

A Brief History of the United States

By Adam McGarry

Edited by John Braithwaite

Table of Contents

- 1** [AP Test](#)
- 2** [Pre Columbian-1775 Land bridge- American Revolution](#)
- 3** [1775-1800 American Revolution- Critical Period](#)
- 4** [1800-1824 Jeffersonian Democracy- Era of Good Feelings](#)
- 5** [1824- 1840 Jacksonian Democracy- Manifest Destiny](#)
- 6** [1840-1860 Manifest Destiny- Civil War](#)
- 7** [1860-1877 Civil War- Reconstruction](#)
- 8** [1877-1890 Closing the Frontier-Gilded Age](#)
- 9** [1890-1920 Imperialism, Progressivism-World War I](#)
- 10** [1920-1930 The Roaring 20's](#)
- 11** [1930-1940 The Great Depression](#)
- 12** [1933-1945 World War II](#)
- 13** [1945-1952 The Cold War](#)
- 14** [1950-1960 The 1950's](#)
- 15** [1960-1970 The 1960's](#)
- 16** [1970-1980 The 1970's](#)
- 17** [1980-1988 The 1980's](#)
- 18** [1988-2000 The 1990's](#)
- 19** [2000- The 2000's](#)

The AP US History exam is 3 hours and 5 minutes long, it consists of 80 multiple choice questions, one document based Question, and two Free response (essay) questions. It is broken down into the following areas: Politics, which is a traditional view of history from the top down accounts for 40% of the AP exam. A Cultural and Social concern, which is a bottom up perspective, account for 35%. The following is a brief version of United States history, Foreign Affairs, which is another 15% of the test. All of the bold words are important terms that you will be expected to know by the end of the year for the AP Exam.

Pre Columbian-1775 Land bridge- American Revolution

The Americas were populated by people from Asia thousands of years ago. The people separated into diverse groups throughout the continents. Eventually, Europeans arrived and began to settle in the hemisphere. The countries of Spain, England, and France fought for dominance in the new world. The French and Indian War was the biggest manifestation of the struggle. The English won and began to tax the fledgling American Colonies to replenish the imperial coffers. The colonists disliked the taxes and began to protest, which would have significant ramifications in the 1770's.

Thousands of years ago, no humans lived in the Americas. The accepted, though not only, theory is that the first arrivals walked across a frozen **land bridge** for Asia. Their progeny quickly adapted to the surroundings and blossomed into the many different native tribes, including our own mighty Caloosa. **Christopher Columbus'** arrival in 1492 changed everything. The transition of goods, food, ideas, and diseases is called the **Columbian Exchange**. The natives had no resistance to the European diseases and died by the thousands. The Spanish quickly claimed large parts of the New World. The French and English struggled to get their fledgling colonies going as well.

The first permanent English Colony was **Jamestown** in 1607 (and no, there weren't any talking rodents), set up to find gold. **Plymouth** in 1620 was next, established by **Separatists** from the **Anglican Church** followed by **Puritans** in 1630 who would come to Mass Bay colony. The English colonists eventually established 13 colonies. Religion was a major reason for migration, but the colonists didn't allow religious freedom for new arrivals and dealt harshly with heretics. They kicked out **Roger Williams** and **Anne Hutchinson** for that very reason. Later, a religious movement called the **Great Awakening** caused a renewed interest in religion, although proponents of the **Enlightenment** movement challenged some religious beliefs.

They let the colonists have a great deal of economic and political independence under a policy called **Salutary Neglect**. England wanted the colonies to provide raw materials and become a marketplace for finished goods, under a policy known as **Mercantilism**. **Indentured servants** were the first laborers. This changed when **Nathaniel Bacon** led a rebellion of former servants against the government in 1676. The elite turned to a more controllable force of labor in **slaves**, which had first been brought to Virginia in 1619.

Britain challenged France for possession of North America in the **French and Indian War** of 1756-1763. The British defeated the French and reigned supreme "over" North America. The enormous cost of the war caused the British to begin taxing the colonists. The colonists resented this intrusion immensely. The **Stamp Act** was the first of many taxes that caused outrage and protest amongst the colonists. A group of rebels known as the **Sons of Liberty** stoked colonial passions until war flared up between the ill-prepared colonists and the mighty British military machine. The first battles at **Lexington** and **Concord** become known as "the shot heard around the world."

1775-1800 American Revolution- Critical Period

After the British victory in the French and Indian War, the colonists were feeling good about themselves as British subjects. That began to change when they were taxed, regulated, and legislated. The American Revolution was fought between the world's mightiest power, England, and its wayward America Colonies. The Americans shocked the world and earned victory with the help of France and Spain. During the war, the Articles of Confederation were written, becoming the first form of government. These documents had flaws that were later corrected by the Constitution.

Even at the beginning of the **American Revolution**, there were many people who were either more pro British or completely indifferent to the cause of independence. The American colonists were divided into three groups: the **Patriots**, **Loyalists**, and the largest group, the **Neutralists**. At the conclusion of the war many Loyalists moved to Canada to remain under British authority. Both the Loyalist and the Patriots were fighting the American Revolution to persuade the Neutralists to join

their cause. To persuade the neutralists, **Thomas Paine** wrote the pamphlet **Common Sense** in 1776. Later that same year, on July 4th, **Thomas Jefferson's** pre-immanent statement of rights, the **Declaration of Independence**, was signed and has been celebrated as America's birthday ever since. With his army about to dissolve, **George Washington** iconically crossed the Delaware River on December 25th 1776, my birthday, to attack the Hessian Mercenaries in the **Battle of Trenton**.

The American army scored a surprising victory at the **Battle of Saratoga**, causing the French to support our cause, mainly to kill British. The war concluded with an American Victory at the **Battle of Yorktown** in 1781. The **Treaty of Paris** was signed in 1783 granting America its **independence**.

During the war, the **Articles of Confederation** were written, which became our first governing documents. Although extremely weak, they lead us through the crisis. Most notably the passage of the **Northwest Ordinance** in 1785, this act divided the present day Midwest into territories and, reflecting the Revolutionary spirit, prohibited slavery. Many Northern States began banning slavery as it didn't seem to fit with the ideals of the revolution.

Woman's status was beginning to change slightly, albeit perceptually. Mothers were looked upon as needing to raise children and instill republican ideals into them; this is known as **Republican Motherhood**. But, women were all confined to the home as the term **Cult of Domesticity** reflects.

As the republic moved forward, it became increasingly obvious to the founders that the government was too weak. This was especially apparent after a discontented group of indebted farmers attacked the government during **Shay's Rebellion**. The **Constitutional Convention** was called to fix the Articles of Confederation. They wanted a **chief executive**, the **power to tax**, and an **Independent Judiciary**. Unfortunately, there was not an argument on what the document should look like. The debates that followed were acrimonious and the convention nearly ended at one point over representation until the **Great Compromise** saved the day. Other debates and Compromises were passed about **Federalism**, the power of the **Federal Government**, and **Slavery**.

When the **Constitution** was sent to the states for **ratification** the debate was renewed and intensified. The seeds of political parties developed. The **Federalists**, led by **Alexander Hamilton**, called for strong central government. The **Anti-Federalists**, led by **Thomas Jefferson**, insisted that state governments should be superior. The constitution was **ratified** in 1789 and in 1791 **the Bill of Rights** was added to protect individual rights. President George Washington established many of the customs that are still used today. One of his most lasting pieces of advice was a strict **Policy of Neutrality**, which lasted until after World War II in 1945. After two terms as president, Washington retired. The **election of 1800** was considered revolutionary for it was the first time that political power was transferred peacefully between two different political parties the **Federalists** and the **Democratic Republicans**.

The **Supreme Court**, under the leadership of **John Marshall**, became a powerful organization. They ruled in the case of **Marbury v Madison** that their function was **judicial review**, which is where they can rule that a law was **unconstitutional**, and should be thrown out. Marshall extended the **Federalist Party** beyond its demise until he retired in the 1830's. His rulings showed the supremacy of the federal government over the state governments. Among the other great cases were: **Fletcher vs Peck**, **Cohen vs. Virginia**, **Dartmouth College vs Woodward**, **McCulloch vs Maryland** and **Gibbons vs Ogden**.

1800-1824 Jeffersonian Democracy- Era of Good Feelings

The United States began to grow with the acquisition of Louisiana and Florida. The U.S. and Britain fought to a draw in the War of 1812. After the war an intense period of Nationalism, known as the **Era of Good Feelings**, swept the United States. In another manifestation of Nationalism, President Monroe's Doctrine warned European powers to stay out of the Americas.

When Jefferson became president, he had the opportunity to **purchase Louisiana** in 1803 due to the Haitian Revolution. He sent **Lewis and Clark** to explore the vast area, which nearly doubled the size of the United States. There was also the **Pike Expedition**, to Colorado. Britain and France were at war once again but Jefferson tried to ignore that situation and remain neutral as the British were **impressing** our sailors into service and France was taking cargo from American ships. Jefferson responded with the extremely unpopular **Embargo Act** which virtually froze all merchant activity and crippled the economy. Once the embargo was lifted Britain resumed its **impressment**.

During this time, contrary to the **Treaty of Paris**, the British still had military forts on our soil. The British soldiers supplied the hostile natives with weapons to terrorize our settlements. One such native, **Techumseh**, attempted to get an alliance of natives together to attack the Americans. His effort was thwarted, however, and many Americans (called **War Hawks**) felt that it was fine to declare war on the British.

The **War of 1812** has been called the “second war for independence”. Neither side seemed to gain any advantage. During the war, Washington D.C was burned and the **Star Spangled banner** was written. The **Treaty of Ghent** was signed, thus ending the conflict. Due to slow communication, **the Battle of New Orleans** was fought two weeks after the war was over. This battle was devastating for the British and made **Andrew Jackson** an American Hero. Jackson went on to grab **Florida** from the Spanish. Spain officially ceded the land with the **Adams-Onis Treaty**.

An intense feeling of **Nationalism** occurred after the war that gave the time period its name of the **Era of Good feelings**. Political parties reached a consensus and came together to form one major political party. Even a sharp **recession** called the **Panic of 1819** failed to dim the optimism of many Americans.

Eli Whitney invented the **cotton gin**, which led to fervor over producing more amounts of cotton. This caused the demand for slaves to increase dramatically. He also invented **interchangeable parts**. Slavery became an issue in regards to allowing it into the new state of Missouri. Eventually, the **Missouri Compromise of 1820** temporarily settled the bitter, divisive issue of slavery which was one **Henry Clay's** great nationalistic proposals, Clay also introduced the **American System** of economic national development.

On the diplomatic side, many of Spain's former colonies were becoming independent. President **James Monroe** issued a statement, in 1823, warning the European powers to stay out of the Americas. This became known as the **Monroe Doctrine**, which in a modified form, is still in use today.

1824- 1840 Jacksonian Democracy- Manifest Destiny

The period during **Andrew Jackson's** presidency became know as **Jacksonian Democracy**. It offered expanded **suffrage** to the **common man**. The regular people made the most of their new found voting rights, as elections in this time period had some of the highest voter turnouts in history. The era also produced a concern for fixing society in several **Social Reform Movements**. The only group not to benefit was the **Native Americans**, as they were forced aside to reservations.

The election of 1824 was very acrimonious. Some claimed that **John Quincy Adams** stole the election from **Andrew Jackson** with the help of **Henry Clay** through a **Corrupt Bargain**. Jackson's election in 1828 heralded the era of **Common Man**, as **suffrage** was being spread to more individuals in this time period, without regard to land ownership.

By this time the United States had divided into three regions: the North, the South, and the West. In 1828 the **tariff of abominations** was passed. This caused the price of manufactured goods to increase, which hurt the agrarian south and benefited the industrializing north. The west stood to benefit as well because some of the money would be spent on internal improvements such as roads and canals in the West. This system, advocated by **Henry Clay**, is known as the **American System**. The south was under the leadership of **John Calhoun** who proposed **nullification**, or to erase the All Rights Reserved, Copyrighted by Adam McGarry, 2010.

law. (This raised the considerable ire of Jackson who threatened to invade South Carolina.) Eventually a compromise was reached.

The Native Americans east of the Mississippi were in conflict with settlers looking to expand farm land. Jackson's **policy of Indian Removal** became the tool to displace thousands of Natives to Indian Territory (Oklahoma). Especially tragic was the **Trail of Tears**, in which the Cherokee were forcibly moved and thousands perished. During this time, the Seminole Indian Wars were fought, the second of which began in Cape Coral.

Jackson turned his attention to the **Bank of the U.S.** This was set up in the early days of the republic to regulate the economy. It was controlled by northern bankers and was not regulated by the Federal Government. Jackson saw it as an elitist operation and destroyed it. He distributed the funds to **Pet banks**, which led to rampant **land speculation** and the **Panic of 1837**.

Jackson made quite a few enemies. These diverse individuals created a second political party known as the **Whigs**.

A period of religious revival was taking place known as **the Second Great Awakening**. This movement gave rise to a great many **Social Reform Movements**. Women began to find their collective voice and pushed for changes. The **women's rights movement** got its start during this time, though it would be put off during the civil war and would not reach fruition until the early 20th century. Most notable was the **Seneca Falls declaration**, which mirrored the Declaration of Independence (except it was expressly for women). The two leading women of the movement were **Elizabeth Cady Stanton** and **Susan B. Anthony**.

Women were also influential in the **temperance movement**. During this time the average American consumed five gallons of hard liquor per year. This had a devastating affect on families. The temperance movement preached reducing, but not eliminating consumption. This movement would also not achieve tangible results until the 20th century.

People also began trying to change the harsh conditions in prisons. Prisoners were kept in silence for many hours a day and were beaten. **Dorthea Dix** advocated that the mentally insane should not be chained to the walls for life, and instead should be treated more humanely. **Horace Mann**, the father of universal education, believed that all children would benefit from a mandatory education. Some people decided that society wasn't worth reforming. They decided to set up ideal, **Utopian Societies**. Most notable among these were: the **Shakers(Lee)**, **Oneida (Noyes)**, **New Harmony**, **Brook Farm**, and the **Mormons (Joseph Smith & Brigham Young)**. Americans became more culturally creative and began to paint America landscapes in a movement known as the **Hudson River School**. And the transcendental school of literature featuring romanticism and writing such as: **Hawthorne, Thoreau, Whitman, & Emerson**.

In 1831 a slave preacher named **Nat Turner**, led an unsuccessful rebellion against the planters in Virginia. As a result, the south passed more restrictive laws known as the **Slave Codes**. Although a minority movement, **Abolition** gained momentum behind leaders such as **Fredrick Douglass**, **Harriet Tubman**, **Sojourner Truth**, and **William Lloyd Garrison**.

Although the Jacksonian time period is known as the "age of the **common man**" it did not embrace the **immigrants**. During the 1840's and 1850's large numbers of **Irish** and **Germans** began arriving. The Irish settled into Eastern cities. The Germans moved to the Midwest. **Nativism** reared its ugly head through secretive societies that tried to suppress the immigrant hordes. They even formed the political party called the Order of the Star Spangled Banner, more commonly known as the **Know-Nothings**.

Texas fought a war with Mexico and became an independent republic. The question over **annexation** would lead America into another war and set the stage for the most climactic struggle in American history.

1840-1860 Manifest Destiny- Civil War

Americans were caught up in Manifest Destiny in the 1840's and desired to get as much land as possible. The Mexican American War was fought to add land to the United States. Once the land was acquired the major issue became whether slavery should be allowed into the new territory. The acrimonious, bloody decade of the 1850's foreshadowed the Civil War of the next decade.

The question over whether to annex Texas or not was over the divisive issue of slavery. **Texas** was finally **annexed** in 1845, the same year that **Florida** became a state.

By this time a strong movement called **Manifest Destiny** had begun to sweep the land. The belief that we should expand from coast to coast first appeared in Oregon. We eventually reached a peaceful settlement with Britain over possession of the land. California wouldn't be as placid of an acquisition. But it included: **Texas, Oregon, Utah, & California** as the sites and environments of national expansion for a variety of reasons, ranging from religion, to gold, to ranching, and individualism.

The **Mexican American War** from 1846-1848 was divisive as the Whig Party perceived the war to be a greedy land grab. We thoroughly dominated the Mexican army and, under the terms of the **Treaty of Guadeloupe Hidalgo**, we reached a settlement for California, and the **Mexican Cession** (parts of the 7 southwestern states). We also agreed to pay an indemnity of 15 million. The last piece in the continental United States outline was bought for a southern railroad; this was called the **Gadsden Purchase**. Immediately after the war gold was discovered in **California** sparking the **Gold Rush of 1849**. This led to the quick population and request for statehood of California. This became a thorny question, as it would tip the balance of free and slave states. The other issues of slavery in the territories and of runaway slaves were equally contentious. Two senators, **Daniel Webster** and **Henry Clay**, pulled together one last time to save the Union with compromise. Although not everyone was pleased as Senator **John Calhoun** argued vehemently for **state rights**. Eventually, congress, led by the Great Compromiser Henry Clay, passed the **Compromise of 1850**. The terms of which were: California was admitted as a free state, a strong **fugitive slave law** was passed, and slavery in the territories were opened up to a vote, or **popular sovereignty**, and the slave trade (but not slavery) was outlawed in Washington DC.

The **Republican Party** was founded to oppose slavery, especially its spread into the territories. **Abraham Lincoln** ran for senator from Illinois, as a republican, against **Stephen Douglas** and between them provided the famous **Lincoln-Douglass Debates**. Although he lost, he gained national recognition and he set himself up for a presidential bid in 1860.

The **Kansas-Nebraska act** was passed in 1854. This opened up slavery in both of those territories by **popular sovereignty**. It led to portions from the pro-slavery and antislavery camps to attack each other ferociously. This became known as **Bleeding Kansas**. It even spilled onto the floor of congress. Southern Congressman Preston Brooks savagely beat Northern Senator Charles Sumner. Florida approved of the action and named a town in honor of Brooks (Brooksville). This event illustrates how the United States was becoming polarized over the issue of slavery.

The **Underground Railroad** was operating quite effectively and inspired **Harriet Beacher Stowe** to write **Uncle Tom's Cabin**. This book made slavery look evil. The book was warmly received in the North, but despised and burned in the South. This further emphasized the division between the land regions over the issue of slavery.

The Supreme Court thought that they would decide the issue of slavery in the case of **Dred Scott vs. Sanford**. Much to the chagrin of the North, the court decided that slaves were property, and slavery could not be outlawed at all.

In 1859, a white **radical abolitionist**, northerner named **John Brown** decided to take over a federal arsenal and give guns to the slaves. He was executed, but had caused a deep rift of mistrust in the south towards the north, as they feared more radical attempts, and the north treated Brown as a **martyr**.

By the time of the Presidential election of 1860 the political situation had worsened. **Abraham Lincoln's** victory, who wasn't even on a single southern state's ballot, won the **election of 1860**. The southern states began to **secede** from the Union. One last effort at compromise occurred as the **Crittenden Compromise**, proposed a return to the Missouri Compromise line. The South didn't want it because Dred Scott had legalized and legitimized slavery. The North, especially Lincoln and the Republicans, opposed the spread of slavery and rejected the idea as well. The impotent President Buchanan foolishly let them leave. This would have a huge impact over the next four years of bloody conflict.

1860-1877 Civil War- Reconstruction

The Civil War caught both the North and South ill prepared. Both sides assumed that the war would be short. The war would drag on for five long, bloody years. Society transformed slaves were freed and the south was destroyed economically. The process of rebuilding the south, called **reconstruction**, would be contentious. Some northerners wanted a fast reintegration of the southern states to the union. While other northerners wanted to exact revenge upon the rebellious south. The freedmen began acquiring rights and exercising their new freedom. Unfortunately, this would be a brief period and the freedmen would have to wait until the 1960's to finally acquire the rights promised to them during reconstruction.

The south fired on **Fort Sumter**, beginning the civil war. Both the North and South assumed the war would be decided in one big battle, sadly that would not be the case. The first big battle, the **Battle of Bull Run**, would prove it was going to be a larger, much longer conflict.

In 1862 the North won the **Battle of Antietam**. This gave Lincoln the opportunity to issue the **Emancipation Proclamation**, which began freeing some slaves. It also kept Britain and France from entering in the war and supporting the south.

The **Battles of Gettysburg and Vicksburg** (July 3 & 4 1863) were turning points in the war. The North's overall strategy called the **Anaconda Plan** was coming to fruition with the tightening of the **blockade**, even here in Fort Myers. The second part of the plan, controlling the Mississippi River, was complete. The only part left was capturing the confederate capital of Richmond.

In domestic affairs, the northern congress passed the **Homestead Act**, the **Morrill land grant**, and the **transcontinental railroad**. These acts would fuel the growth westward in the following decades.

Lincoln's **Gettysburg Address**, given in November 1863, reminded the nation that its founding principles were independence, self-rule, and equality.

Lincoln had no luck in finding a capable general in the eastern theater of war. He went through a succession of worthless ones. Finally, he moved General **Ulysses S. Grant** from the west. Opposing Grant was **Robert E. Lee**. Lee, like much of his staff, had once been an officer in the U.S. Army. He was a very skilled general and had defeated all of Lincoln's generals except for General Grant in the east.

The year 1864 was a presidential election year. While we may think it was a forgone conclusion that Lincoln would win, it was quite uncertain that he would be re-elected. The Democrats chose a peace platform, which appealed to many war weary northerners.

In the west that year **William Tecumseh Sherman** was the Union General that Grant put in charge. He, like Grant, believed in **total war**. This new concept involved, putting pressure on your opponent's army, but also destroying anything of value to him including crops, cattle, and civilian property. Sherman first applied this in **Atlanta**, where he burned the city to the ground in September of 1864. This victory helped Lincoln to win re-election. Sherman then conducted his **March to the Sea** that destroyed a sixty mile wide swath from Atlanta to Savannah. Then he turned north and destroyed the Carolinas. This had a devastating effect on southern morale.

In the east, Grant was slugging it out with Lee in the **Wilderness Campaign**. Though he lost more men, he could replace them. The south, whose draft policy was cradle to grave already, couldn't

replace the lost men. Eventually, Grant backed Lee into the confederate capital Richmond, and the city of Petersburg. He then set up a **siege** where he surrounded the cities and tried to cut off all supplies. Lee fled and surrendered to Grant at **Appotmatox Courthouse**, Virginia in April 1865. The **Battle of Fort Myers** was fought in February as the war was winding down. The Union held the fort and the south attacked. The battle lasted a couple of hours and killed three people. The **Civil War**, which had lasted five long years (1861-1865) and had claimed more Americans than all other wars we fought (600,000) was finally over.

Unfortunately, Lincoln wouldn't get to enjoy the victory as he was **assassinated** just days later. With Lincoln's death the process of **reconstruction**, or rebuilding the south, would become significantly harsher on the south. Lincoln favored a **10% plan**, in which only 10% of a state's population had to swear loyalty to the U.S. government to rejoin the Union.

Vice President Andrew Johnson, who became president, had a similar plan to Lincoln's in mind when he took over. Johnson was a racist and hated the **planter elite**. He made it tough on those groups (blacks and rich southern whites), although all other groups could rejoin the U.S. very easily. Opposing Johnson's policies were a group of **Radical Republicans** in congress. They wanted to punish the south for causing the civil war and give former slaves equal status in society legally. To do this, they needed to incapacitate Johnson's power. They passed the **Tenure of Office Act**, which made it a crime to fire a cabinet member after the senate had approved them. Johnson, believing the act to be unconstitutional, took the bait and fired Secretary of War Edwin Stanton.

In 1868 Johnson was **impeached**, but found not guilty by one vote. The radical republicans were now in charge of **reconstruction**.

The radicals made the south ratify the **14th and 15th amendments**. The 13th amendment had already been ratified. The **13th Amendment** freed the slaves, the 14th made them citizens, and the 15th gave them the right to vote (but not women).

To assist the newly freed slaves the government set up **the Freedmen's Bureau**. The bureau gave economic and educational assistance to the freedmen. This is the first intervention by the government to directly assist citizens.

The South was economically destroyed after the war. The former leaders were not allowed to have positions of political power. To fill this void, three groups stepped into political office. The **scalawags** were **yeoman** farmers who didn't like the rich and the elite who saw them as traitors despised them. The **carpetbaggers** were northerners who moved to the south. Some of them came to assist the south and others came to exploit them economically for personal financial gain. The third group was the **African Americans**. They voted often and won seats to the U.S. congress. Unfortunately, the fragile alliance was full of mistrust, hatred, and racism, and fell apart. The **Ku Klux Klan**, founded by a former confederate General Nathan Bedford Forrest, was designed to scare off republican voters from the **polls**. It also terrorized **freedmen** who dared to exercise their newfound freedoms. It was so effective that by 1880, it had nearly dissolved itself.

When the Republicans lost political control in the south the former Democratic leaders stepped back into power. This new (old) leadership is known as the **redeemers**. They sought to revert the South to the **antebellum (before the civil war) period** and make blacks second class citizens in a role nearly identical to slavery. They forced the freedmen into an economic subservient situation similar to slavery known as **sharecropping** and **tenant farming**.

At the conclusion of the war, many blacks moved around in search of family members who had been sold. Others moved to Kansas and were known as **exodusters**. This is known as the **first great African American migration**. Those who stayed in the south ended up as **tenant farmers** or **sharecroppers**. It was nearly identical to slavery, with the former masters in charge once again. The **redeemer's government** passed harsh **Jim Crow laws** to keep the races separate. They also passed **poll taxes**, **literacy tests**, and **grandfather laws** to keep them from voting.

In 1872, General **Ulysses Grant** was elected as president. This started a period of Republican presidential dominance. The north was encouraged to vote as you shot (against the democratic
All Rights Reserved, Copyrighted by Adam McGarry, 2010.

south) and they vigorously waved the **bloody shirt** to show that they had fought to save the Union. Grant himself was honest, but he was a terrible judge of character, and the people he appointed to office stole millions of dollars from the Federal government. The **Whiskey Ring scandal** was a tax skimming operation, but the biggest scandal involved bribes from railroad officials to bail out a company, this was called the **Credit Moblier Scandal**.

By the **election of 1876**, people in the north had tired of spending so much money to rebuild the south, especially after the economic **Panic of 1873**. The people who lost jobs didn't care about the freedmen anymore. The election itself was acrimonious with rampant charges of voter fraud; Florida was in a dispute with both the Democrats and Republicans claiming victory. The country nearly went to war again. The Democratic candidate had won more votes, but in a compromise deal the Republican candidate **Rutherford B. Hayes** became president. To appease the south, all northern troops were removed from occupying the south. Conditions would remain horrible for African Americans until the **Civil Rights Movement** of the 1950's and 1960's.

1877-1890 Closing the Frontier-Gilded Age

After the Civil War, many people traveled west for a fresh start. The transcontinental railroad tied the nation together. It became a curse however, to farmers who were overcharged to ship their crops to market. Native Americans fought with the government to maintain their identity. Ultimately, they failed and were consigned to live their lives on reservations and to become assimilated into white society. The Gilded Age was a time period in which big business was allowed unregulated growth. In this age the well being of the working class and the environment were ignored while the business owners reaped huge profits

Land was abundant and, thanks to the **Homestead Act**, it was cheap. With the completion of the **Transcontinental Railroad** in 1869, settlers now had a fast and reliable way to get there.

The main problem in moving west was that settlers encountered hostile Native Americans. The U.S. government had pushed them westward with the promise of not being bothered again. Starting with the close of the Civil War in 1865, however, United States soldiers began moving them to small plots of land called **reservations**. The natives had one major battle at **Little Bighorn** in 1876 that they won. The U.S. government then began to aggressively shove the natives to the reservations. In Florida, the army fought the Seminole Indians, eventually capturing and moving many of them. The survivors escaped to the Everglades. By 1890, most Indians were living on reservations in squalid conditions. A movement called the **ghost dance** swept through the reservations. It called to the spirits to bring back the buffalo that the army had purposely destroyed and eliminate all white people. Some of the Natives left the **reservations** and were pursued by the cavalry to **Wounded Knee** where they were slaughtered. The congress passed the **Dawes Act** in 1887 which tried to whiten up the Natives. This policy, known as **assimilation**, would remain official government policy until the 1930's. Among the various groups of western settlers were cowboys. They herded thousands of cattle at a time to railroad heads. This **open range** time ended with the introduction of **barbed wire** in 1874.

The **Gilded Age** is the time period between reconstruction and the **Progressive Era** (1877-1890). It is a time when big business and the rich businessmen ran the country. The presidents were a bland, bearded bunch who let millionaire businessmen do what they wanted with very little government interference. Corrupt politicians ran the big cities and most states. These politicians openly took bribes to ensure that the government would not interfere with business making money at the people's expense. The business practices of the time such as the exploitation of the workers forcing them to labor for ridiculously long hours and low pay (which forced them to put all family members including small children to work), and the damage done to the environment would be considered illegal today. But, in the age of **rapid industrialization**, these men were admired by many for their ability to make enormous sums of wealth. An invention of major importance was the light bulb, which allowed people to work twenty-four hours a day.

The millionaires roll call included: **Andrew Carnegie**, who controlled U.S. Steel, Carnegie used **vertical integration** to dominate the steel industry. **John D. Rockefeller** ran the monopoly of Standard Oil as a **horizontal consolidation** he used cut throat business practices to put small companies out of business then purchased them at a deep discount. **Cornelius Vanderbilt** made his fortune in railroads. **J.P. Morgan** was a banker who was so wealthy that he actually loaned the United States money during the **Panic of 1893**.

The railroads were growing very fast. It was also the only way for farmers to get their crops to market. The railroads took advantage of the farmers by overcharging them for shipping and storing the crops. The disgruntled farmers organized into a group called the **Grange**, aka the Patrons of Husbandry. They pushed congress to regulate the railroads. The **farmer's alliance** later took up the call and put more pressure on the government to stop the railroads from taking advantage of farmers. Eventually, the **Interstate Commerce Commission** was set up to regulate the railroads. It was the first time the government regulated an industry.

The discontented farmers eventually formed a third national political party called the **Populist Party**. They ran **William Jennings Bryan** for president in 1892 and 1896. They wanted a **direct election of senators**, a **graduated income tax**, and public ownership of the railroads. The biggest issue they pushed was the use of silver for currency exchange in addition to gold. This would lower interest rates and help the cash strapped, in debt farmers.

The cities of this time period were dominated by political machines. This was an organization who would buy votes to remain in power. Once in power, they would steal as much money as possible from the government. The most notorious **city boss** was from New York named **William "Boss" Tweed**, who controlled Tammany Hall. Political machines would also hand out jobs to supporters in a practice known as **patronage**. This practice extended all the way to the White House. President Garfield was assassinated by a crazed, disgruntled office seeker. The U.S. government finally passed the **Pendleton Civil Service Act**. It made people who wanted a federal government job take a test. It then based hiring on qualifications, rather than who you knew.

A **third wave of immigration** occurred from 1890-1915. These new immigrants arrived from southern and eastern Europe. They were looked down upon by the more established English, German, and Irish immigrants. The new immigrants were usually poor and possessed limited skills. They typically went to work in factories where they were treated poorly, working long hours for very low pay. This situation led to them putting their entire family to work just to survive. Unfortunately, the children didn't get an education which would doom them to a life of working in factories themselves with out a chance for improvement.

Outraged workers began to organize into **unions** to increase their rights and benefits at work. [Examples were: **National Labor Union, Knights of Labor, & AF of L**. The big businessmen violently crushed any labor movement because they didn't want to pay workers more due to the fact that it would cut into their profits. Any **strike** by labor would be broken up by night stick wielding policemen who were usually paid by the businessmen. The newspapers didn't help the unions by painting the strikers as **socialists** and **anarchists**, bent on destroying society. One of the most successful unions was the **American Federation of Labor** or the **AFL**. It was composed of skilled workers who couldn't be easily replaced by **scab labor**. They pushed for tangible benefits such as shorter work hours and better pay.

Two groups in society faced special discrimination. The Chinese out west were constantly harassed. In 1882, the **Chinese Exclusion Act** was passed that outlawed Chinese immigration for ten years, later extended to twenty years. African Americans were treated little better than during slavery. They faced a time of **legal or de jure segregation** called **Jim Crow**. A Supreme Court case called **Plessey vs. Ferguson** ruled that **separate but equal** facilities in the south were fine. This was the law until the 1954 case of **Brown vs. Board**, which overturned the **separate but equal doctrine** and began the Civil Rights Movement. During the 1890's there were two prominent African Americans who became spokesman for their race. **Booker T. Washington**, who founded the **Tuskegee**

All Rights Reserved, Copyrighted by Adam McGarry, 2010.

Institute, was more conciliatory toward white society and wanted African Americans to get an education before demanding equal rights. **W.E.B. Dubois**, a Harvard graduate, wanted the top ten percent of African Americans to be given total equality with whites. He advocated for a more progressive and more aggressive form of civil rights.

1890-1920 Imperialism, Progressivism-World War I

The idea of globalization was a reality in the 1890's. **Telegraph** wires connected the world since 1867 and steam ships offered fast, reliable world wide travel. The United States was now competing for markets and resources with all countries. The country had healed its Civil War wounds and had begun to look outward, in a **new version of Manifest Destiny**. The result of the way industrialization treated the working class caused a backlash against business owners and an indifferent society. The **Progressive Movement** was an attempt to improve society, business, and government. It had many diverse goals including women's rights, better working conditions, eradicating child labor, improving efficiency in businesses and government, helping the incoming immigrants become acclimated to society, and abolishing alcohol. The United States attempted to avoid involvement in World War I by adhering to George Washington's strict policy of neutrality. Eventually, due to **unrestricted submarine warfare**, and the **Zimmerman note** the United States became embroiled in Europe's conflict.

Imperialism, the belief that a country should expand to other lands for economic, cultural, and political reasons, took root in the late 1880's. Admiral **Alfred T. Mahan** wrote a book called **The Influence of Sea Power in History**. It argued that without a powerful navy, a country would be shut out of the lucrative world trade markets and natural resources. During the 1890's the United States embarked on carving out an empire for itself. The reasons were Economic (new markets and resources), as well as Political (to spread democracy) and Cultural (to spread Christianity).

The island of **Hawaii** was America's first foray into **Imperialism**. Hawaii was ideally situated for a naval coaling station. American planters took the government over. It languished from 1893 until it was finally **annexed** to the United States in 1898.

Cuba, ninety miles to the south, was the next Imperialistic move. The Cubans had been fighting for their freedom from Spain for years. The press would exaggerate stories of Spanish atrocities in order to increase newspaper circulation and increase their profits. This **yellow journalism** whipped the American people into a jingoistic fever bent on going to war with Spain to spread democracy to Cuba. The explosion of the U.S.S. Maine in Havana harbor began the **Spanish American War** or the **War of 1898**. It was called the "splendid little war" because the U.S. thrashed the hapless Spanish within three months. The **Treaty of Paris 1898** gave the United States Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, and the Philippines. Cuba became an **American protectorate** until it could self rule. The Philippines began a **guerilla war** against the United States that took more lives than the war. The Philippines were given their independence in 1946.

China was very weak by this time and many countries were carving out **spheres of influence**, in which they essentially controlled parts of the country. The U.S. didn't have one and sent the **Open Door Notes** proclaiming that **China** should be able to rule its own country, free from interference from other countries.

Upon the assassination of President McKinley, **Theodore Roosevelt** became president. T.R. was a larger than life personality who wanted to see the United States become a world power. He introduced the **Roosevelt Corollary** to the **Monroe Doctrine**. This stated that the U.S. can intervene in the affairs of Latin American Countries if we see they are governing their country improperly. The most prominent use of the **Roosevelt Corollary** came when T.R. helped Panama gets its independence from Columbia. This enabled the United States to build the Panama Canal, which shortened the trip from the east coast to the west coast by nearly two months. As he stated, "I took the canal".

Progressivism, or the belief that government should help fix society's problems, was a period from 1889-1914. There are many different types of reforms that progressives wanted to employ. They ranged from a more efficient and less corrupt government, to improving conditions for immigrants, food safety, child labor laws, and regulating big business to compete fairly. Leading the **Progressive Movement** was a group of crusading journalists known as **muckrakers**. These journalists uncovered societal problems and exposed the corrupt and dirty side of society.

The most influential book of the time was **The Jungle** by **Upton Sinclair**. It exposed the meat packing industry and caused congress to pass the **Meat Inspection Act**, set up the **Food and Drug Administration** or **FDA**, and passed the **Pure Food and Drug Act**. The fire at the **Triangle Shirtwaist Company** that caused the deaths of nearly 150 young garment workers galvanized the labor movement into seeking more protection on the job such as sprinklers.

The **Sherman Anti Trust Act** of 1890 made monopolies in business illegal. The law was scarcely enforced until "trust busting Teddy" Roosevelt became president. He broke up trusts that harmed the public economically. With World War I looming, Americans turned their attention away from improving society to getting ready for war and the Progressive Era came to a close.

World War I started in 1914 in Europe. There was a very strong **isolationist** sentiment in the United States. Indeed, since George Washington's warning against foreign entanglements, the United States had kept to itself. [The fundamental causes of the war were: **nationalism, imperialism, militarism, fanaticism, & a celebrated cause**. The combatants began using a new weapons, the u-boat or **submarine** against allied shipping, **the tank**, and **the airplane** as weapons of war!. They sank some vessels with American passengers, most notably the **Lusitania**, which enraged Americans. It wasn't until Germany sent the **Zimmerman Note**, a secret telegram to Mexico that encouraged them to attack the United States in return for the land that they lost in the Mexican American War, that we finally entered the war in April 1917.

The government began a large publicity drive to encourage popular support for the war and make Germans look evil. The **Selective Service Act** was the first draft since the Civil War, sixty years earlier. The **Espionage Act** made spying illegal, and the **Sedition Act** made it illegal to speak out against the war. Scores of Americans were jailed for violating the Sedition Act which the Supreme Court ruled was legal during war.

The war ended on November 11, 1918. The **Treaty of Versailles** imposed a harsh peace on the defeated Germans. They were forced to pay **war reparations** which ruined their economy, and allowed **Hitler** to rise to power as a savior. The terms of the treaty laid the seeds for World War II. The farthest reaching peace provision was the **League of Nations**. This organization, the brainchild of **President Woodrow Wilson's fourteen points for peace**, was the forerunner of the United Nations. Unfortunately, the **isolationist** minded Senators opposed it. The fight between the Senate **reservationists** and President Wilson killed any United States involvement in the **League of Nations**.

At the end of the war, **Russia** became a **communist** country. This caused a world wide fear of communism called the **Red Scare**. Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer led the **Palmer Raids** on suspected communist organizations after a series of mail bombings terrified the country.

Socially, the last two achievements of the Progressive Era occurred with the passage of the 18th and 19th amendments. The **18th amendment, prohibition**, was passed in 1920 and made alcohol illegal in the United States. It was later repealed with the **21st amendment** in 1933. The 19th amendment passed in 1920 gave **women the right to vote**.

1920-1930 The Roaring 20's

The 1920's were a time period of sharp contrasts and a struggle between new and old ideas. More people lived in cities rather than the country side for the first time in the 1920 census. Technology, new consumer goods, and the new freedom possessed by young adults caused an

intense reaction by some to return to the good old days as demonstrated by **fundamentalism**, **immigration restriction**, and **prohibition**.

The 1920 election was a “return to normalcy” as stated by the new president, Warren Harding. This meant that Americans were turning away from the tumultuous **Progressivism** and involvement in international affairs toward a calmer, more **isolationist** time.

Americans had also tired of the teeming refuse (immigrant hordes) from foreign shores. The congress passed strict **anti immigration laws**. The trial of immigrant anarchists **Sacco and Vanzetti** highlighted to the world just how **nativist** and anti immigrant that America had become. The pair were executed in a highly biased court case (the judge had made racial slurs in front of the jury). The new **Ku Klux Klan** was revived in 1915. This new incarnation of the Klan added immigrants, Jews, and Catholics to its hate list in addition to African Americans. It gained strength in the North and Midwest by espousing “traditional values”. In a show of extreme arrogance, Klansmen and women marched from the Capital to the White House in Washington D.C. It all fell apart for the Klan when top members were caught embezzling (stealing) millions. By the end of the decade the Klan was a mere shell of its former strength.

African Americans in New York City, specifically the borough of Harlem, began a literary, artistic, and musical movement that was dubbed the **Harlem Renaissance**. **Langston Hughes**, **Duke Ellington**, and **Louie Armstrong** led the surge in the black artistic movement. Many white people came to Harlem to hear the new music of **jazz**.

The **movies** were very popular, having begun at the turn of the century. They were silent until the movie **The Jazz Singer** debuted in 1927 as the first talking picture. **Radio** was king for the decade though, with at least 90% of homes having at least one radio. People listened to the radio approximately four hours a day.

The **automobile** dominated the decade, with one out of every eight workers employed by an automobile related industry. Most people had a car due to the **assembly line**, which produced large numbers of cars which lowered the price. This made the car affordable for the middle class. Young people enjoyed new social freedoms on dates away from parental chaperones. They engaged in a naughty practice known as **petting** which quite naturally led to pre-marital sex. Modern young women who wore short hair, short skirts, smoked, caroused with men, and challenged social mores were known as **flappers**.

Prohibition gave rise to **bootlegging** alcohol. Everyday people began breaking the law by **smuggling** and making booze. The mob or gangsters took over **bootlegging** making millions in the illicit trade. It also increased violence with **Al Capone's** gang gunning down any rivals.

Charles Lindbergh, who visited **Thomas Edison** in Fort Myers, was the first person to fly solo across the Atlantic Ocean. Air travel had begun in 1903 with the **Wright Brothers** flying the first airplane in **Kitty Hawk** North Carolina, but it was not a safe, practical machine until the 1920's.

The **Scopes “monkey” Trial** put Darwin's theory of evolution on trial. It was a dramatic demonstration of old beliefs and new ideas that were struggling for dominance. The new **Darwin** vs. the old **fundamentalist** belief in the Bible.

New modern conveniences such as refrigerators, washing machines, vacuums, ovens, toasters, and radios were advertised very heavily. People loved how the new conveniences made life easier and bought as many items as they could in a practice known as **consumerism**. Buying on an **installment plan** or **credit** made it seem affordable (“only a dollar down and a dollar forever”). There were writers and critics named the **Lost Generation** of this new **consumerism** and **conformity**, most prominent among them were **F. Scott Fitzgerald**, **Sinclair Lewis**, **John Steinbeck**, **Gertude Stein**, and **Ernest Hemingway**.

Big Business ruled in the 1920's. The official policy of the government was to assist business, not to regulate it. **President Coolidge** even said that a man who works in a factory worships in a temple. The business owners got rich, but the workers didn't fair as well. The **gap between rich and poor widened**, as it did again in the 1980's. The **stock market** was **unregulated**

All Rights Reserved, Copyrighted by Adam McGarry, 2010.

which led everyday people to **speculate** in the red hot market. People could **buy on the margin**, which is to place a small amount of money as a down payment. People also invested in Florida real estate (largely unseen swamp land). During the 1920's Barron Giff Collier completed the Tamiami Trail (U.S. 41) across the Everglades to Miami. Florida had experienced a land boom in the 1920's until two hurricanes put the breaks on. Small farmers were also hit hard in the 1920's; they owed a tremendous amount of money that they borrowed and began losing their farms to foreclosure.

The **Stock Market Crash of 1929** signaled the end of the roaring 20's and the beginning of the Great Depression. The causes of the **Great Depression** were: **Stock Speculation**, **Buying on the Margin**, **Overproduction**, **debt (due to buying on credit)**, and the yawning, monetary **gap between rich and poor**.

1930-1940 The Great Depression

The **Great Depression** was a worldwide economic depression. In the United States and many other countries one out of every four people were unemployed. The government assumed that the economy would fix itself as it did after the economic panics of 1819, 1873, and 1892. So, the government did very little to help. The belief was that you helped yourself and didn't expect a handout or **direct relief** from the government. The President, **Herbert Hoover**, called this attitude **rugged individualism**. Some people even believed that it would hurt a person psychologically if they received a handout.

Things were so bad that World War I veterans went to Washington D.C. to ask for their bonus ten years early. They were called the **bonus army** and they lived in shacks for weeks around Washington. Hoover had **General Douglas MacArthur** remove them. MacArthur went overboard and viciously attacked the veterans. Some veterans ended up in the Florida Keys to build the overseas highway. Unfortunately, many of them were killed by the hurricane of 1935. People roamed from town to town looking for work. Men who traveled illegally by train were called **hobos**. The **dust bowl**, a dry region that blew away farms in the plains states, further added to the nation's misery as many of the so called **Arkies** or **Okies** moved to California. People who were evicted from their homes lived in shacks made from scrap materials called "**Hoovervilles**". Not surprisingly, Hoover was beaten in a landslide by **Franklin Delano Roosevelt**, or **FDR**, in the election of 1932.

Roosevelt came from a wealthy family, but unbeknownst to the public was paralyzed from the waist down due to polio. As a result of his struggles to walk he had affection for the common man, whom he referred to as the forgotten man. He utilized the radio to get his message across to the American public. He gave popular **fireside chats** on the radio to assure the public that "there is nothing to fear, but fear itself".

FDR's first order of business was to fix the banks that were collapsing. Thousands of people were losing their life savings to banks going out of business. He had legislation passed called **Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, FDIC**, which would insure bank deposits.

FDR pushed a plethora of major legislation through congress in the first 100 days of his term in office. Critics called his plans **alphabet soup** because each law and agency that was created went by initials. The **New Deal** included **relief** or immediate assistance, **recovery** to get businesses and people back to work, and **reform** to fix the system so a depression would never occur again.

Some of the most popular **New Deal programs** were: **Agriculture Adjustment Act (AAA)** to help struggling farmers, the **Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)** to put young men to work on public works projects, the **Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)**, to provide flood control and energy for seven states, the **Works Progress Administration (WPA)** to put people to work on public projects, the **Social Security Act** to help the elderly, disabled and unemployed and the **Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)** to regulate the stock market.

The **New Deal** didn't get America out of the **Great Depression**; it would take World War II to accomplish that. However, the **New Deal** gave people hope. Some of the societal and economic

changes are still impacting America today. It is little wonder that **FDR** was elected as president a record four times.

1933-1945 World War II

From the depths of the **Great Depression**, some countries turned toward **dictators** for hope and salvation. These sinister leaders skillfully exploited their people to pursue dreams of world domination. The rise of **dictators** in Japan, Italy, and Germany would change the world.

Japan, who had begun **industrializing** in the mid 1800's, wanted to enlarge its empire. They lived on a small island that was devoid of natural resources. The **military took control** of Japan and began to conquer its neighbors beginning with **Manchuria** in 1931.

In **Italy**, a dictator named **Benito Mussolini** took power. He wanted to acquire colonies in Africa and conquered **Ethiopia** in 1935. He also made a pact with fellow dictator **Hitler**.

The **Spanish Civil War** was a dress rehearsal for World War II. Hitler and Mussolini supported fellow dictator Francisco Franco. Russia was on the opposite side. The major powers of England, France, and the United States sat out. This would embolden Hitler into making other aggressive moves in Europe.

Adolph Hitler came to power in **Germany** in 1933. Once in power he made his **Nazi party** the only political party. He wanted living space for his people and began taking land (Rhineland and Austria). He wanted the **Sudetenland**, a part of **Czechoslovakia**, but the Czechs didn't want him to have it. The weak leaders of England and France made a deal with Hitler to give it to him in return for the promise that it was the last piece of land that he would take. This policy, known as **appeasement**, was an absolute failure. Hitler grabbed all of all of Czechoslovakia and set his sights on **Poland**.

Josef Stalin became the leader of the **Soviet Union** in the 1920's. He began a series of **purges**, in which he killed millions of his own people who opposed him (his total maybe as high as 20 million). He began to industrialize his giant, backward nation. He didn't trust Hitler and the feeling was mutual. Nevertheless, they signed a secret **non aggression pact**, to not attack each other and divide Poland among them. **Hitler** invaded **Poland** on September 1, 1939. Britain and France declared war on Germany, **World War II** had begun.

The **United States** was deeply **isolationist** in the 1930's. This was due to the Great Depression, but also to the lingering feelings of resentment over its involvement in World War I. An official senate report, called the **Nye Report**, blamed our entry into World War I on the greedy weapons manufactures so they could earn a profit. The congress passed a series of strict **Neutrality Laws**, which hampered our effort to assist other countries.

The war went badly for England and France. Hitler invaded France with a new tactic called **blitzkrieg**, or lightning war. He captured France in a month. All that was left in Europe was Britain. The **Battle of Britain** began in 1940. It was an aerial war. Hitler wanted to bomb Britain with air planes to soften them up prior to landing his troops in operation sea lion. The invention of **radar** helped keep Hitler's plans for conquest on the shelf. Eventually Hitler was distracted and attacked his old ally, **Stalin** in operation Barbarossa.

FDR desperately wanted to help Britain. But the American public and congress clung to neutrality. He eventually got the **lend lease act** passed which allowed the British to have American weapons. When Hitler turned on Stalin, the lend lease act was extended to the Soviets. The United States became the great **Arsenal of Democracy**, making weapons for countries that fought Hitler.

In 1937, the **Japanese** invaded **China**. The United States opposed the action and cut off vital supplies of oil and steel. The Japanese decided to knock the US out, so they could conquer Asia. On **December 7, 1941** they attacked the naval base **Pearl Harbor** in Hawaii. They killed 2,960 Americans and sank 18 navy warships one which was battleship **Arizona**. The next day the United States entered the war.

Stalin wanted the United States and England to invade France and take pressure off of the Soviets. However the first campaign the United States took part in was the invasion of North Africa. All Rights Reserved, Copyrighted by Adam McGarry, 2010.

Next, the US invaded Italy. The turning point in Europe was at **Stalingrad**, where the Soviets defeated the Germans and began an offensive toward Germany. The second front was finally opened on **June 6, 1944**. It was called **D-day**, which was an invasion of Normandy with the ultimate goal of retaking Europe from Hitler. France was recaptured and Germany was pushed back. Hitler had one final gasp and attacked with all of his remaining reserves in the unsuccessful **Battle of the Bulge**. Hitler killed himself and Germany Surrendered in May 1945, this was called **V-E day** for victory in Europe. The horror of the **holocaust** was revealed to the world. It was **Hitler's final solution** to getting rid of the Jews. This **genocide** took the lives of 11 million people, six million of which were **Jews**.

In the **Pacific**, the United States fought Japan virtually alone. The turning point of the war came early in the **Battle of Midway**, where the U.S. sank four Japanese aircraft carriers. The United States had broken the Japanese code which assisted them in defeating the Japanese. The U.S. used a strategy called **island hopping** to defeat the Japanese. Eventually, they fought for control of the islands near the Japanese homeland. The **Battle of Iwo Jima** included the iconic flag raising, but the war wasn't over. The military estimated that one million Americans would be casualties in the invasion of Japan. The United States had secretly been working on the **Manhattan Project**, which was the development of the **atomic bombs**. The U.S. had developed the Atomic Bomb, and was prepared to use it on Japan. The first bomb made from Uranium was dropped on **Hiroshima** on August 6th 1945. It was called **Little Boy** and was dropped from the plane the Enola Gay. The Japanese refused to surrender, so after three days the second bomb was dropped on **Nagasaki**. It was nicknamed **Fat Man** and was a plutonium bomb dropped from a plane called Boxcar. This was known as **V - J Day**, for victory over Japan, the war was over.

The United States was able to outpace the enemy. We simply were able to make more weapons than any other country. The **economy recovered** from the **Great Depression** as the nation went back to work to win the war. Millions of soldiers were trained, pilots were trained here in Fort Myers at Page Field and gunners for bombers were trained in Buckingham. If you go to the area around the mosquito control airport, you can still see foundations from the structures used to house the 40,000 soldiers stationed here (that was ten times the number of people living in Fort Myers at the time!). Women went to work in the factories while the men went to war. The United States emerged as an economic and military super power.

The big three, **FDR**, **Winston Churchill** (England), and **Josef Stalin** (Soviet Union), met at **Yalta** to discuss what the post war world would look like. The three weighty issues to be decided were: the occupation of Germany, the creation of the United Nations, and the status of Eastern Europe. The Soviets wanted a sphere of influence in Eastern Europe to prevent a third major German attack. The U.S. and England wanted democratic elections to take place. A number of compromises were reached. The United Nations would be created, free and fair elections would be held in Poland, and Germany would be divided among the allies. The rest of Eastern Europe would be under the total control of the Soviets.

1945-1952 The Cold War

The **Cold War** was an ideological conflict between the **democratic United States** and the **communist Soviet Union**. During the cold war both sides didn't shoot at each other due the destructiveness of nuclear weapons in an idea known as **M.A.D. (mutually assured destruction)**. Although both sides participated in a number of **proxy wars**, in which they supported the opposing sides. The **Cold War** lasted from 1945-1991 with the collapse of the Soviet Union, and was a consideration in all major foreign policy decisions during that time.

George Keenan was an experienced American Diplomat who specialized in Soviet affairs. He issued the **long telegram** which declared that the only thing the soviets respected was strength. The United States should not try to **appease** the Soviets. The U.S. should vigorously oppose all Soviet

expansion with full economic and military force. This policy, known as **containment**, became America's foreign policy for the duration of the cold war (46 years).

After FDR's death in April of 1945, **Harry Truman** became president. He was not afraid to make difficult decisions such as dropping the Atomic Bomb. He issued what is known as the **Truman Doctrine** in 1947. This doctrine proclaimed that America would have to abandon its isolationist past and oppose communism everywhere it threatened to spread. This foreign policy would guide America, for better or worse until 1991.

The first place Truman applied the doctrine was in war torn Europe. Many countries were struggling to survive and began looking to communism as the answer. But, according to Truman, intervening would be a waste of time unless you gave the countries a hand out of poverty. The president's Secretary of State, **George Marshall**, came up with an economic package called the **Marshall Plan** to economically rebuild Europe. At first congress didn't want to spend the millions that the plan would need to succeed. But fear of communism prompted them to approve the ambitious plan. The **Marshall Plan** was a tremendous success.

Berlin, Germany's Capital, was deep in the Soviet Sector. In 1948, the Soviets closed access, thus preventing American, English, and French shipments of supplies. The British and Americans flew in supplies in an effort known as the **Berlin Airlift**. After nearly a year the Soviets reopened access.

China was also crippled by the war, and it had two sides fighting for control, the **communists**, under **Mao Zedong** and the **Nationalists** under **Chang Kai-shek**. The United States supported the nationalists, but Chang was brutal to his people and lost the U.S. support. Eventually, China became communist under Mao. The Republican Party blamed the Democrats for the loss, claiming that they were "soft" on communism. This claim would haunt America years later in Vietnam.

The fall of China and Eastern Europe to **communism** provoked a hysteria known as the **Red Scare**. It was the second such scare (the first was in 1919, after World War I). A husband and wife named **Julius and Ethel Rosenberg** were convicted of spying for the Soviets and were executed. A drunken senator named **Joe McCarthy** took advantage of the situation by claiming that commie spies had infiltrated the government. He held hearings that recklessly accused people of being communist, and ruined many people's lives. This phenomenon became known as **McCarthyism**.

The focus of **containment** was on Europe but quickly turned to Asia at the outbreak of the **Korean War** in 1950. Communist **North Korea** invaded **South Korea** and was nearly victorious. The **United Nations**, led by the United States assisted South Korea in fighting off North Korea. This was the first time that black and white soldiers fought together, as Harry Truman had **integrated** the armed forces in 1948. The **Chinese** intervened on the side of North Korea and the war on drug on for nearly three years. Eventually an **armistice** was signed in 1953; it divided the country back to approximately where it began.

When both the Soviets and Americans exploded **Hydrogen Bombs**, people were terrified of a nuclear war. They dug **bomb shelters** and school children practiced **duck and cover drills**. The United States and its allies formed **N.A.T.O. (North American Treaty Organization)** for protection. The Soviets formed rival **Warsaw Pact**. Things would remain this way until 1991.

1950-1960 The 1950's

The 1950's are looked upon as an idyllic time when everyone was in a happy daze. America was prospering, babies were being born, and people were moving into new homes in the **suburbs**. Beneath the surface discontent about **conformity**, economic inequality, political alienation, and **segregation** simmered and would boil over in the next decade.

The **G.I. Bill** gave returning soldiers loans to get homes, businesses and go to college. Many of them moved to the newly built **suburban homes**. The first of these planned communities was called **Levittown**. The soldiers and their wives began the **baby boom**, perhaps the most prolific explosion of child births ever (in 1957 a baby was born every seven seconds!).

All Rights Reserved, Copyrighted by Adam McGarry, 2010.

A new wave of **consumerism** swept society. Just as in the 1920's, advertisers enticed people into buying things that they didn't need. Manufacturers used **planned obsolescence**, purposely made a new style of an item every year, to encourage people to buy the latest version of their product. Automobiles, new appliances, and clothes were purchased on a brand new invention, the **plastic credit card**. People ran themselves into debt, especially to purchase the most coveted item, the **television**. By 1960, 90% of homes had at least one television.

Children were pampered by adoring parents and the term **teenager** came to describe adolescents. Teens had money to spend on music, movies and food. The music they spent it on was **rock-n-roll**. The term rock n roll was a euphemism for dancing and sex. Rock music was originally called race music because it was created by African Americans, and most radio stations refused to play it. Eventually, rock gained acceptance in mainstream music through the likes of **Elvis Presley** and others. The same pattern would be followed in the 1980's with rap music. The fast food franchise **McDonalds** got its start in 1955, filling the need for teen's appetites.

Not everyone was happy in the 1950's. A group of **social critics** called the **Beatniks** protested in literature. They didn't like the **social conformity** and **consumerism** that was rampant in America, much like it was in the 1920's.

Another group not satisfied was **African Americans**. They had fought in World War II and Korea, but failed to achieve **racial equality**. The court case **Brown v. Board** (1954) stated that **schools** must **integrate** "with all deliberate speed". This decision overturned the **Plessey v. Ferguson** case of 1896 and its separate but equal ruling. Lee County belatedly desegregated in 1969 with the closing of Dunbar high.

In Montgomery, Alabama in 1955 African Americans **boycotted** the bus system, due to **segregation**. The leader of the boycott, **Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.**, would become a visionary leader of the emerging **Civil Rights Movement**. Eventually the buses were **desegregated**. In 1957, at Little Rock Arkansas nine African American students integrated the all white Little Rock High. It took the United States **101st Airborne Army** to allow the **Little Rock nine** to safely attend school. It was the first time since **reconstruction** (1865-1877) that federal troops occupied a city.

With the power of nuclear weapons, the United States policy in the 1950's was massive retaliation. If the Soviets did something, we would respond with nuclear weapons. This would ratchet up tensions and increase fears of a nuclear war. The **Soviets** launched the first **satellite** in 1957 named **Sputnik**. This beeping satellite terrified Americans. They feared that the Soviets were capable of launching nuclear weapons from outer space. This gave rise to an entire genre of bad movies about aliens. Congress passed the **National Defense Education Act** of 1958 (NDEA) to increase student's knowledge in science and math and prevent the Soviets from remaining ahead in the **space race**. They also passed the **National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)** to oversee our new space program, which was stationed in Titusville, Florida (the Space Coast).

1960-1969 The 1960's

The 1960's marked a dramatic shift from the **conformity** and **consensus** that the 1950's had imparted. The decade was rocked with a brush with nuclear war, the **assassinations** of political and cultural leaders, **protests**, **riots**, and a **war**. In what many consider to be America's worst year, 1968 had virtually all of the above elements in one calendar year.

1960 was an election year. The two candidates were very dissimilar from one another. Republican **Richard Nixon** was an experienced, shrewd politician, but cold and ruthless. Democrat **John Kennedy** was youthful and inexperienced, but very charismatic and personable. The two met in the first ever **Presidential debate**, which was televised. Kennedy looked more presidential and may have convinced enough voters to elect him in the closest election in the 20th century.

Kennedy inherited a plan to train exiled Cubans and have them attack the newly **communist Cuba**. They trained on Cayo Costa in Lee County. The plan, called the **Bay of Pigs**, was a complete disaster. This was one of a number of events in the simmering cold war. The Soviets completed the

Berlin Wall in 1961 separating east and west Berlin, essentially making East Germany a prison. The emboldened Soviets placed **missiles in Cuba**, 90 miles from Florida. The interstate was closed except for military traffic as the world watched and hoped a nuclear war would not occur. A tense stand off began as the United States demanded the Soviets remove the missiles. The world held its breath for thirteen days as the two countries glared frostily at each other. The Soviets finally backed down and removed the missiles, in exchange for our promise not to invade Cuba.

President Kennedy was **assassinated** in November 1963. The new President, **Lyndon Baines Johnson**, embarked on an ambitious program to combat poverty and inequality. The program, called the **Great Society**, would introduce **head-start**, **Medicare**, **Medicaid**, a **civil rights act**, and a **voting rights act**. Johnson tried to help the lower tiers of society achieve the success of middle class enjoyed.

African Americans began the **civil rights movement** in 1954. By the mid 1960's they gained ground. **Dr. Martin Luther King Jr's** steady confrontational, **non violent approach** was working. He headed up the **Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)**, a student organization the **Students Non Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)** was formed for younger people to protest. But for many African Americans, it wasn't working quickly enough. It was true that the **poll tax** had been eliminated as did segregation in schools and public facilities. However, in the Deep South it persisted stubbornly. New leaders such as **Stockley Carmichael**, **H. Rap Brown**, and **Malcolm X** espoused a more militant stance. **Freedom Riders** were organized to integrate buses. **Freedom Summer** was held to register blacks to vote. The **Black Panthers** formed and began to arm themselves to fight the white opposition with bullets. **Malcolm X** was **assassinated** in 1965 in an internal power struggle in his organization, the **Nation of Islam**. That year the black ghetto of Watts, in Los Angeles, violently rioted what began many "long, hot summers" of discontent among inner city African Americans.

The **Supreme Court**, under the leadership of **Earl Warren**, became a liberal defender of people's rights. They ruled against **segregation**, for the rights of people accused of crimes (most famously **Miranda v. Arizona**). The court also ruled that congressional voting districts should be more representative and equal, known as "one man one vote". [**Wesberry vs Sanders case.**] Other Warren/Burger court cases were: **Gideon vs Wainwright**, **Escobedo vs Illinois**, & **Tinker vs Ohio**.

College Students began to **protest** during the 1960's. At first it was a minority movement who wanted people to change society that they believed was morally corrupt. As the **Vietnam War** drug on, they protested that our involvement was immoral. The movement gained members, some of whom were **Hippies**. **Hippies** lived an **alternative lifestyle** dubbed the **counterculture**. They used drugs, had premarital sex, didn't bathe regularly, didn't hold jobs, and grew their hair long.

America's involvement in **Vietnam** was gradual. In the late 1940's, we gave money to the French to control the country. When the French were defeated at **Dien Bien Phu**, we sent advisors to help the **South Vietnamese** against the **communist North Vietnamese**. It was part of the **containment policy** known as the **Domino Theory** which stated that if Vietnam fell to **communism** its neighbors might succumb to communism as well. We increased the advisors to 16,000 by 1963. To not appear soft on communism, **President Johnson** looked for an excuse to **escalate** our involvement in Vietnam. He found it in 1964 at the **Gulf of Tonkin**. He claimed we were attacked by the North Vietnamese. Congress allowed the President to do what ever was necessary to control Vietnam. Johnson said of the **Gulf of Tonkin resolution** that it was "like grandmas night shirt, it covered everything". By 1968 we had 500,000 troops fighting in Vietnam.

The year 1968 opened with the Vietnamese attacking on their new year, Tet. The **Tet Offensive** was a simultaneous attack on 100 cities and bases. The North Vietnamese used the **Ho Chi Minh Trail**, named after the leader of North Vietnam to move troops and supplies through other, the neutral countries of Laos and Cambodia to avoid the American Army. Though the United States beat back the North Vietnamese, the American people were shocked. The Americans had been told we were winning the war, now it appeared very different on their televisions. This opened up a

All Rights Reserved, Copyrighted by Adam McGarry, 2010.

yawning **credibility gap** between Americans and their leaders. The **anti war movement** grew and began protesting more loudly. In March United States soldiers killed nearly 500 unarmed women, children, and old people in the **Mai Lai Massacre**. President Johnson decided not to run for reelection, which shocked the nation. **Robert Kennedy**, John's brother, decided to run for president. He was youthful and gave hope to many people. In April, **Martin Luther King Jr.** was **assassinated**, **riots** rocked over thirty cities. In June Robert Kennedy was assassinated. The **Democratic Convention** to choose a presidential candidate was marred by **violent student protests**. With the Democrats badly divided, the Republican Convention in Miami nominated **Richard Nixon**, who managed to win in November over Vice President Hubert Humphrey.

The sixties ended on a higher note as America became the first country to have a man walk on the moon in July 1969.

1970-1979 The 1970's

The 1970's marked a time of American **disillusionment**. We had lost a war, continuing **social unrest and protest**, learned that our **government lied** to us, had a **president resign** after being **caught lying**, experienced a major **energy crisis**, had **unemployment** at its highest since the Great Depression, faced a **polluted environment**, and a humiliating **hostage crisis**. From the awful clothing (bell bottoms and plaid) to its horrible music (disco) America didn't have much to be proud of at its **bicentennial**.

Richard Nixon was elected as president largely due to his promise to achieve **peace with honor** in the **Vietnam War**. Nixon championed the **Silent Majority**. He made strides to reduce the number of combat troops in a process known as **Vietnamization**. **Vietnamization** is a policy where the South Vietnamese would be trained to fight for themselves. The war continued to linger until the eve of the next presidential election in 1972. The North Vietnamese continued to use a supply route called the **Ho Chi Minh Trail**, named after the leader of North Vietnam, the trail ran through the neutral countries of **Laos** and **Cambodia**. **Nixon** ordered the **secret bombing** of these two neutral countries. When the public learned of this widening of the war, massive protests broke out. On **Kent State** and **Jackson State** Universities, **National Guardsmen** shot and killed protesting students. Prior to the 1972 election Nixon proclaimed that **peace is at hand**. The ploy worked and he won a sweeping election. The **Paris Peace Accords** ended U.S. involvement in the war in January 1973. The total number of Americans killed was over 58,000. In 1975 the North Vietnamese defeated the South and **Vietnam** became a **united communist nation**. The U.S. normalized relations with them in 1994.

In 1973 the congress reasserted its authority to make war with the **War Powers Act**. This law limits the president's ability to involve United States troops for longer than three months without congressional approval. What the **Gulf of Tonkin Resolution** allowed, the **War Powers Act** took away.

Nixon was a skilled foreign policy negotiator. He played tensions between the **Soviets** and **China** perfectly. He visited both countries and softened the cold war in a policy known as **détente**, or a relaxation of tensions.

The **1972 election** would prove to be the end for Nixon. He was always paranoid and power hungry, he kept an **enemies list** with Bill Cosby and hundreds of other people on it. People working for Nixon's reelection campaign were caught breaking into the **Democratic Party National headquarters** in the **Watergate** building. The Watergate Scandal would eventually bring Nixon down. Congress and the American People wanted to know "What did the President know and when did he know it?" about the break in. Eventually, it was learned that Nixon ordered a cover up of the Watergate affair. Under the threat of **impeachment**, **Nixon resigned**. The most baffling issue was that Nixon won the election by the widest margin in the 20th Century, it was unnecessary to break into Watergate! Unfortunately, this sad event just deepened the public mistrust of the government.

Our support for **Israel** in its wars with its oil rich **Muslim** neighbors would have dramatic repercussions. The **Organization of Oil Producing Countries (O.P.E.C.)** would tighten the supply of oil, causing energy prices, including gas, to soar. The **energy crisis** was coupled with a slow down in the economy where **unemployment** would reach its highest levels since the Great Depression. None of the three presidents during the decade could solve the energy problem or the persistent, stubborn **stagflation**.

Gerald Ford took over as vice president when Nixon's vice president went to jail in a bribery scam. He then became president. He pardoned Nixon at the outset of his term, causing many people to distrust him. He was defeated by **Jimmy Carter** in the **1976 presidential election**.

The 1970's included a struggle for equality of many different groups. They were encouraged by the progress of the 1960's **Civil Rights Movement**, **Hispanic Americans** and **Native Americans** won concessions from businesses and congress. The largest group to push for an **Equal Rights Amendment (ERA)** was women. They organized the **National Organization of Women (NOW)** to push for equal rights in the workplace. Women's rights activists got a boost from the Supreme Court case of **Roe v. Wade** in which abortion was legalized. The 1970's also experienced an environmental awareness, spurred by the book **Silent Spring** by **Rachael Carson**. The **environmentalists** pushed for more regulation on business pollution. The first **earth day** was celebrated in 1970.

President Carter handed the **Panama Canal** back to the Panamanians. He also brokered an historic peace agreement between **Israel** and **Egypt** called the **Camp David Accords**. He supported the **Afghanistan** rebels against the **Soviet invasion**. This invasion would devastate the **Afghanistan** allowing terrorist groups to operate with impunity. The ten year long invasion would also destroy the Soviet economy, eventually helping to topple the country. The biggest crisis he faced was that Iran had taken 50 American Embassy workers hostage. The **Iran Hostage Crisis** would lead to his defeat for reelection. The hostages were released on inauguration day 1980, after 444 days in captivity.

1980-1988 The 1980's

The 1980's started with a presidential election and ended by making Americans once again feel good about themselves and their place in the world.

The **Religious Right** organized against all of the social protest movements of the 1960's and 1970's. They espoused the views of **small government**, **low taxes**, and **hands off businesses** (less regulation). These so called **neo conservatives** of the religious right got behind former actor **Ronald Reagan** for President. The Reagan years ushered in an era reminiscent of the 1920's with government working with business to make profits and get people jobs.

Reagan's plan for the stagnant economy was **supply side economics**, or **Reaganomics**. The plan was to cut taxes on businesses and the wealthy. The idea was that the money would trickle down to the middle and lower class. With lower taxes, the government had less money to spend and cut programs to the poor. This caused the number of homeless people to skyrocket. The 1980's, as in the 1920's, was a period when the **gap between rich and poor widened**.

Society was changing in the 1980's. **Cable Television** ushered in a time when the T.V. had programming twenty four hours a day. Channels dedicated to news (**CNN**), sports (**ESPN**), and music (**MTV**). As in the 1950's new music burst on the scene. **Rap music** began as African American music, just as Rock n Roll did, until it achieved mainstream acceptance in the following decade.

A new disease would put the breaks on the sexual revolution. The birth control pill, introduced in the 1960's, and the legalization of abortion in **Roe v Wade**, created a sexual freedom among young people. The discovery of **AIDS** in the 1980's halted that freedom. At first it was only infecting homosexuals, which the religious right saw as justice to sinners. By the end of the decade it was affecting all groups of society, however.

President Reagan called the **Soviet Union** "**The Evil Empire**". He quickly built up our **nuclear weapons**. The Soviets followed suit and a dangerous new **arms race** surged forward. Reagan increased defense spending, sending the country into deep debt. His most ambitious plan was

Strategic Defense Initiative (S.D.I.) or Star Wars. It would put a missile defense shield into space at the cost of 1 trillion dollars; it did spend billions but was not successful. In 1984 the new Soviet leader, **Mikhail Gorbachev**, signaled a willingness to make changes in Soviet society. His two plans, **glasnost** and **perestroika** radically altered the U.S.S.R. These changes, coupled with the disastrous war in **Afghanistan** and the costly **arms race** would eventually lead the collapse of the Soviet Union. Gorbachev and Reagan got along very well and signed the **Intermediate Nuclear Forces treaty (I.N.F.)**, which called for the destruction of some nuclear weapons.

Reagan intervened in the civil wars in **Latin America**, always opposing the communist side (**containment policy or Truman doctrine**). Congress passed a law making it illegal to support the Contra Rebels in Nicaragua. Reagan's employees in the National Security Advisors office violated this law. It was known as the **Iran Contra** affair. What came out at the hearings that the president fell asleep at meetings and didn't know what was going on in his administration very well. However, none of these things mattered as the Teflon president's reputation is untarnished.

1988-2000 The 1990's

At the end of the 1980's and the beginning of the 1990's things looked promising for the United States. The **Soviet Union collapsed** and we stood alone as the world **superpower**. We fought a short, decisive war that reinforced our superior feeling. Unfortunately, things weren't as rosy as we would have liked. **Terrorism**, foreign and homegrown, began creeping into our orderly society. Politics took a turn for the worse now that we didn't have the Soviet menace to unite us.

In 1989 **Chinese** students began protesting for democracy and freedom in **Tiananmen Square**. The T.V. news covered the historic event live. The Chinese authorities had finally had enough, and violently crushed the student uprising killing hundreds.

In 1990 the **Berlin Wall**, long a symbol of communist control, was knocked down. A year later the **Soviet Union** ceased to exist as a country. The **Cold War** was finally over.

In 1990 the world's attention turned toward a small country called **Kuwait**. Iraq fought a ten year war with its neighbor, Iran; the United States had helped both sides leaving the countries with a large debts. **Iraq** seized Kuwait for its valuable oil fields. The United Nations, led by the United States, demanded that Iraq leave. Iraq's leader, **Saddam Hussein**, refused to leave. In January 1991 **Operation Desert Storm** or the **Gulf War** began. The aerial bombing lasted a month. The ground war lasted just days. The U.S. lost 140 soldiers, the Iraqis lost over 100,000. Kuwait was reclaimed, but Saddam was left in power in his country. This war raised the question of what American Foreign Policy was in the post Cold War world. Should we be the world's policeman or should we look inward?

Bill Clinton became the first baby boomer president. He was very charismatic, but the Republican controlled congress sought to stop his legislative agenda. They assigned a special prosecutor to look into his financial affairs to determine if he had done anything illegal. The probe quickly expanded to include his personal life. At first he steadfastly denied having an affair with a White House intern. Later, he tearfully admitted that he did. The Republicans brought him up on **impeachment** charges of lying under oath. He became the second president to be found not guilty.

A new technology, the **internet**, connected people up via their computers. The web made information more accessible, but also gossip, misinformation, and illegal activities easier.

The 1990's also gave rise to homegrown terrorism. The 1995 **Oklahoma City Bombing**, at the **Alfred P. Murrah building**, took the lives of 168 people. The 1996 Olympics in Atlanta were bombed. Both of these events were perpetrated by Americans against Americans. Even schools weren't safe. In 1999, twelve students and a teacher were killed in a **Columbine**, Colorado high school by fellow students. Even more chilling were the copycat killers, who tried to achieve a higher body count than Columbine.

Outside terrorism sporadically occurred in the in the 1990's that foreshadowed the more deadly attacks in the next decade. In 1993 the **World Trade Center** in New York City was bombed, All Rights Reserved, Copyrighted by Adam McGarry, 2010.

killing six, but it remained standing. The **U.S.S. Cole**, a navy destroyer, was bombed while refueling in Yemen. U.S. Embassies in Africa were bombed. Later, these attacks would be linked to the terrorist group **Al-Qaeda**.

2000- The 2000's

The new century would witness a disputed presidential election, the deadliest attack on American soil, a War on Terror, a historic Presidential primary and an election.

The year **2000** was a **presidential election** year. The Democrats chose Vice President **Al Gore** and the Republicans selected Texas Governor **George Bush**. On election night both sides at one point were declared winners. **Florida's** popular vote was in dispute (once again Florida messed up a presidential election). Both sides claimed victory, and Florida's twenty five electoral votes would decide the election. A manual recount started. Each ballot was scrutinized to determine which candidate the **hanging or pregnant chad** selected. The recount was finally halted by the Supreme Court and George Bush was declared the winner by less than 300 votes. He was the fourth president to be elected when more American citizens voted for the other candidate (the others were Andrew Jackson, Rutherford B. Hayes, and Grover Cleveland).

On **September 11, 2001 terrorists** from **Al-Qaeda** hijacked four planes in the United States. The nation watched in horror as two planes crashed into the **World Trade Center** in New York City. Another plane crashed into the defense building known as the **Pentagon** and the fourth crashed into a field in Pennsylvania. In all, nearly 3,000 Americans were killed in the bloodiest day in America since the Civil War battle of Antietam in 1862. The United States gained the support of the world in waging a war on the Terrorists. We invaded **Afghanistan**, where **Al-Qaeda** operated. The terrorists were able to train in the war torn country because of the devastation caused by the Soviets and the American backed mujahadeen rebel fighters. We wanted to capture the master mind, **Osama Bin Laden**, which we still haven't been able to do yet. We expanded the **War on Terror** to Iraq. Supposedly, Saddam Hussein had **Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)** that might be given to terrorists. The **Iraq War** was a quick American victory, but no Weapons of Mass Destruction were recovered. Reconstructing Iraq proved to be more problematic. American troops were still in the country more than five years after President Bush declared Mission Accomplished.

The 2008 presidential election pitted the Republican Senator **John McCain** vs. the Democrat **Barack Obama**. Obama is the first African American to win a major political party nomination. He fought in the Democratic primaries against **Hillary Clinton**, the first woman to seek a major political party nomination. This historic primary seems to be the culmination of the effectiveness of the **Civil Rights Movement** and the **Women's Rights Movement** of the 1960's. The election of Obama to the presidency is a historic event. The voter turnout was an astounding 80%, more than 25 % higher than the last three elections, that colossal amount hasn't voted since the 1800's. Any time that many people exercise their right to vote, it can only be considered a good thing for America.

SAMPLE FRQ STUDY GUIDE

John A. Braithwaite

Ask your students to select a topic they are familiar with which there is a viable possibility for a free response question to be on the AP Exam

TOPIC:

Industrialism: (1865)

1. -The post-Civil War era needed to rebuild the nation's infrastructure based upon an industrial economy
2. -Elements of industrialism: technology, resources, labor, capital, transportation, and markets
3. -Carnegie, Rockefeller, Morgan, Stanford, Vanderbilt, Cudahy, Swift, Drake, & Edison
4. -Railroad building/trans-continentals, feeder lines, subways, & trolley cars
5. -Oil, Steel, Lumber, & Agriculture
6. -Government aid and support-land grants [Morrill Land Grant Laws/establishment of universities for agriculture and mechanical science that were such a critical need]
7. -rise of labor unions/immigration/shifts of population/urbanization problems
8. -development of industrial organizations
9. -problems of labor/wages/strikes
- 10.-technologies—airbrake, steel, telephone, electricity, etc...

TOPIC:

Manifest Destiny (Early 19th Century)

1. -The idea of expansionism beginning with Jefferson-Lewis-& Clark
2. -Growth of nation east/west of the Mississippi River
3. -John L. O'Sullivan voices the philosophy & coins the term
4. -Slavery in the territories/westward movement of the nation
5. -Annexation of Texas in 1830's and beyond
6. -Mountain Men, Fur Trade, and Trailblazing to Oregon.
7. -Mormon Migration to Utah-Brigham Young the Colonizer
8. -California, the missions, the Gold Rush, and the agribusiness
9. -Mining, minerals, railroads, and cattle kingdom
- 10.-Lumber industry and the settlement of Pacific Northwest

TOPIC:

World War II—Tales of the South Pacific (Mid-20th Century)

1. -Diplomacy and failures of 1930's
2. -Pearl Harbor—A Wake-up Call to the US
3. -Midway and Coral Sea Confrontations—turning points losses for Japanese
4. -Nimitz, MacArthur, and Island Hopping Campaigns
5. -Battle of Leyte Gulf, the grand and great naval battle
6. -Reconquest of the Philippines – MacArthur's Promise, "I shall return!"
7. -Beach heads, air war, and naval campaigns
8. -Iwo Jima, Okinawa, Tinian
9. -August 6 (and 9th) at Hiroshima & Nagasaki
- 10.-Unconditional surrender of Japan only to faced with a Cold War of Communism

TOPIC:

Colonialism In America (17th Century)

1. -The age of colonization: Jamestown, Plymouth, Boston, New York, & Philadelphia
2. -Distinction between Pilgrims, Puritans, Anglicans, Quakers, Protestants, & Catholics
3. -Advent of Puritanism in the colonies
4. -Establishment of mercantilism in the colonies and New World
5. -Eminent early leaders: John Winthrop, William Bradford, William Penn, & John Smith
6. -Later leaders: Ben Franklin, Jonathan Edwards, George Whitefield, & Lord Baltimore
7. -Variations in the types of colonies set up in New England, Middle, and Southern Colonies
8. -Environmental adaptation and social integration with Native Americans
9. -British control leads to an independence change from Brit to American
- 10.-Development of religious freedom, education for the masses, and emergence of the American character-gradual rejection of fanaticism (Salem, Mass), foreign domination as in (Zenger Trial) and issues of slavery in the New World.

TOPIC:

**Decade of the Jazz Age—The Roaring Twenties (1920's
Decade Question)**

1. -End of the Great War and return to isolationism, insularism, and conservatism
2. -De-militarization of the World major powers: Five Point Treaty, Nine Point Treaty, Versailles, and Kellogg Briand Treaty.
3. -Mediocre political leadership—Harding, Coolidge, and Hoover. Congress ineffective!
4. -Business dominates political and economic life
5. -Age of artistic alienation—Literary explosion of World Class writing across all genres
6. -Economy was one of boom and bust cycles
7. -Rise of Hollywood and the establishment of movie industry
8. -Sports became a national pass time-baseball, swimming, golf, and football
9. -Farmers take the brunt of exploitation.
- 10.-Race relations come to flash points-Garvey, DuBois, and Washington

TOPIC/CONCEPT TO BE DISCUSSES;

**The Scarlet Letter / The Grapes of Wrath/Farewell
to Arms/ Great Gatsby/A Separate Peace**

1. Characters: _____
2. Themes: _____
3. Symbols: _____
4. Love Triangle: _____
5. Plot development: _____
6. Point of View: _____
7. Literary sample of _____
8. Setting: _____
9. Literary Elements: _____
10. Style & structure: _____
11. Literary merit _____
12. Diction & fluency _____

TOPIC/CONCEPT TO BE DISCUSSES;

Pre-Columbian New World

1. The ideas of the transfer of culture from Asia along the Bering Straits
2. Diversity of Indian populations before Columbus—there were hundreds
There were cultures of Indians as wide as “white men & Chinese”
3. Indians of North America/South America
4. Indians of the US-Woodland (north-south), plains, intermountain, desert southwest, pacific slope tribes, the fishers and the Eskimos
5. Indians of Mexico & South America (Aztecs, Mayans, & Incas)
6. Indians who were hunters, farmers, seed gathers, fishers, and nomads
7. Great cultures and civilizations: e.g Cherokees, the Sioux, the Nez Perce
8. Exchange of products and vices—diseases, useful imports—the horse especially
9. The role of women in native American society—they were Matriarchal in many cases
10. Native Americans were environmentally self sustaining—nature was their God.
- 11.

TOPIC/CONCEPT TO BE DISCUSSES;

Age of Exploration, Discovery, and Colonial Settlement

1. Columbus and the coming of the conquerors
2. Europeans came because of—Reformation & Renaissance
3. European nations who came to colonize—Spain, Portugal, Holland, France, and England
4. Convergence on the North American continent of Red, White, and Black Races
5. The environmental developments of the old world vs the new world
6. There were explorers and there were colonizers—people who stayed
7. Spaniard came with Missions, Pueblos, & Presidios.
8. The Dutch came as traders—patroon system
9. French came as fur traders with the Indians
10. English came to bring settlers to live permanently. They were the last to come.
11. Settlements of—Santa Fe, At. Augustine, New Orleans, Plymouth, Jamestown
12. Institutions of government and society blended together in the new world

TOPIC/CONCEPT TO BE DISCUSSES:

British Colonial America-16th, 17th, &18th Centuries

1. Affect of Reformation—new religions came—diversity in doctrine & nationality
2. Introduction of African slavery
3. British North America—a nation of immigrants
4. Jamestown, Plymouth, Mass. Bay, et.al. (New York-Dutch)
5. Mercantilism and commerce
6. Native American vs English interactions
7. John Winthrop, James Oglethorpe, John Smith, Wm Bradford, Wm Penn et.al.
8. Development of colonies: North, Middle, & South
9. Migrations of Europeans to the New World to stay permanently
10. Development of a new culture, a new man, in a new environment
11. Interplay of democracy, theocracy, and monarchy
12. Adaptations to environment, societies, and races (red, white, & black)

TOPIC/CONCEPT TO BE DISCUSSES:

American Revolutionary Times

1. American Revolution came over a long period of time
2. “In the hearts and minds of the people long before the war broke out”
3. Am. Rev. a rejection of monarchy in favor of democracy & individualism
4. Causes: nationalism, imperialism, militarism, propaganda, and autocracy
5. Short range causes: Bunker Hill, Patrick Henry, TJ, Franklin, & John Adams
6. The war in New England, New York, Chesapeake, & South
7. Outbreak in Boston, Turning point (Saratoga, NY), end at Yorktown
8. Successful because of leadership—Washington, Hamilton, TJ, & Franklin
9. The Confederation an experiment that failed but produced success
10. Faults of the Confederation:
11. Foundations of the Constitution
12. Basic principles: popular sovereignty, social compact, bill of rights, etc.

TOPIC/CONCEPT TO BE DISCUSSES:

Confederation & Constitution

1. Am. Rev. fought under the Confederation
2. Strengths vs weakness of Confederation
3. Achievements of Confederation-won the war, negotiated the peace, & laws
4. Basic principles of Constitution
5. Conventions, plans, and developments
6. Whose who? Madison, Hamilton, Washington, Franklin, Mason, John Adams
7. Preamble
8. Provisions of Constitution
9. Bill of Rights, a guarantee to individuals against powers of government
10. The role of Geo. Washington
11. James Madison the primary author of Constitution
12. The plans: Virginia, New Jersey, New York, and South Carolina

TOPIC/CONCEPT TO BE DISCUSSES:

Constitution & Federalism

1. Ratification of Cons/with Bill of Rights
2. Financial plans by Hamilton
3. Development of the Cabinet
4. The five greats: Washington, Hamilton, Jefferson, Franklin, & Madison
5. Every action set a precedent for the future
6. Development of political parties
7. Implementation of elastic clause
8. Federalism & foreign affairs
9. Neutrality proclamation
10. Washington & no-entangling alliances
11. Limitation of presidential terms
12. John Adams is peacefully selected to succeed Washington

TOPIC/CONCEPT TO BE DISCUSSES:

Jeffersonian Democracy & Nationalism

1. Virginia Statutes of Religious Liberty
2. Declaration of Independence
3. Minister to France during Confederation
4. Secretary of State-Under Washington
5. Elections in 1800-"So-called revolution"
6. National enlargement-Louis & Clark
7. War with Barbary Pirates
8. Embargo Act
9. Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions
10. Advocate of agrarian democracy
11. Advocate of education for all
12. "The government that governs best, governs least!"

TOPIC/CONCEPT TO BE DISCUSSES:

Jacksonian America

1. War of 1812: New Orleans & Horseshoe Bend
2. Elections of 1824 & 1828
3. Emergence of Common Man
4. Universal Manhood Suffrage/Rotation in Office
5. Nullification crisis/secession
6. Indian Removal issue-why & where?
7. Jackson and the national bank/Market Revolution
8. Jackson's relations with Calhoun and Clay
9. Jackson a hard money man
10. Jackson and women
11. Coming of the 2nd Great Awakening
12. Democratic or Autocratic?

TOPIC/CONCEPT TO BE DISCUSSES:

Gilded Age Culture

1. Literature:
2. Music:
3. Art
4. Architecture
5. Education:
6. Science: practical
7. Science: theoretical
8. Inventions:
9. Myth making of lure & stories
10. Social Darwinism
11. Philanthropy: Music & Education
12. Philosophy

TOPIC/CONCEPT TO BE DISCUSSES:

New Deal Developments

1. Reaction to the Depression as part of the depression
2. FDR's objectives: R/R/R
3. Early measures
4. New Deal Thinkers/Movers & Shakers
5. Foreign Relations of the 1930's
6. Constitutional aspects of New Deal/Courts
7. Concept of deficit spending
8. FDR/Labor & industry
9. FDR/Agriculture
10. Reforms of the system
11. Opponents of the New Deal
12. Environmental aspects of the New Deal

TOPIC/CONCEPT TO BE DISCUSSES:

Colonial Period

1. New England Area-Family dominated-towns-govt by contract
2. Chesapeake Bay area-largely male dominated-aristocratic
3. Southern colonies-slavery-plantations, sugar, tobacco, rice
4. New York/Pennsylvania-commerce
5. Calvinism in north-Puritanism, Congregationalism, Presbyterianism
6. Anglicanism in the South
7. Middle Colonies: Quakers, Catholics, & Protestants
8. Great Awakening
9. Plantation economy
10. Widespread diversity among Indians, Europeans, Africans
11. Major changes over time of 150 years (1620 to 1770)
12. Ports and commerce; Boston, New York, Phil., Baltimore, Charlestown
13. Atlantic seacoast

TOPIC/CONCEPT TO BE DISCUSSES:

World War II

1. The causes relate to failures of WWI
2. World Rise of Fascism, dictatorship, & economic inequality
3. Ideas of world domination by Germans & Japanese
4. Failures of allies to act sooner, more decisively, & with power
5. Uniqueness of the two theaters: Europe & South Pacific
6. Role of military leadership on all sides
7. Development an implementation of technology
8. Role of the US as “arsenal of democracy”
9. The world confronts dictatorship with democracy—the Cold War
10. Development of regional military alliances—NATO, SEATO, OAS, etc.

TOPIC/CONCEPT TO BE DISCUSSES:

Trans-Mississippi West

1. Environmental adaptation, movement, and destiny
2. Lewis & Clark, Pike, Serra, Mountain Men & east to west movement
3. The role of the frontier
4. The contact with and management of Native Americans
5. Manifest Destiny
6. Transportation--railroads
7. The Fur Trade
8. The Mining Kingdom
9. The Cattle Kingdom
10. Urbanization of the West
11. Folklore, art, culture & spirit of individualism
12. Development of the greatest bread basket on earth

TOPIC/CONCEPT TO BE DISCUSSES:

World War I & Versailles Treaty

1. The causes of war: nationalism, imperialism, militarism, propaganda, & alliances
2. Triple Entente vs Triple Alliance
3. Immediate causes: Archduke, Zimmerman, & Lusitania
4. End of old-world warfare vs new militarism
5. Trench warfare—European phase of war
6. Entry of the US—why we went in
7. Impact of technology on warfare: tank, airplane, and industrialism
8. Military leadership on both sides
9. Costs and losses of the war
10. End of the war—why it came
11. Versailles Peace Treaty—failed diplomacy
12. US rejection of the League of Nations

TOPIC/CONCEPT TO BE DISCUSSES;

Civil War Era

1. Causes of war: sectionalism, slavery, industrialism, expansionism, balance of power
2. Immediate issues: John Brown, Dred Scott, Election of Lincoln, Ft Sumter
3. Failure of compromises—1850 and Crittenden 1860
4. Imbalance of advantages for the North
5. Critical battles: Shiloh, Antietam, Gettysburg, & Vicksburg
6. Leadership: Lincoln, Grant, Davis & Lee
7. War on the Potomac, War in the South, War In the West
8. Hospitals & Prisons
9. Emancipation Proclamation
10. Lincoln 2nd Term & Inauguration
11. Assassination of Lincoln
12. Lincoln's conception of post-war reconstruction

TOPIC/CONCEPT TO BE DISCUSSES;

2nd Great Awakening

1. Begins as an out-growth of nationalism
2. Development of utopian socialism & communitarianism—Charles G. Finney
3. Burned out district—origin of New religions: Mormonism & Seventh Day Adventists
4. New Harmony, Oneida, Shakers, and
5. Women's rights movement with: Anthony, Stanton, Dix & Seneca Falls
6. Prison reform advocacy
7. Educational reforms; Mann, Barnard, & Webster
8. Temperance Movement
9. Artistic developments—Transcendentalism—Hudson school of art
10. Revolution in Amer. Literature
11. North—South division of Protestant Churches—Baptists & Methodists
12. Development of Deism and Unitarianism

TOPIC/CONCEPT TO BE DISCUSSES:

Progressivism

1. Was an era of reform that occurred as outgrowth of industrial exploitation
2. Progressivism occurred at all levels of politics: national, state, & local
3. Hallmark changes include: 16, 17, 18, 18 Amendments
4. Popular electoral changes: referendum, recall, & initiative petitions
5. Local changes: city manager, commission, & mayor-council systems
6. State changes pioneered in Wisconsin, California, Nebraska
7. Presidential Progressives: Theodore Roosevelt, Wm Howard Taft & W. Wilson
8. Legislative achievements
9. Conservation. Labor reforms, urban changes
10. Progressive Party founded by TR
11. Gospel of efficiency—muckrakers and populists
12. Development of Social Justice

TOPIC/CONCEPT TO BE DISCUSSES:

Imperialism

1. Definition is economic and political control of one country over another
2. Stems from industrial age aggressiveness
3. US moves from insular to internationalist point of view
4. US attempt at control over the Caribbean.
5. US control over Pacific Ocean rim
6. US involvement in Japan and China
7. Purchase of Alaska, missionaries to Hawaii
8. Development of Naval Power—Mahan thesis
9. Revival of Monroe Doctrine with amendments
10. Spanish-American War
11. Dark side of imperialism: racist, ethnocentric,
12. Diplomatic initiatives; Open Door, Roosevelt Corollary etc

TOPIC/CONCEPT TO BE DISCUSSES;

Great Depression

1. Causes: Over-speculation, over-extension of credit, over-production, mal dist. of wealth
2. Decade long influence from abroad as result of WW I
3. Hoover policies too little too late to stem the depression
4. Oct. 29th stock market crash
5. Depression deepens and displaces more and more people
6. Dust bowl issue—trans-location of the poor
7. Nearly 30 % of the people unemployed
8. Government failed to regulate effectively
9. Bonus March of the veterans
10. Tariff policy was bad
11. Reconstruction Finance Corporation
12. Depression continues into the 1930's nearly until 1939

TOPIC/CONCEPT TO BE DISCUSSES;

Monroe Doctrine

1. The formal public policy of President James Monroe
2. Prohibit European intervention into America
3. Origins of the doctrine—Channing, JQ Adams, & Monroe
4. Written by John Quincy Adams
5. Announced 1823 by the President
6. Remained a focal point of diplomacy throughout 19th century
7. Amended and reinforced by the Roosevelt Corollary
8. US actually enforced the doctrine by the strategic use of British Navy
9. Connections and responses from Europe
10. Spanish, French, German, and English concerns.
11. A check on the Congress of Vienna and old world powers
12. Sought to limit imperialism except it allowed US to act imperialistically

TOPIC/CONCEPT TO BE DISCUSSES:

Cold War Years

1. Came on the heels of the hot-war WW II as ideological conflict
2. Truman Administration Actions-Yalta Conference & beyond
3. Marshall Plan, Truman Doctrine, & Point Four
4. Role of nuclear power in Cold War
5. Korean War as part of Cold War
6. Leadership response to Cold War: Truman, Stalin, Khrushchev, Kennedy, & Ike
7. Cuban Missile Crisis as the Apex
8. Vietnam as residual part of the communist expansion
9. Failure of diplomacy to head of conflicts
10. Johnson's role in the Cold War
11. Nixon and Kissinger in Cold War
12. Collapse of the Cold War under Reagan-Bush

TOPIC/CONCEPT TO BE DISCUSSES:

Vietnam War

1. Origins of Vietnam Conflict stem from failure /French colonialism & Asian nationalism
2. Communism's expansion doctrine
3. American involvement begins in 1950's escalates in 1960's
4. The world issue of alliances: SEATO & NATO
5. Massive retaliation vs world conquest
6. Part of xenophobia of Bay of Pigs, Cuban Missile crisis, & Berlin
7. Escalation by Kennedy and Johnson
8. Gulf of Tonkin Resolution
9. Tet Offensive, Mai Lai, & Pleiku
10. South Vietnamese corruption in government
11. Election of 1968
12. End game came in 1972.

TOPIC/CONCEPT TO BE DISCUSSES:

Puritanism

1. A European religious ideal framed by the Calvinist Doctrine
2. Primarily a New England phenomenon
3. Theocratic yet dealt with ideas of common consent
4. John Winthrop "City On A Hill"
5. Doctrines of the Covenant, Predestination, Good Works, & Salvation by Grace
6. Developers of the Social Contract
7. Concept of Limited Government
8. Distrust of Arbitrary Power
9. A Middle-Class Movement
10. Capitalistic economics
11. Humanistic but intolerant of vice
- 12/ Hard work, sobriety, education, & loyalty

TOPIC/CONCEPT TO BE DISCUSSES:

Coming of the Revolution:

1. Causes of Revolution: *nationalism, militarism, propaganda, autocracy, imperialism.*
2. Specific: Zenger, French & Indian War, Stamp Act
3. Britain's renegeing on Salutary Neglect-
4. Declaratory Act
5. Townshend Acts
6. Intolerable Acts
7. British control of trade & commerce
8. Revolutionary thinkers—Tom Paine, Patrick Henry, Adams, & Jefferson
9. Declaration of Independence and what it implied & meant
10. Britain's attempt at the use of military force
11. The triggers: Concord, Lexington, et.al.
- 12/ Development of concept of guerrilla warfare-from the Indians

TOPIC/CONCEPT TO BE DISCUSSES:

Age of Nationalism:

1. The role of Declaration, Confederation, & Constitution
2. Contributions of leaders: Hamilton, Washington, Madison, Adams—et.al.
3. Jeffersonian Democracy
4. Bill of Rights & national expansion
5. Lewis & Clark, Pike, & Serra expeditions
6. Cotton gin
7. Emergence of new leaders: Calhoun, Clay, Webster, & Jackson
8. War of 1812
9. Symbols of nationalism
10. Foreign policy issues
11. Immigration & expansionism
- 12/ Issue of slavery & expansionism

TOPIC/CONCEPT TO BE DISCUSSES:

Constitution & Bill of Rights:

1. Fundamental philosophy
2. Tenets of: all men are equal, unalienable rights, freedom of press, & religion
3. Development of the separation of powers concept
4. Development of constitutionalism
5. Role of G. Washington, Hamilton, Madison, & Marshall
6. Development of concept of civilian control of the military
7. Developments and concerns of political parties
8. Protections of Bill of Rights
9. Jefferson & Madison's Admin.
10. Marshall and the great decisions
11. Amendment Process
- 12/ Privileges of citizens

TOPIC/CONCEPT TO BE DISCUSSES:

Lewis & Clark Expedition:

1. Meriweather Lewis commissioned by Jefferson for journey
2. Lewis recruits Clark as Co-Captain & selection Corps of Discovery
3. Objective: Head waters of Missouri on to Pacific Ocean
4. Special roles of Sacajawea, Charbeneuve, York, & Colter
5. Indian Tribes Encountered—Sacajewea & guides
6. Outbound experiences with Mandans, Blackfeet, Nez Perce
7. The Grand Columbia River on to Pacific Ocean
8. The Return Trip—Clark to Yellowstone
9. John Colter's Experience
10. The Great Journals of Lewis & Clark
11. The scientific information from the journey
- 12/ Retrospective historical importance of the Corps of Discovery

TOPIC/CONCEPT TO BE DISCUSSES:

Missouri Compromise & Sectionalism:

1. Agreement struck by Henry Clay to deal with expansion of slavery
2. Missouri to be admitted as slave state, Maine to be admitted as free state
3. Boundary Line drawn—Mason/Dixon Line.
4. Potential expansion favored slave states
5. Fractured relations with Calhoun, Clay, Webster, & JQA
6. A very tenuous agreement
7. The beginning of organized (not de facto) sectionalism
8. Environmental, racial, political, & economic sectionalism
9. Signaled the rising importance of the West
10. Influence of Thomas Hart Benton thereafter
11. Long range cause of civil war strife
- 12/ Enduring region of sectionalism of the Midwest in future US History

TOPIC/CONCEPT TO BE DISCUSSES;

John Marshall & Supreme Court

1. The Supreme Court before John Marshall—In effective with nothing to do.
2. John Marshall the giant of judgment
3. Marbury vs Madison case
4. Fletcher vs Peck case
5. McCulloch vs Maryland case
6. Dartmouth College vs Woodward case
7. Gibbons vs Ogden
8. Cherokee Nation vs Georgia case
9. Worcester vs Georgia
10. Cohen's vs Virginia
11. Establishes the Concept of Judicial Review
- 12/ Serves Longer than any other Justice

TOPIC/CONCEPT TO BE DISCUSSES;

Abolitionism:

1. Began in the post constitutional era
2. Major movement during the 2nd Great Awakening
3. Philosophic dichotomy south vs north
4. William Lloyd Garrison-Liberator
5. Theodore Dwight Weld
6. Grimke Sisters
7. Abolition among the intellectual Trancendentalists [New Englanders]
8. War With Mexico and conscience abolitionists
9. Compromise of 1850/Kansas Nebraska Act
10. John Brown escapade
11. Dred Scot Case-1858
- 12/ Abolitionism inflames the nation into Civil War.

TOPIC/CONCEPT TO BE DISCUSSES;

Slavery & Plantation Culture:

1. Slavery in the new world came early
2. Slavery was incredibly diverse-many African cultures converge
3. Slavery under the constitution & concept of property
4. American social pyramid—slavery at the bottom
5. Sociology of ante-bellum slavery in the US—Ira Berlin thesis
6. Barrow Plantation as an example
7. Washington, Jefferson, et.al. as slave owners
8. Slavery under the Declaration's ideology
9. Plantations were for high labor intensive crops: tobacco, sugar, rice & cotton
10. Slavery on the market block—devastation to families
11. Slavery and religion
- 12/ Anti-slavery movements

TOPIC/CONCEPT TO BE DISCUSSES;

Urbanization & Immigration:

1. Pre-Civil War immigration came from Northern Protestant Europe
2. Urbanization occurred along the Atlantic sea-coast at first.
3. Eventually interior cities arose-immigration gradual.
4. Antebellum immigration was from Western Europe primarily
5. Gilded Age immigration from Southern and Eastern Europe-Catholic/Jewish
6. Urbanization mushroomed exponentially because of industrialism
7. Plight of starving Europeans-the potato famine in Ireland
8. The massive explosion of population centers along industrial corridor
9. Tenement houses, slums, and gravitation from rural to urban centers
10. Problems of; crime, poverty, disease, exploitation
11. Positive contributions of immigrants—Carnegie among others
- 12/ Urbanization aided by transportation of immigrants—ergo the railroad

TOPIC/CONCEPT TO BE DISCUSSES:

Cold War Years:

1. Begins as an ideological struggle at the end of WW II
2. Communism vs Democracy in the West
3. Potsdam Conference and Yalta as spawning grounds
4. Impact of the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki
5. Russian seizure of land of eastern Europe
6. Concept of Massive Relation leads to H-bomb development
7. Arms Race heats up
8. Eisenhower vs Khrushchev conflict
9. Korean War as war to define the limitations of expansion
10. Containment policy of George Kennan
11. Other Cold War leaders: Acheson, Lovett, Bundy, Ball, & Harriman
- 12/ Cuban Missile Crises become the Apex of Cold War

TOPIC/CONCEPT TO BE DISCUSSES:

Civil Rights Movement: 1945-1995

1. Has roots back in the Jazz Age of the 1920's
2. Back to Africa Movement vs assimilation
3. Military integration during WW II successful
4. Postwar militancy: *Brown vs Board of Education*
5. Emergence of major African American leaders
6. Martin Luther King in Particular
7. Events of Little Rock, Selma
8. Civil Rights Struggles of 1960's: Freedom Riders, March on Washington,
9. Civil Rights Acts of 1964-65
10. Black Panthers and race riots in Newark, LA, Detroit, and New York
11. King Assassinated, 1968
- 12/ Equal right Amendment passed but ultimately failed

TOPIC/CONCEPT TO BE DISCUSSES:

Rise of Labor: 19 & 20th Centuries

1. Slavery has to be a discussion issue in this concept.
2. Farm labor was family oriented and explains why the large families
3. Labor unions begin in pre-Civil War New England
4. Commonwealth vs Hunt
5. Post War Unions come into being
6. National Labor Union-Wm Sylvis
7. Knights of Labor-Terrence Powderly
8. AFL & skill unions-Gompers
9. Other union movements
10. CIO organizes during Great Depression for unskilled workers
11. Post WW II – Labor unions unite
- 12/ Labor becomes a competitor with management and government

TOPIC/CONCEPT TO BE DISCUSSES:

The Nifty-Fifties:

1. The decade began with a nasty military action in Korea.
2. The Truman Years and problems
3. Election of 1952 and coming of Dwight D. Eisenhower
4. Decade of conformity, consensus, and consumption
5. Civil Rights achievements: Brown vs Board of Ed. Topeka Kansas
6. Inter-state highway system comes into being
7. Cold War hits high points vs Communism
8. Implementation of integration
9. Impact of the “Boomers”
10. Ike warns against military/industrial complex
11. Decade of peace and prosperity
- 12/ Culture of the “Nifty-Fifties”

TOPIC/CONCEPT TO BE DISCUSSES;

Globalism:

1. The concept of globalism really begins with Ferdinand Magellan
2. The age of European Expansion to the New World
3. Immigration as funnel of the world to America
4. Imperialism in late 19th century made US outwardly global
5. World War I engaged the US in the world order forcefully
6. League of Nations was turning point
7. WW II was world wide globalism for US survival
8. Cold War years of containment kept US on global track--UN
9. Cuban Missile Crisis was total involvement and threat
10. Regional defense alliances have kept world and US involved
11. The oil demands of the world
- 12/ Now the economic ascendancy of China, India, Middle East, & Latin America keep the world order integrated and inter-related.

TOPIC/CONCEPT TO BE DISCUSSES;

Diversity in American Culture:

1. Diversity among Native Americans
2. Diversity among African immigrants to the New World
3. Diversity among European Whites to the New World
4. The impact of religion on diversity-Christianity, Judaism, Muslim, & Oriental
5. The modern 19th & 20th century impact of gender in diversity
6. The assimilation of races: Mestizos, mullatoes, & Amer-Asians
7. The contribution of free public education on diversity
8. The break-down of the class structure in cycles
9. The modern movement of gay rights in America
10. The ability of movement internally creates new diversity
11. Sectionalism, environmental, and class in diversity
- 12/ America really is the "melting pot of the world."

Concepts For Free Response Essay Study

- European Expansionism
- Pre-Columbian Western Hemisphere
- Spanish/English/French Colonial System
- Mercantilism
- First settlements Chesapeake vs New England
- Colonial Conflicts & Cultures
- Puritanism
- The Great Awakening
- Salutary Neglect/Zenger Trial/Deism
- French & Indian War
- Adam Smith & Laissez-faire
- Coming of the Revolution/War of Independence
- Articles of Confederation
- Federal Constitution
- Federalist Era/Unparallel Leaders
- Jeffersonian Democracy/Empire builders
- Age of Nationalism
- Era of Good Feelings
- Lewis & Clark
- Monroe Doctrine
- Missouri Compromise
- John Marshall & the Judiciary
- Jacksonian Democracy
- Emerging Capitalism/Market Revolution
- 2ns Great Awakening
- Transcendentalism
- Abolitionism
- Manifest Destiny
- Sectionalism
- Slavery & Plantation Culture
- Sectional Challenges

- Civil War
- Reconstruction
- Trans-Mississippi West
- Industrialism
- Emergence of Labor
- Urbanization
- Gilded Age Culture
- Populism
- Social Darwinism
- Imperialism & US
- Progressivism in the US
- World War I & Treaty of Versailles
- The Jazz Age
- Crash/Depression/New Deal
- War & Society:1939-1945
- Cold War
- Nifty-Fifties
- Civil Rights Movement
- Vietnam
- Politics of Polarization
- Reagan Experiment