*Colonial US*

New England – rocky, cold, short growing seasons, timber, harbors

Middle – wheat, dairy farming, etc

South – long growing seasons – coastal plantations – Jamestown – tobacco, later cotton

Virginia House of Burgesses, Mayflower Compact, town meetings **– democracy (self control/ representative gov.)**

Boundary – Appalachian Mtns

Benign/Salutary Neglect *– colonial power gives colony some self control as long as the colony pays taxes and supports them*

Turning Point – French and Indian war – Proclamation Line of 1763 (colonists are told that they are not to move west of the Appalachian Mountains)

Tax Laws- Stamp, Sugar, Tea, etc

Declaration of Independence (july 4, 1776- did not est a gov but outlined the beliefs of the American gov – that all men are created =, ppl have a right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness)

Common Sense = Thomas Paine (encouraged colonists to break away/declare their independence from England)

Critical Period

Treaty of Paris – Mississippi River - boundary

Articles of Confederation – states’ power, Land Ordinances of 1785 and 1787 (no federal executive or judicial branch)

Confederation – loose alliance of states

Shays’ Rebellion (1786)– farmers’ rebellion that caused founding fathers to meet in Philly to alter the Articles

Constitutional Convention

Compromises – Great (est representation in Congress – Senate (2), House (pop)), 3/5 (each slave counted as 3/5 of a person)

Preamble (intro to Constitution – states that the US is a union created by the people (democracy))

Separation of Powers –divides powers between the three branches

Checks and Balances – makes sure that no one branch becomes too powerful

Federalism (Federal System) – division of power between a strong central government and the states (created by the US Constitution)

Federalists (supporters of the Constitution – wrote the *Federalists Papers to gain support)*  v. Antifederalists (feared the Constitution did not protect the people or the states – wanted a bill of rights to be added to the Constitution)

Bill of Rights (1st 10 amendments to the US Constitution)

Early Years

Washington

Whiskey Rebellion (group of PA farmers rose up against the Whiskey tax – Washington let Hamilton send in troops- result = federal supremacy)

Farewell Address – neutrality (foreign policy where a nation does not take sides politically)

Precedents/unwritten constitution (items that are followed that are not part of the Constitution) – 2 term limit (22nd am) , cabinet (group of advisors to the US president), lobbyists, political parties

Hamilton – National Bank (loose interpretation of the Constitution)

Alien and Sedition (speak out against the government) acts v. Kentucky and VA Resolutions (Jefferson’s proposals that states could nullify federal laws- never passed)

Marshall Court – increase federal power

*Marbury v Madison – judicial review – Supreme Court*

*McCulloch v. MD – elastic clause can be used by Congress to create a National Bank*

*Worcester (Cherokee Nation) v. GA - ruled that GA could not violate Cherokee federal treaty w US – Jackson refused to enforce decision and instead negotiated the Treaty of New Echota– caused Trail of Tears*

Jefferson and LA Purchase (wanted New Orleans and the use of Miss. R)

Manifest Destiny belief that US had god given right to expand from Atlantic to the Pacific

War of 1812/Freedom of the Seas (2nd American Revolution)

Monroe Doctrine – 1823 – told Europe to stay out of independent countries in Latin American

Transportation – Cumberland Rd., Erie Canal (NYS built- it connected Great Lakes to Atlantic Ocean), Rail lines

Manifest Destiny – Annexation of TX, Oregon Cession, Mexican American War, Mexican Cession (CA, NV, AZ, NM, CO and UT)

Road to War – *Uncle Tom’s Cabin*, Republican Party (wanted to stop the spread of slavery), Kansas- Nebraska Act (popular sovereignty – ppl vote on states’ slave status), Bleeding Kansas (foreshadowing of war), John Brown’s Raid (on federal arsenal), *Dred Scott v Sanford (slaves are property protected by 5th amendment…Congress cannot deny slavery in any state),*  Election Of Lincoln (no Southern state elected him), Secession (breaking away) of the Confederate States

Civil War/Reconstruction

Lincoln’s Actions – PRESERVE THE UNION, call for volunteers, Martial Law (declared unconstitutional in 1866), Emancipation Proclamation (act as Commander in Chief – freed slaves in Confederate states), Gettyburg Address, 10% Plan –leniency (not harsh) for Confederacy

Radical Reconstruction – 13 (freed slaves), 14 (citizenship and equal protection), and 15th (cannot be denied the right to vote based on race, color, creed or former condition of servitude) amendments

Compromise of 1877 (Republicans got Presidency and withdrew troops from South – Reconstruction ended)

New South - Jim Crow Laws (segregation laws)– *Plessy v Ferguson (separate but equal is not a violation of 14th amendment)*, KKK, Sharecropping (southern freedmen worked land and were required to give a portion of their crops to the landowner)

Industrialization

Robber Barons (negative name given to industrialists) vs Captains of Industry (positive name)- Carnegie, Rockefeller, etc

Monopolies, trusts, pools – eliminated competition

Philanthropy donate to charities

Immigration

Urbanization

Social Darwinism – survival of the fittest in industry and society

Triangle Shirtwaist Fire –led to stricter fire safety codes in NYC

Westward Settlement

Pacific Railway Act (gave land to RR companies), Department of Agriculture, Homestead Act (160 acres of free land if improvements made in 5 years)

Indian Wars – Reservations – Dawes Act (program that gave Indians 160 acres of land – attempt to assimilate them)

Reform

Farmers

Grange – *Munn v IL (Granger Laws deemed ok)* and *Wabash v. Illinois (declared Granger Laws to be unconstitutional)*, Interstate Commerce Act (US gov. could regulate the RRs since they were part of interstate trade)

Populists – William Jennings Bryan, silver standard (would cause inflation – appealed to farmers but not industrial workers)

Workers

Progressives (try to correct the ills of society caused by industrialization and urbanization)– muckrakers – authors that exposed evils of society(Riis- HOW THE OTHER HALF LIVES, Sinclair –THE JUNGLE, and Tarbell – HISTORY OF STANDARD OIL), tenement laws, 16 (graduated income tax), 17 (direct election of US Senators), 18 (Prohibition), 19th (women’s suffrage) amendments

Prohibition – government attempted to regulate morality and failed – Mafia, bootlegging, speakeasies and home brewing were unexpected outcomes

Clayton Antitrust Act (strengthened the Sherman Antitrust Act)

Settlement Houses – Jane Addams

Health – chlorinated water, Margaret Sanger (advocated birth control), Meat Inspection Act, Pure Food and Drug Act (labels of ingredients on all foods and drugs)

Imperialism (US desire to acquire raw materials and markets)

Spanish American War (cause = USS Maine and yellow journalism/ effects – acquisition of Puerto Rico, Guam, the Philippines, and a naval base on Cuba)

Annexation of Hawaii (Pearl Harbor)

Open Door Policy (US- equal access to trade in China)

WWI

Attempted Neutrality

Unconditional German Submarine Warfare

Western Front

Wilson’s 14 Points

Treaty of Versailles

League of Nations/Senate Rejection

*Schenck v. US –* limits on civil liberties

1920s

Republican Presidents – trickle down, normalcy

Prohibition – 18th amendment – Volstead Act

Consumerism/Margin Buying – using credit to purchase goods/stocks

Stock Market Speculation

Automobile

Scopes Monkey Trial science vs religious fundamentalism

Harlem Renaissance rebirth of African American arts, literature and music– Langston Hughes, Countee Cullen

Flappers

Intolerance – Immigrant Restrictions, Red Scare, Rise of KKK, Sacco and Vanzetti Trial – executed due to their ethnicity (Italian)

Lost Generation authors opposed to the consumerism and superficiality of the 1920s – Hemingway and Fitzgerald (The Great Gatsby)

The Great Depression

Causes – weakened buying power, growing gap between rich and poor, overproduction (farmers 1st), credit buying, stock speculation, weak global economies, Stock Market Crash,

Hoover – rugged individualism (belief that ppl needed to help themselves out of crisis) , Hoover Dam, Bonus Army issues, private charity, trickle down theory (tax relief and aid are given to the producers/owners)

FDR- Promises a NEW DEAL, pump priming (giving aid to the consumer), Alphabet Soup Legislation

Programs that provided jobs = WPA, PWA, CWA, CCC

Programs that protected investments = FDIC, SEC

Others – Social Security , Farm Security Administration, etc

AAA and NIRA Schecter Poultry v US declared unconstitutional – FDR attempts to “pack the court” = Congress denied

Fireside Chats

Dust Bowl – migration of Okies and Arkies - Steinbeck – Grapes of Wrath

Migrant Mother – Dorothea Lange

Foreign Policy Between the Wars

Isolation – country tries to stay out of foreign affairs

Good Neighbor Policy

Storm Cellar Diplomacy – Neutrality Acts of 1935 and 1937

WWII

Lend Lease Act

Atlantic Charter

Bombing of Pearl Harbor

Rationing –portioning out food, fuel and other supplies

War Production Board

Executive Order 9066- Japanese American Internment – *Korematsue v US*

Rosie the Riveter

D-Day

FDR’s 4 terms – 22nd amendment

Atomic Bomb, Truman, Hiroshima, Nagasaki

Holocaust and the Nuremberg Trials

Creation of the United Nations

GI Bill of Rights

1950s

Consumerism –buying goods

2nd red Scare – McCarthyism, Hiss case, Rosenbergs, House Un-American Activities Committee, *The Crucible – Arthur Miller*

TV

Conformity – everyone tries to be the same

Duck and Cover and How to Survive an Atomic Bomb

Eisenhower – Highway Act of 1956, National Education Defense Act (math, science, and foreign language)

Baby Boom 1946-1960 – large numbers of babies born

Cold War

Containment – US tried to stop the spread of communism

Marshall Plan $12 billion aid package to rebuild Western Europe

Truman Doctrine – Turkey/Greece –gave military and monetary aid

NATO collective security alliance

Berlin Airlift -1948

Brinkmanship –doing everything to stop communism to the edge of war

Eisenhower Doctrine – Middle East – Iran and Operation Ajax

Nixon Doctrine – SE Asia

Korean Conflict – UN forces w. South Korea, MacArthur, Truman and the DMZ/ SEATO

Cuba – Castro, Bay of Pigs, Missile Crisis and embargo

Vietnam – Domino Theory if one country falls to communism they would all fall, Gulf of Tonkin resolution gave the pres. Authority to do whatever was necessary to protect US interests in SE Asia, ho Chi Minh, Cambodia, Tet Offensive, Pentagon Papers, doves vs. hawks, Student protest = Berkeley College, Kent and Jackson States, Draft Dodgers, *Tinker v. Des Moines, 26th amendment*

Sputnik and the Man on the Moon

1960s

Beats

Hippies

Rock

*Silent Spring* and Rachel Carson – warned US of the dangers of DDT – EPA bans its domestic use

Warren Court expands rights of accused and students *– Brown v BOE, Engel v Vitale*, *Gideon v US,* *Miranda v US, Baker v Carr, etc….*

Women’s Rights

Seneca Falls Convention – *Declaration of Sentiment*

Suffragettes – Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lucretia Mott, Carrie Chapman Catt, Susan B Anthony

19th amendment

Betty Friedan – Feminine Mystique – opposed the “cult of domesticity”

Gloria Steinem – National Organization for Women

Equal Pay Act

Title IX – Higher Education Act

*Roe v. Wade*

Civil Rights

Booker T Washington – Atlanta Compromise, Tuskegee Institute

WEB DuBois – NAACP

Marcus Garvey black seperatism

*Brown v BOE*

Rosa Parks – Bus Boycotts

Martin Luther King JR – March on Washington, I Have a Dream speech, Letter from a Birmingham Jail, Southern Christian Leadership Council

Freedom Riders

Sit – Ins

Malcolm X

Black Panthers

Civil Rights Act of 1964 – *Heart of Atlanta Motel v US*

24th amendment

*Bakke v. Board of Regents of the University of California*

*Baker v Carr*

LBJ – Great Society – Medicare, Medicaid, Head Start, Job Corps

Vietnam

Nixon – Vietnamization

Watergate

US v Nixon

Détente- thawing of tension between the US and the USSR

China

Carter

Camp David Accords

Iranian Hostage Crisis

Reagan

Reaganomics –Supply side same as trickle down – tax cuts/stimulus package for the wealthy/businesses

New Federalism –Reagan wanted to reduce the size of the federal gov. and its programs

Iran Contra Affair

Firm Stance against communism

Ideas for NAFTA

Bush

Operation Desert Storm

S & L Scandal

Clinton

Impeachment

GW Bush

9/11

War on Terror- Iraqui Freedom

Homeland Security Department Created

Recession pt of economic downturn – higher unemployment

Obama

Health Care Reform Bill

Contemporary Issues – job loss to foreign markets – service industry remains, elderly population, privacy issues of computer age, student rights, graying of America, energy issues, global warming, pollution, acid rain, national debt