the Nixon’s fall
  ○ June 17, 1972: break in at the Democratic National Head Quarters at the Watergate Complex
  ○ The architects of the plan worked for Nixon’s Committee to Re-Elect the President (CREEP)
  ○ Nixon helped obstruct the investigation
  ○ Woodward and Bernstein helped blow the top off of the scandal
  ○ August 9, 1974 - Nixon became the first president to resign
  ■ He was NOT impeached
  ○ Gerald Ford, the Nixon’s VP became president and granted Nixon a pardon
    ■ This infuriated many Americans
    ■ Helped lead to more distrust of government
  ○ Limiting the power of the president
    ■ War Powers Act (1973)
    ■ Passed over Nixon’s veto, limited the ability of the President to send troops into combat
    ■ Contrast with the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution of only 9 years earlier
  ○ Freedom of Information Act - citizens (especially journalists) could gain access to federal records
● Jimmy Carter (“Washington Outsider”) → much of his administration = stagflation

REFORM AND REACTION IN THE 1970S:
● Affirmative Action: combat against racial discrimination → supported by JFK and LBJ administrations
● Women’s Activism: women made significant gains in 1970s regarding equality (Equal Rights Amendment)
  ○ Roe v. Wade: declared abortion legal within the first trimester