Chapter 1 – New World Beginnings

- Much of America was untouched
  - Only 4m Indians in 1492
- Marco Polo sparks interest
  - 1450 Portuguese mariners develop carvel
    - Discovered they could sail around Africa’s coast NW to Azores
- Columbus spotted island Oct 12, 1492
- Old world brought animals crops, diseases
- Treaty of Tordesillas 1494
  - Dividing land with Portugal → Spain becomes dominant exploration power in 1500s
  - Vasco Balboa discovered the Pacific
- Hernando Cortes took over Tenochtitlan
Chapter 12 – The Second War for Independence and the Upsurge of Nationalism (1812 – 1824)

- Henry Clay advocates for American System 1824
  - Strong banking system → abundant credit
  - Protective tariff → Manufacturing flourishes
    - Provides funds for 3rd component
  - Network of roads and canals
    - Food and raw material flows out from the S and W toward the NE
      - Manufactured goods flow opposite way
    - Madison vetoes funding
    - NE and Republicans didn’t like idea b/c people would migrate out of NE

- 9 frontier states join between 1791-1819
  - Reasons for expansion W:
    - Indians were gone; New highways; Americans always wanted to expand W
    - Tobacco farmers needed new healthy land
  - Tallmadge amendment
    - No more slaves brought into Miss; emancipation of slave children
      - Seen as threat to sectional balance by South
    - If they could do this to new states, what was stopping them from doing the same to old states?

The Uneasy Missouri Compromise

- 3 compromises in 1
  - Missouri gets to be slave state
  - Maine becomes separate state (was a part of Mass)
    - Kept balance at 12-12
  - Slavery was prohibited anywhere else in the LP
- Division of religion
  - Northerners were Congregationalists and Presbyterian
  - Southerners were Baptist and Methodist
- Yankees become majority
  - Make moves to tie land closely with Northeast
Chapter 13 – The Rise of Jacksonian Democracy

(1824-1830)

- 1824 Election → Adams; Clay; Jackson; Crawford
  - All ran as Republicans
  - Jackson gets as many votes as the 2 runner ups combined, but didn’t get enough electoral votes
    - Deadlock in House, b/c of 12th Amendment they had to choose between top 3
      - Clay eliminated, but gets to help make choice
  - Adams wins by offering Clay Secretary of State position
    - Seems like a bribe

The Tricky Tariff of Abominations

- Congress increases tariff 14% in 1824 to protect wool Manufacturers
  - Jacksonians wanted to sabotage JQA through the Tariff of 1828
    - Thought it would be shot down b/c materials were urgently needed in NE
    - What was included
      - Pushed duties to 45% on manufacturing
      - Heavy tariff on raw materials, e.g. wool
    - Backfired b/c it actually passed
  - Southerners hated Tariff of 1828
    - Reasons:
      - Possible federal interference with slavery
      - Denmark Vesey led 1822 Charleston slave rebellion
      - Wanted to make an example of it since it encroached on states’ rights
      - Economic hardships
        - Least prosperous region in US
• Supported by Old NW, NY, Penn
  o Lincoln aided by recent military victories → won
  o Copperheads aka peace Dems wanted to end war immediately
• Grant was willing to sacrifice 1k’s of men b/c he had more
  o 7k died at Cold Harbor ‘64
  o Negotiations failed Feb ‘65
    ▪ Confed wanted independence → Union said NOPE
• Finally, Grant and his men captured Richmond, burning it, and cornered Lee at Appomattox Courthouse at Virginia in April of 1865, where Lee formally surrendered; the war was over.
• John Wilkes Booth shot Lincoln ‘65
  o Johnson takes his place
• Lots died from disease, war cost $15b
Companies used lockouts (starving them), paid for high powered lawyers, import scabs (strikebreakers), get them to sign yellow dog contracts (no unions), paid off judges.
  o Kept employees locked into company towns

- Middle class became tired of the constant complaints and strikes after a while
- Labor unions grew after the civil war
- National Labor Union – Organized 1866
  o Excluded Chinese, but included blacks and women
  o Fought for 8 hour workdays
- Knights of Labor – Est. 1869
  o Began as secret society
  o Welcomed all workers (Exception: Non producers)
  o Fought heavily for 8 hour workday
  o Lost strength after Haymarket Square Bombing
    ▪ Anarchists killed 5 people
- Skilled workers left KL
  o Formed American Federation of Labor
- Samuel Gompers founded AFL
  o AFL was a federation of self gov national Unions
    ▪ Individual workers could join
    ▪ Fought for pay, in u.s. conditions
• Anthony Comstock went on crusade to rid the nation of anything impure

• Feminism
  o National American Woman Suffrage Association 1890
    ▪ Fought for the vote
  o Carrie Chapman – Feminist leader
    ▪ Stressed desirability of giving women the vote b/c they no longer had any power in cities. On farms they had power over family actions, but not anymore.

• Prohibition
  o National Prohibition Party 1869
  o Woman’s Christian Temperance Union (WCTU) 1874 led by Frances Willard
  o Anti-Saloon League 1893
  o 18th Amendment in 1919
    ▪ Banned alcohol
Chapter 29 – The Path of Empire

(1890-1899)

- Americans felt need to look abroad and expand
  - Due to increase in pop, wealth, industrial products
    - Yellow press aroused interest too
- Captain Alfred Thayer arouses interest in the navy, says its key to world dominance
  - “The Influence of Sea Power upon History”
- Blaine’s big sister policy
  - Wanted to open up Latin American markets to US traders
  - Pan American Conference 1888 → Didn’t do much, but was a step in the right direction
- B backed down from V-B Guiana b/c they had Russia on their back + didn’t need to start anything with US, but didn’t take them serious either
  - US saw it as a triumph
- McKinley tariff raises barrier against H sugar
  - H whites wanted to annex H ‘93
    - Harrison couldn’t finish the deal → Cleveland refused → Cleveland refused
      - US Maine blows up mysteriously
  - McKinley urges congress to war April ’98 b/c that’s what the public wanted
    - Congress passes Teller Amendment
      - Declares US will fight until S is overthrown and would give Cubans freedom
- Roosevelt calls on Dewey to attack Manila, Philippines May 1, ’98
  - Won without any deaths
  - Hawaii used to send Dewey supplies
- Cereva commanded S armor ships, Shafter led troops to kick out Cereva
  - S signed Armistice Aug 12, ’98
    - Miles led the invasion of Cuba, seen as liberators
      - Typhoid became a problem
    - Negotiations at Paris late ’98 give US Cuba and Guam, but paid $20m for PH
- US helped poverty stricken Puerto Rico
  - Foraker Act 1900 gave limited degree of popular gov
- Leonard Wood wiped out yellow fever in Cuba
- US leaves Cuba in ’02 and honors the Teller Amendment of ‘98
1908 = Taft v Bryan v Debs

- Rule of Reason Doctrine made unreasonably restrained trade illegal, ripped hole in antitrust net
- Payne-Aldrich Bill was supposed to lower tariff, but Sen. Aldrich put in too many revisions
- Ballinger (Sec. of the Interior) opened up land in WY, MO, AL, to corp development → got flak from Pinchot (Chief of Agr. Dept’s division of Forestry and a stalwart Rooseveltian)
  - Taft told Pinchot to shut up → conservationists + some of his own friends got pissed
- Reps lost congressional elections of 1910
Chapter 35 – The Politics of Boom & Bust
(1920-1932)

- Harding’s cabinet had some good and bad
  - Good: Hughes, Mellon, Hoover
  - Bad: Fall, Daugherty→LOTS of scandals b/c of connections to Ohio Gang
- Harding was perfect front for enterprising industrialists
  - Helped business by ignoring antitrust laws; Hoover advocated for trade associations
    ▪ Wanted business to regulate itself
- Old Guard wanted gov to help guide businesses to profits
- SC cuts down progressive legislations
  - Adkins v Children’s Hospital 1923 (reversed Muller v Oregon)
    ▪ Said that women had the vote, so they are equal→should get special protection at work + no minimum wage
- Gov controls of econ vanished
  - Labor suffered post war & unions shriveled up
- American Legion founded by TR Jr
  - Adjusted Compensation Act 1924 (Vetoed because)
    ▪ Gave former soldiers paid insurance policy in 25 yrs
- Isolationist gov took over after WWI
- Disarmament Conference 1921–’22
  - Hughes proposed scaled down navies, 5:5:3 ratio→5 Power Naval Treaty
  - Nine Power Treaty kept Open Door in C
- Kellogg-Briand Pact aka Pact of Paris
  - Defensive wars were still permitted→pact was useless
- Fordney - McCumber Tariff 1922
  - Raised tariff to keep other nations outside of US markets
  - Hurt EU b/c they couldn’t get rid of their goods to pay off debt
- Scandals
  - Forbes stole $200m from Veterans Bureau & got 2 yrs in prison
  - Teapot Dome Scandal
    ▪ Fall got Sec of Navy to transfer the oil to Interior Dept→Fall leases the land to Sinclair & Doheny w/ big bribe
- Harding died→Coolidge takes his place
  - Had a very prosperous 5yrs
- Farm bloc
  - Capper-Volstead Act
    ▪ Exempted farmers marketing co-ops from antitrust persecutions
  - McNary-Haugen Bill
    ▪ Authorized gov to buy surplus & sell abroad
Chapter 38 – America in WWII (1941-1945)

- 1944 Korematsu v US
  - SC ruled J concentration camps on W coast were legal
- 1942 Congress ends many New Deal agencies → CCC, WPA, NYA taken out
  - FDR concentrates on winning the war
- War Production Board
  - Handled the output of factories
  - Halted Manuf of nonessential items, focused on foods and transportation
- 1942 inflationary period
  - Fueled by full employment and scarce consumer goods
  - Office of Price Administration ended it w/ lots of regulation
- Smith Connally Anti Strike Act
  - Gave gov power to seize and operate industries
  - Made striking against gov operated agency illegal
- Fair employment commission made sure that blacks were treated fairly in gov jobs
- People felt the effects of the gov in their everyday lives.
- MacArthur held off the Japanese in Philli, eventually gave in and fled to Australia
- Battle in Coral Sea May 1942 pushed J back out of New Guinea island N of Australia
  - First time fighting was all done by carrier based aircraft
- Island hopping campaign
  - Bypassed some of the more heavily defended islands and easily picking off the weaker ones. Then build airfields on them and bomb the strong islands.
  - Nimitz coordinated efforts of naval, air, ground units
- Mariana islands were highly prized
  - Could be used for round the clock air bombings by the US
- R started counteroffensive 1942, got 2/3 of its land back from G
- Americans wanted to invade France in ‘42 or ‘43
  - B didn’t want to, preferred to attack from Africa
    - Agreed to postpone invasion; attacked NA instead
- Allies got rid of Mussolini, set up new Rome Gov
- Teheran meeting w/ Big 3 (Nov 1943) → US agreed to attack from W while R attacks from E
- Eisenhower led D-Day plans
  - Patton led invasion of Normandy, Liberated France Aug 1944
- 1944 Election Dewey v FDR (4th Term)
  - Dewey was an internationalist who wanted to continue war & make new League.
  - Truman became VP for FDR
- Political Action Committee of the CIO
  - Wanted to get around the law banning direct use of union funds for political purposes
- Dec 16 1944 Battle of the Bulge (Hitler's last offensive)
  - Attacked US lines on the Ardennes forest; Wanted to take Belgian port Antwerp
- May 7, 1945 G surrenders unconditionally → VE Day
- McArthur arrives at Leyte Island Oct 20, ’44 to take back the Philippines
  - 3 battles at Leyte Golf, US won all of them
- J was no longer naval superpower
- Iwo Jima taken b/c it would be useful for damaged American bombers
  - Okinawa wanted for closer bases from which to blast enemy cities
- Potsdam Conference July 1945 (Truman, Stalin, B officials)
  - Said that J will either surrender or be destroyed
- Hiroshima Aug 6, 1945 → 2 days later Stalin enters war against J
  - R Invaded Manchuria and Korea
    - Nagasaki 3 days later → J surrendered but asked to have ruler stay in power
- Washington was given excessive control over people during war
- Syria and Egypt attack Israel to get back land lost from 6 day war of 1967
  - US supports Israel w/ arms
    - Arabs stop selling US oil → Energy crisis
    - Finally lifted embargo but 4x their prices → Lots of US inflation
- Ford becomes president when Nixon resigns
- Helsinki conference 1975
  - Legitimized East EU nations such as Poland
  - Soviets signed 3rd basket of agreements
- 1976 Carter (D) v Ford (R)
  - Dems won control of congress too
- Carter’s Foreign Policy successes
  - Resumed relations w/ China 1979
  - Carter invited President Sadat (Egypt) & PM Begin (Israel) to Camp David 1978
    - Signed accord holding promise of peace
- Oil shocks of the 70s showed that America could no longer become isolationist
- Brezhnev & Carter agree on SALT II → Limit weapon levels
Chapter 43 – The Resurgence of Conservatism 
(1980-1996)

• Conservatives gaining ground
  o New Right movement emerges in response to the countercultural protests
    ▪ Moral Majority: successful political organizers and fund raisers
• Court cases that helped conservatives
  o Milliken v Bradley 1974
    ▪ Said students wouldn’t be required to move across school district lines
  o Bakke v University of Cali
    ▪ 5-4 decision that he was right and preference couldn’t be given in any group, but could be taken into account in the overall admissions policy
• Reagan used the Neoconservatives for ideas
  o Norman Podhoretz, Irving Kristol
  o Were anti-soviet, pro free market, anti welfare programs and affirmative action
• Chappaquiddick killed Kennedy’s presidency chances
• 1980 Reagan beat Carter and Anderson
• Reagan was anti gov and wanted taxes cut
  o Reagan believed in supply-side economics
    ▪ Combo of budgetary discipline and tax reductions would stimulate new investment and productivity
    ▪ Suffered a setback during huge econ downturn around 1982
    • Anti-inflationary Tight money policies followed
• Budget shifted from defense spending to social entitlement programs
  o Reagan wanted to cut $35b from budget, mostly by cutting funding for social programs
    ▪ Passed it by gaining support of boll weevils (5 conservative Dems in House) who abandoned the Dems to support him
• March 1983 Reagan announces Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) aka Star Wars
  o Plan called for orbiting battle stations that could shoot down missiles and potentially save the US
• Anti American revolutionaries “Sandinistas” were taking over SA
  o Nicaragua lost their longtime dictator in ’79
  o Reagan sent military “advisers” to help war torn El Salvador ➔ Supported contra rebels
  o Grenada was taken over by Marxists ➔ Reagan sent troops ➔ easily wiped them out
• 1984: Reagan v Mondale (D) w/ Ferraro
• Gorbachev becomes chairman of R
  o Perestroika ➔ Restricting the soviet econ by adapting free market practices
  o Glasnost ➔ Openness, free speech and political liberty
  o Wanted to end the Cold War to improve the econ
    ▪ Met w/ Reagan for 4 summits in Geneva in ‘85