

US History

Mr. Tanner-Read

2017-2018

E Period US History Master Notes 2017-2018

What is history? Why do we care to study it?

- Things that happened before now
 - How we got to now
 - Things with long term consequences (important events)
 - Effects on the present
 - Daily life → culture → family, food ways, clothes, family structure, language, religion/spiritual believe
- Historians often say, **“Treat the past like a foreign country”**.
 - Try to understand it on its own terms
- **“Those who do not learn history, are doomed to repeat it.”**
 - You have to be empathetic with history

What do we think of when we think of American history? What stories/ideas do we know?

- Racism, Columbus, American Revolution, Civil War, Democracy, Native people, Melting Pot (everything that we have, our cultures, people, etc. are melted down into one big “soup”), Industrialization, MLK, and Lincoln

How do we think history shapes America today?

- Stuff that could’ve happened 40 years ago to 5 years ago, still affects our history today

Where do we get this history from?

- Teachers (secondary source)
- Books
- Oral history (old people) (primary source- but information could be incorrect)
- Online
- Museum
- “Built Environment”
- Music art
- Traditions
- Tidbit
- Magazines
- Yearbooks
- Documents and records
- Social media
 - Twitter is now saving all tweets everyone posts
- Primary sources

What are sources? What are the different kinds?

Primary: from the time

Secondary: based on primary sources

The Americas Before Columbus

1. What are their cities like?
 - a. Big built up structure and where thousands of people lived

- b. They built buildings and castles in the mountains. All of the stones were carried by the men themselves, without the help of animals or vehicles. They also made ridges into the mountain so they could not have soil erosion, the potatoes would get plenty of sunlight.
 - c. Imperial administration → how does the Inca empire feed itself? → native people have organized and developed government systems/societies
 - d. Large cities → how big are we talking? Native populations are large and centrally organized
 - e. “Managed landscapes” → native people transform their environment to create more hospitable living conditions → burn prairies, cut trees, watched nature producing grass than they would burn the fields, etc.
2. Why is corn so important?
- a. Wherever it flourishes, so do the people living there.
3. Why are potatoes so important?
- a. 30,000 tons of potatoes were produced every year.
 - b. They were an easy food to make, grow, and store. They could freeze them in case there was a year of bad crops.
4. Does this clip reflect what you’ve imagined Native American people?
- a. Imagined tents and small villages, not cities that were well structured and still standing today, that could also hold thousands of people.

Europe Before Columbus

1. What are some problems Europe faces?

- a. They have the same amount of people as we do in America but 1/10 the space
 - i. Peasants are doing the farm work, and the agriculture is based on grains and raising livestock
 1. America doesn't have any animals at all
 - a. All of the wild animals fled into the woods
 2. Europe had cows, which provided leather, fur, and meat, milk, butter and cheese
 - a. Pigs to provide leather and food
 - b. Sheeps who found their own food but provided fur
 - c. They have tools, power, and energy to do work
 - i. Wood (in 1491 was the most important material for making tools, building furniture, etc.)
 - ii. **BUT:** Eventually, they took out all of the wood, wildlife was fleeing the land, loss of trade with Asia and India, power and greed, and overpopulation was the struggles of Europe in 1491

Contact: European and Native Worlds Collide- September 11th, 2017

The three main countries: Spain, Portugal, and France

The First "Discovery" of America:

- Pre-Columbian time period, thousands of years before Columbus
- First Americans came from Asia

- Crossed the *Bering Strait* during the Ice Age
- Following a food source
- Gradual migration

The Cultural Clashes

Europeans:

- Used the land for economic needs
- Clearing the land, destroying hunting areas and fencing it off into private property
- Divide the land and sell it for monetary value
- Livestock “domesticate” land

Native Americans:

- Relationship with environment is part of many native religions
- ****Need to hunt for survival****
 - Since Europe wanted to clear the lands, this caused a problem
- Native groups who practice agriculture generally don't have large, cleared fields
- Ownership meant access to the things the land produced, not ownership of the land itself
 - all ownership is temporary
 - The exchange between the Europeans and Native Americans about land could be bad and lost in a grey area because the meaning of owning land is different for both people.

15th Century Trade Routes

- When Europe loses their use of the Silk Road, they now are willing to change everything to get spices (pepper is the main spice)

Indirect Causes of European Explorations

- Crusades → opened trade routes to Asia → exploration might by-pass intermediaries to get Asia
- Renaissance → curiosity about other lands and people → particularly on lands described by Greek historians like Herodotus
- Reformation → refugees and missionaries
 - The reform of religion, the division of the church in England and the wars that lasted for 100 years. People were trying to leave and flee Europe, while others were fighting.
 - Missionaries wanted to spread their religions
 - Catholics wanted to spread their religion
 - Protestants are forcing people to join their religion
- Scientific Revolution → new technologies make exploration possible
- Monarchs seeking new sources of revenue → many people in Europe are taxed beyond their ability to pay

Causes of European Explorations

- Islam and the Spice Trade → Turks cut off European access to the Silk Road
- Expansion becomes a state enterprise → monarchs had the authority and the resources
- Better seaworthy ships → caravels → they can go farther out into the sea, the sails are better quality and make them faster (they worried about running out of food)

- New maritime technologies → astrolabe (you can use to look at the stars and find your almost exact location, they had maps of the stars that you could use to find your location), mariner's compass
- Better maps → European spies are focused almost entirely on maps, maps are the most protected state secrets

Motivations: The Three G's

1. *Political*: Become a world power through gaining wealth and land (*Glory*)
2. *Economic*: Search for new trade routes with direct access to Asian/African luxury goods would enrich individuals and their nations (*Gold*)
3. *Religious*: Spread Christianity and weaken Religions enemies → reformation and Crusades (*God*)
4. The three motives reinforce each other

What is the Columbian Exchange?

- Once the “New World” is discovered, the *Big 4* European countries begin competing for control of the Americas and the world
 - Spain
 - England
 - France
 - Portugal
- Spain is the first major entrant, followed by France and Portugal → England is the last to pursue colonization
 - This colonization leads to decades of war around the globe

- This helped to create an Atlantic World → what do we mean by this?
 - Where everyone was going, passing through, and where it also became connected

New Spain

- Spanish *first* to pursue colonization
 - Start in the Caribbean, then Central and South America
 - Most important was conquest of Aztecs by Cortez (1521) and Incas by Pizarro (1531)
- First *permanent* colonies in what will become United States are founded by Spain
 - *St. Augustine* (Florida) is founded in (1565) to protect Spanish treasure fleets
 - Spain also founds “missions” to bring Catholicism to the native people of California

The Spanish Empire

- Spanish empire by the 1600s consisted of
 - Part of North America
 - Central America
 - Caribbean Islands
 - Much of South America

The Colonial Casta System

1. Peninsulares → people born in Spain (most powerful)
2. Criollos → Spaniards born in the colonies
3. Mestizos → people of mixed Spanish-Native descent
4. Native people/Enslaved Africans (least powerful)

The Influence of the Colonial Catholic Church

- The Catholic Church was very politically powerful in Spain → owned much of the land and paid a lot of the tax
- Missionary orders (groups of monks and priests whose lives were dedicated to spreading Catholicism) were some of the first to leave Spain for the “New World”

Mission towns were created where native people lived under the control of priests and were forcibly Christianized

Father Bartolomé de Las Casa

- Believed Native Americans had been treated harshly by the Spanish → this would prevent them from accepting Christ
- Indians could be educated and converted to Christianity
- Believed Indian culture was advanced as European but in different ways → petitioned the Spanish government to protect native people
 - Led to the creation of the Requerimiento → new laws protected native people who were willing to convert and protected all natives from slavery

SEPTEMBER 13

Recap:

- Spanish missionized to spread Catholicism and gold
- Father Bartolome De Las Casas
 - The Requerimiento

Encomienda System

- This is the spanish way to secure an adequate and cheap labor of supply - feudalism
 - “Granted” land to deserving subjects of the king
- Conquistado given land controlled native populations who lived there
 - Required natives to pay tribute from their lands
 - Natives often rendered personal services as we;;
- In return, the conquistador was obligated to
 - Protect his ward
 - Instruct them on the christian faith
 - Defend their right to use/ live off the land
- Encomienda system eventually decimates Indian population
- The king prevented the encomienda with the New laws (1542) supported by de Las Casas and the system gradually dies out, but Peninsular Spaniards remained in charge

Portugal

- The portuguese were the first to begin searching for an all water route to asia
 - Prince Henry the Navigator - under him started developing:
 - - Caravel
 - Compass
 - Astrolabe
 - To help know where you're growing and to travel bigger distances
- Colonized the part of South America - now Brazil

The Treaty of Tordesillas, 1434 & the Pope's Line of Demarcation

- Pope draws a line
 - Has the right because he represents god
- The French, Dutch, English, and Native Americans were left out

Samuel de Champlain

- 1567 - 1635
- Skilled geographer and cartographer
 - Mapmaker
- Believed in colonization when the french were only interested in trade making a profit
 - The French want fur

- Forged relations with the Mi'kmaq and Huron people
 - Largest group of native people - now Canada (the Huron)
 - Founded Quebec, Montreal and Acadia

Huron-French Alliance

- The French and Natives met on a “Middle Ground” - this way neither is more powerful than the other so they had to cooperate
 - Huron people became allies with the French
 - Because they can't conquer each other
 - Huron traded farm produce to aboriginal hunters for furs - Huron then traded furs to the French for European goods
- Champlain allied with the Huron and helps them attack and defeat the Iroquois in 1609 at the battle of Ticonderoga Point south of Quebec
 - Iroquois had no guns during this battle and had 3 chiefs killed by French muskets

The Fur Trade

- Felt hats became popular which increases demand
 - Beaver skin can be moulded into many things
 - Went into 1800s
- This makes Natives want to have more supply
- They want more of the things that the Europeans bring so they hunt more
- This changes the Natives because they were hunting and no longer farming and just start trading for everything - including food from the Europeans

- Creates conflict between natives because all groups want to be in charge of the fur trade
- Alcohol is bad.
- Whole lives dependent on Europeans

The Seigneurial System

- Land in New France is divided into narrow strips along the St. Lawrence river
 - All land belongs to king
 - Maintained by lords
- Seigneurs never really owned the land
 - Responsible for building roads and mills for the king
 - Work done by habitants
 - System unsuccessful and bringing in substantial settlement

September 15th, 1791 The Settlement of the Chesapeake

- Who's in the Chesapeake Colony?
 - Maryland & Virginia
- Who's in the New England Colony?
 - Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Maine, Connecticut, Vermont

Advertising Virginia

- "Faked" images of natives

Reasons for European Migration:

The Pull to Settle in America

1. Word-of-mouth information about America
2. Effective work and writing by recruiters
3. Appeal of land and economic opportunities
4. Desire to join earlier migrants to America
5. Safe pursuit of personal religious beliefs
6. Hope of educating and converting Indians

The Push to Leave Home in Europe

1. Escape from direct religious persecution
2. Fear regarding the religious future at home

****look on the presentation on class pages for the rest****

Charter of the Virginia Company of London

- Joint-Stock Company → investors buy shares in the company to finance colonization (it is not paid for by the Crown)
- Guaranteed to colonists the same rights as Englishmen as if they had stayed in England
 - This provision was incorporated into future colonists' documents
 - Colonists felt that, even in the Americas they had the rights of Englishmen

Settling Jamestown

- Late 1606 → Virginia Company sends out 3 ships
- Spring 1607 → land at mouth of the Chesapeake Bay
 - They were attacked by native people and move on

- May 24, 1607 → about 100 colonists (all men) land at Jamestown, along banks of James River
 - Easily defended, but swarming with disease-causing mosquitoes

The Jamestown Nightmare

- 1606-1607 → 40 people died on the voyage to the New World
- 1609 → another ship from England lost its leaders and supplies in a shipwreck off Bermuda
- Settlers died by the dozens in the early months
- “Gentlemen” colonists would not work themselves → Settlers wasted time looking for gold instead of hunting or farming

High Mortality Rates and the Starving Time

- 1607: 104 colonists
- By spring 1608: 38 survived
- 1609: 300 more immigrants
- By spring, 1610: 60 survived
- 1610 -1624: → 10,000 immigrants
- 1624 population: 1,200
- What does all this mean?
 - Adult life expectancy: 40 years
 - Death of children before age 5: 80%

- A “Widowarchy” → high mortality rate among men and the relatively small number of women meant women could marry multiple times and become very wealthy and powerful

Cannibalism?

- People were eating each other because the Starving Time was so bad

The Powhatan Confederacy

- A chief named Powhatan dominated a few dozen small tribes in the James River area when the English arrived
- The English called all native people in the area of Powhatans
- Powhatan probably saw the English as allies in his struggles to control other tribes in the region → he wanted access to their weapons and technologies to increase his power

Pocahontas “Saves” John Smith

- She’s the daughter of Powhatan
- Powhatan captured John Smith, laid John down on a stone slab, and raises his club, and was about to smash his skull in BUT...
 - Pocahontas stepped in front of John Smith and stopped it
 - This led to John Smith to believing that Pocahontas saved him

Cultural Clashes in the Chesapeake

- Relations between Indians and settlers grew worse
 - General mistrust because of different cultures and languages
 - English raided Indian food supplies during the Starving Times
- 1610-1614 → First Anglo-Powhatan War

- Baron De La Warr (“Proprietor” of Maryland) had orders from the English Crown to make war on the Indians
 - Raided villages, burned houses, took supplies, and burned cornfields
- 1614-1622 → peace between Powhatans and the English
 - 1622 → Powhatans attacked the English, killed 347 (including John Rolfe)
 - Virginia Company called for a “perpetual war” against the Native Americans
 - Raids reduced native population and drove them further westwards

Early Colonial Tobacco

- 1618 → Virginia produces 20,000 pounds of tobacco
- 1619 → first enslaved people are brought to Virginia
 - Their status is unclear → can they become free or are they slaves for life?
 - There is no idea that blackness=slavery yet, but mostly Africans are enslaved
- 1622 → Despite losing nearly one-third of its colonists in an Indian attack, Virginia produces 60,000 pounds of tobacco
- 1627 → Virginia produces 500,000 pounds of tobacco
- 1629 → Virginia produces 1,500,000 pounds of tobacco

Indentured Servitude

- Indentured servants agreed to work for a “master” in the colonies who paid for them to travel there
- Indenture Contract:
 - 5-7 years
 - Promised “freedom dues” → land and money

- Forbidden to money
- 1610-1614: only 1 out in 10 outlived their indentured contracts! → but this means that those who did live are almost guaranteed to be rich
- Headright System:
 - Each Virginian got 100 acres for each person whose passage they paid
 - This means that a few rich Virginians vacuumed up most of the land in the colony → suddenly there are a lot of landless people

Successes and Failures of Early Virginia

Successes:

1. Tobacco
 2. Tobacco
 3. Tobacco
- Large number of landless indentured servants (a few people own all the land → headrights)
 - Tobacco requires lots of cheap labor → laborers are very expensive
 - Tobacco exhausts the soil over time → much of the land can't produce any more crops
 - Virginians never make peace with

All these problems will be solved by something terrible in the next chapter... SLAVERY

Sept. 19th, 2017 Salem Witchcraft Puritanism

Fortune-Telling and the Devil

- 1692-> young girls in Salem, Massachusetts begin experimenting with fortune-telling -> one of the girls begins having “fits”
- The town’s minister, Samuel Parris, believes that the girls are bewitched-> fears spread that the town is full of witches

Accusations Fill Up The Jails

- People begin accusing their neighbors (almost exclusively women) -> first ten women then a hundred are accused of Witchcraft in Salem and surrounding towns
- There is no governor in Massachusetts -> this means there is no court system -> the jails begin to fill up with accused witches and no one knows what to do

The Court of Oyer and Terminer

- A new governor arrives after two months and sets up a Court of Oyer and Terminer to hear the witchcraft cases -> the purpose of the court is to clear the jails as quickly as possible
- If people won’t admit to being a witch and “repent,” they are hung -> one man is pressed to death with stones for refusing to answer questions

Spectral Evidence

- The court has a special kind of evidence -> spectral evidence
- Because witchcraft is invisible, the court takes the testimony of the victims at face value -> if you say someone is a witch, they must be

- Examples: seeing a person flying in the night, feeling a person's weight on you as you sleep, seeing a person with a "yellow bird," etc.

How Did This Happen?

- It is possible that poisoned wheat caused hallucinations and mass hysteria -> this is the least likely cause
- It is possible that this represented a conflict between rich and poor in Salem -> the poor accused the rich of being witches because they were politically powerless
- It is also possible that the structure of Puritan belief and society caused this event

Who are the Puritans?

1. Focused on God
2. Purify Church

The Puritans

- People who want to "purify" the English church and get rid of any influence of Catholicism
- They are "separatists" and want to set themselves apart from other religious groups

Puritan Beliefs

- Predestination -> everything in life is determined by God and you can't know his plan
- The "Elect" -> some people are chosen by God to go to heaven and you can't know who
 - It doesn't matter how good or bad you are in life
 - Some people go and some don't and you can't control it
- Any kind of idleness or pleasure is bad because it distracts people from thinking about God
-> people should always have God in mind

Massachusetts

- The Puritans feel like England is “fallen” -> they want to transform it, but the English aren’t listening to them
- They decide to leave England and create their own society in Massachusetts which will be a “city on a hill”

A City on A Hill

Life in Massachusetts

- The Puritans believe the eyes of the world and England in particular are on them -> they want everyone to realize what a good idea their system is and to decide to follow it
- But they are also afraid of Massachusetts
 - They feel like the devil is nearby because they believe the devil lives in “wilderness”
 - They believe magic is real and in their lives
- They develop a society based on religion
 - Political crises in Massachusetts are about religion because this is a theocracy -> i.e. antinomianism
 - But trade becomes increasingly important as they focus more and more on their connections across the Atlantic World to England and other colonies

Sept. 21st, 2017 New France and New Spain:

Comparative Perspective on White-Native Relations

New France: A Middle Ground?

Middle Ground

-----> Natives & French have equal power

-----> didn't fight because they both had equal power → Natives had more people →

They didn't know who would win and didn't want to find out

- The population of New France is small
 - Mercantilism (what is it?) leads Jean Baptiste Colbert to attempt to grow colonies
 - Harsh winters, short growing seasons, government limits on religious migration
all hinder the growth of New France
 - This all means New France stays small and weak relative to native people → what
advantage does it have?
- French traders known as *coureur de bois* spread out into the interior of New France for
trade
 - These traders intermarried with native people for a number of reasons
 - French women were in short supply in New France
 - Access to kinship networks (extended families) allowed them to get better
deals in trade
 - Integrating in native society gave them protection in travel
 - Traders spread European goods to native people, but also disease

How did the Fur Trade affect Native People?

- Young men started to just hunt instead of farming → easier life to hunt then trade fur for food, kettles, etc.

- Tribes have started to compete with each other.

- They drank and beat and killed each other, women and children hid in the woods when the men began to drink.

- Red Ochre paint was made of lead and mercury → poisonous

New Spain: Direct Control?

The Encomienda System: What Happened?

- Native people get worked to death

The Casta System?

- Top: Peninsulares

- Spain wanted direct of Native People
 - Spanish conquistadors often told Native people wanted they were “subjects unto the same King”
 - The Requirement demanded native people swear allegiance to both Catholicism and the Spanish King
 - Native people are Spanish subjects, but more importantly a source of labor
- The expansion of Spain into California and the Southwest was driven by several desires
 - Expanding trade and connection to Pacific ports
 - Continuing to expand Catholicism → missions
 - The continuing search for “El Dorado” and other wonders mentioned by Herodotus and the other ancient writers

Potosi

Mission Life

- Missions served two key purposes
 - Controlled borderlands by spreading Spanish settlers more widely
 - Christianized and controlled native people
- Native people were often forcibly taken to missions, but also chose mission life for access to European goods
 - Lived in dormitories overseen by Priests and Monks
 - Adopted “Christian” names
 - Taught to farm with European methods
 - Worshipped in churches that evidenced a great deal of “syncretism”

September 25th, 2017

About Last Night’s Reading

- Missions → stake claim to the land (French), spread catholicism
 - God as Mestizo (mixed)
 - God is for everyone (N.A.)
 - Pueblo Revolt is iconoclastic
 - Angry about Christianization

The Diversity of the Middle Colonies

Where are the Middle Colonies? → New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware

Land of the Middle Colonies

- Farming Lands

- Flat plains, rolling hills, grassy meadow and thick forests → better for farming than in the New England Colonies
- Long summers and good rain amounts → the fertile land caused the middle colonies to become known as “The Breadbasket” colonies
- Water Sources
 - Several large harbors along the Atlantic Ocean → Harbors were connected to the region's waterways: Hudson & Delaware Rivers
 - Rivers went far inland making trade easier → this attracted many colonists to the region

New Netherland

- The Dutch West India Company controlled New Netherland (Hudson Valley - New York), but very few Dutch people came to the new world
- Life was prosperous in the Netherlands unlike in England where there was religious conflict and economic turmoil → nobody wants to leave
- West India Company Sent Peter Stuyvesant as the new leader to increase profits and govern the colony in 1650 → he expanded into New Jersey and Delaware, but still needed more people

New Colonists

Dutch West India Company opened up their colony to many people: Belgium, Denmark, France, Italy, Spain, and new settlers included the first group of Jews

- Africans in New Netherland

- Enslaved Africans also were in the colony → Some were free, but had to pay yearly to stay free
- 1660 - Stuyvesant gave land on Manhattan to about 40 former enslaved people → This land became New Netherland's first community of Free Africans (later in the future it became Harlem)

The English Covet New Netherland

- Kings Charles II gave his brother James, the Duke of York the land between Maine and the Delaware River → This land included New Netherland
- The Duke of York sent 4 warships to take over New Netherland
- Stuyvesant wanted to fight, but the colonist did not want to due to the lack of people and gunpowder → Stuyvesant surrendered New Netherland to the English without a gun shot being fired

Splitting the Spoils

- New York
 - Duke of York keeps for himself → New Amsterdam becomes NYC
 - Dutch stayed and were promised fair treatment
- New Jersey
 - The Duke gives New Jersey to his friends, John Berkeley and George Carteret who offer land at low prices → Most that come are with the Quakers known as the "Society of Friends"

Pennsylvania and the Quakers

- Quakers believed ALL people were equal, refused to fight in wars or swear loyalty to any king → Thousands of Quakers were focused to leave England
- 1681 - King Charles II gave a charter to William Penn, an English Quaker → Penn was the proprietor (or owner) of what is now Pennsylvania
- Pennsylvania means “Penn’s Woods” → wanted all people to live peacefully in PA and wanted Native Americans to be treated justly

Pennsylvania Government

- 1682 - Penn wrote the Frame of Government → set up a legislature called the General Assembly
- Later wrote Pennsylvania Charter of Privileges - allowed white men to elect representatives to the Assembly
- Citizens had the following privileges:
 - Freedom of speech
 - Freedom of religion
 - Right to a fair trial by a jury

Relations with Native Americans

- Penn wanted to live together in peace with the Native Americans
- 1682 - met with Tamanend and other Lenni Lenape leaders → Penn paid them for the land that King Charles had given him and built long lasting relationships with the Native Americans

Slavery and Resistance

How did Slaves resist the system of slavery?

- Covert Action -> Break tools, disobeying in small ways, Feigning illness, rumors, poison masters
- Religious meetings
- Truancy|Running away
- Fought back|Rebelled -> Punishment|death -> More repression by slave societies
- Art/Music -> Culture

St. Augustine, Florida

- Runaway slaves could come there and be free
- Cross St.Mary river to be free
- Swear loyalty to crown, convert to Catholicism, fight against England
- Maroons -> Enslaved people that escape and live in communities outside the control of masters -> Fort Mose

Hutchinson's Rebellion

- Slaves looted Hutchinson -> Store with guns
- Burning plantations and killing masters and beating drums -> goal to get to Fort Mose
- Group grew to near a hundred
- Never made it -> 20 miles away armed militia caught up with them -> Survivors had their heads cut off and the severed heads were placed on posts along the highway

St. Domingue

- Largest concentration of slaves in the western atmosphere

- Slaves rose up against masters
- Founded a new nation -> Haiti -> first black republic
- Worked only because there were twice as many slaves than whites.
- Haiti was the source of pride in a nation full of people who thought blacks were only good as slaves.
- Introduces thought that it is possible to be free.

Creative Resistance

- Jumping the broom
- Drumming|Music -> Beatboxing
- Religion
- Art
- Family Life
- Language (Names)
- **Haitian Carnival**
 - Music
 - Celebration of themselves and the culture
 - Comes from Haiti
 - Haiti represents being free

Let's Compare Life on Two Plantations

- Drayton Hall -> owned by Thomas Drayton, a large cash crop plantation
- Walnut Grove -> owned by Charles Moore, a small, subsistence farm in the backcountry

The Great Awakening

What was the “Great Awakening?”

- Religious revival movement that swept through all the colonies
 - Based on the idea of Evangelicism -> “new birth” considered the ultimate religious experience
 - Followers had to accept that they were sinners and ask for salvation
- This led to a large number of new churches -> colonists have to choose between them

Before the Great Awakening

- Before the 1730’s, most colonies had two established religions
 - Congregationalism was the largest religion in New England -> Puritans and other dissidents who broke away from the Church of England
 - Anglicanism was the largest religion in New York and the Southern colonies (Chesapeake and the Carolinas/Georgia) -> same as the Church of England
 - The Middle Colonies were more diverse -> why?

Old Lights vs. New Lights

- Churches that grew as a result of the Great Awakening: Presbyterianism, Methodism, Baptism (New Lights)
- Great Awakening challenged authority and hierarchy of established churches (Old Lights: Congregationalists and Anglicans)
- Great Awakening said that anybody could be converted and born again. You didn’t needed traditional church leadership to decide whether or not you belonged.

How did the Great Awakening contribute to Independence?

- The Great Awakening contributed to the movement for independence in several ways

- It created new “American” religions that were separate from English churches -> made Americans feel independent
- It emphasized challenging established authority -> Americans would also challenge political authority of Britain
- It emphasized personal choice
 - Adherents had to choose to admit they were sinners etc
 - American began to believe that they should “choose” more than just their church

Leaders of the Great Awakening

- George Whitfield -> itinerant preacher from England who came to America to spread religion -> began the Great Awakening movement
- Jonathan Edwards -> New England preacher who took up Whitfield’s ideas and spawned the idea of “New Lights”

Why was George Whitfield so popular?

Competing for a Continent: The French and Indian War

Who was the French and Indian War/Seven Years’ War between? What was it about?

Competing Claims

- In the middle of the 18th century, France and England had competing claims for land in North America.
- The French held trapping and trade routes in the Ohio Valley.

- The English colonies were encroaching on French territory as the population grew.
- They also competed over trade issues with the Native Americans in the disputed region.

The Threat of War

- The French set up forts along the Ohio River to protect their fur trading interests.
 - Some of these forts conflicted with English claims.
- Virginia Governor Dinwiddie dispatched a young George Washington in 1753 to deliver a protest to the French
 - This protest was ignored.
 - The British sent a party to construct a fort on the site modern Pittsburg.

Battle of Fort Necessity

- The British force was driven off by the French who, in turn, constructed Fort Duquesne on the site.
- The next year, Dinwiddie turned to Washington to expel the French from the site. Washington was quickly overwhelmed by superior French and Native American numbers.
- Washington had to retreat to the hastily constructed Fort Necessity, which he had to surrender shortly thereafter -> This incident was a prelude to the French and Indian War

The Albany Congress

- In 1754, war was inevitable.
- The colonies sent delegates to Albany to discuss strategy for common defense.
- They approved a document written by Benjamin Franklin promoting a substructure of government below British authority to govern the colonies.

- The council would be comprised of elected representatives from each colony and headed by a President-General appointed by the crown.
- The colonies were not ready for political union and it is unlikely that the British government would have supported the plan

British Defeats

- In July 1755, the British sent a force from Virginia to attack Fort Duquesne.
 - The heavy force was defeated by a smaller French force and their Native American allies
 - Both the British commander, Braddock, and the French commander Beaujeu were killed.
 - 23 year old George Washington won accolades for rallying the defeated British and preventing the battle from turning into a rout.
- The first two years of fighting were characterized by humiliating defeats for the British.

The “Seven Years War”

- The French and Indian War was essentially the North American theatre of a larger conflict, the Seven Years War, in Europe
 - British, Prussia, and Hanover fought against an alliance of France, Austria, Saxony, Russia, Sweden and Spain.
 - Prime Minister William Pitt of England Provided subsidies to Prussia to fight in Europe and committed British troops and resources to winning the war against the French in the North America.
- The European phase of the war lasted from 1757 to 1763

Fortunes Reverse

- In 1757, expansion advocate William Pitt became the British Prime Minister and vowed to lead Britain to victory. Pitt concentrated on:
 - Expelling the French from North America
 - Buying the cooperation by the colonists by stimulating the North American economy with a massive infusion of British currency
 - Buying the support of the Native Americans with promises of fixed territorial boundaries.

The Road to Victory

- The greatly fortified British forces devastated the Cherokee to the South and began capturing strategic French forts and cutting off their supply lines.
 - The British conquered Quebec in 1759.
 - In 1760, they captured Montreal.
- In the final years of the war, the British defeated the French Navy and took French colonies in the Caribbean -> The French Empire in North America came to an end.

The Treaty of Paris

- The 1763 Treaty of Paris ended the French and Indian War.
 - The French transferred claims west of the Mississippi to Spain and ceded territory east of the Mississippi to the British
 - The Treaties of Easton and Paris limited colonization to the Eastern seaboard to placate Britain's native allies.
- The British feel like they won!

How did the war change the balance of power on the world?

How did the war change the relationship between Britain and her colonies? Mention at least two sources of tension.

The War Of Independence

10/31/17

How did Americans win the war?

- The support from France
- Fighting at Home
- British government lacks support at home

The British Empire

1. Advantages

- a. Britain can draw on a population of 10 million citizens
- b. Britain has the largest navy in the world -> it can control the seas around North America
- c. Britain has a professional army -> many of its officers have real fighting experience

2. Disadvantages

- a. The British public don't fully support the war -> they are still upset by the taxes incurred in the French and Indian War
- b. Keeping the British army supplied all the way across the Atlantic Ocean is difficult and expensive
- c. British war leaders insisted in a "hard peace" -> they said they would make the Americans pay dearly for the war -> this only encouraged the Americans to fight more

The Colonies

1. Advantages

- a. The colonists are fighting at home which means their supply lines are shorter
- b. The fact that the colonies don't have one, static capital means that their government moves around -> even when the British capture Philadelphia, this doesn't end the war
- c. Colonial leaders know if they keep the war going on long enough, the British may tire of the expense and difficulty of fighting an unpopular war halfway across the world -> some British politicians actually support the Americans

2. Disadvantages

- a. The colonies have only 2 million citizens to draw on, compared with 10 for the British
- b. The colonial armies are often poorly supplied and almost completely untrained -> although some of their officers have experience from the French and Indian War
- c. Each state wants to support its own interest -> they feel like they were controlled by Britain and they don't want to be controlled in the same way by Congress so they have a hard time working together

The War Begins

- a. The war initially goes very badly for the Americans -> they are poorly supplied and poorly organized
- b. The British capture major cities including New York and Philadelphia -> Philadelphia is the seat of Congress, but Americans don't give up like a European power might
- c. The British now make a plan to divide the United States in half by marching from Canada into New York to cut off New England from the other colonies -> they think New England is the source of the trouble -> why would they think so?
 - a. "Why would they think so?" - The tea Party, Massacre are all happening in Boston

The War Turns

- a. The British army invading from Canada is defeated at the Battle of Saratoga in New York -> this convinces France that America might be able to win after all and the French join the war on the side of the Americans
- b. France entering the war means that Americans now have the money they need to better supply their armies -> they also have the French navy to help them against the British at sea

Revolutionary Pension Narratives: Handouts

The War in the South

- a. America's alliance with France turned many of its former supporters in England into enemies -> however the British debts were becoming dangerously high so the British had to find a cheaper way of winning the war
- b. The British decided to focus on the South because they believed that more Americans there would be loyal to the crown -> why?
- c. The war in the South was a guerrilla war and there were few large battles -> this ultimately favored the Americans

The End of the War

- a. The last major British army eventually surrenders at Yorktown, Virginia in 1781
- b. The British government decides not to pursue the war further -> it is expensive and the colonies aren't worth much to Britain -> they actually care much more about the colonies in the Caribbean
- c. A band at the British surrender plays a song entitled "The World Turned Upside Down" -> no one is sure what this victory will really mean

From Confederation to Federation: Creating Government After the Revolution Notes

The difference between Confederation and Federation

Confederation:

- The states give power to the national government
- The basis of their system is the Articles of Confederation

Federation:

- The states do not directly interact with one another
- The national government controls the power and the states
- The basis of their system is the Constitution

What concerns did people have after the war was over?

- Sovereignty of each individual state

- Protections against an oppressive central government
- Economic issues, such as taxation without representation
- The ability of the national government to protect business interests from foreign interference
- The ability of the national government to protect itself and the nation from foreign military power

Articles of Confederation

- The Articles of Confederation tried to address these concerns by creating a loose coalition of the state's → most of the power remains with the states
- The National government organizes foreign policy, but it can't tax the states or make laws for them
- Americans were divided between those who wanted a strong central government to keep the country united and those who did not trust a powerful central government
 - Those who can't trust this powerful central government because, they don't want it to be like the British again with forcing taxes, soldiers into their home, etc.

National Government Under the Articles

- Congress is the only organ of the national government → no president, no supreme court
- The most important action undertaken by Congress was the "Northwest Ordinance" → used to organize the "Ohio Country" and other land so that it could be included as part of the nation in the future

- The national government has a very hard time getting the states to give it the money to maintain armies, etc. → the states refuse to pay most taxes

Debt and the State Governments

- The economy collapses after the Revolution → many Americans are in huge debt and so is the government → the war was expensive!
- The state governments control the economy and debtors are most of the voters → many state governments are out of control and are endangering the economy

Shay's Rebellion

- Farmers in Massachusetts begin refusing to pay taxes → they want the legislature to rescind all the taxes it has passed
- The farmers are led by a man named Daniel Shays → they revolt and try to capture a major Massachusetts court house
- The central government doesn't have enough money to pay for an army to stop the rebellion → local elites pay for an army → this convinces them that something has to be done to prevent from this happening again

Toward a New Government

- A group of elites from all the states decide to meet in Philadelphia to reform the Articles → they very quickly decide that the Articles should be scrapped and replaced with a new system of government
- This new government will be less democratic → they feel like the problem is that the poor debtors have too much power in the state governments

- They decide to keep their meeting secret (they nail shut the windows and lock all the doors) → why would they do that?
 - Keep out the ideas of the poor/common people
 - If people know what they're doing that they will rebel because it is the rich people taking away the poor people's power which is exactly what the poor people didn't want

The Constitution

- The three branches of government → legislative (writes the laws), executive (approves the laws), and judicial (interprets the laws) → each branch will have *checks and balances* against the other branches and there will be a *separation of powers* where each branch has different responsibilities
- The Constitution provides for both democracy and elite power
 - Senators are chosen by state governments, Presidents by the electoral college, and Supreme Court serve for life
 - The House of Representatives is elected by the people and representatives serve for only two years
 - Most of members of the government can be impeached → put on trial to be removed from office if they do not fulfill their responsibilities or abuse their power

How might Wood and Nash view the Constitution differently?

Gary Nash would look and be against it because he would think that only the wealthy are being served.

The New Nation Takes Form

What changes had taken place in American society after the Revolution?

- A decline in slavery in the North but, still remains in the South
- More rights for women → Divorce and the right to own property
- A strong central government (Constitution)
- Have a democracy now (it may be limited but, people still have control)
- Meritocracy?

Women's Narrow Roles

- Republican Motherhood
 - A term used by historians to describe the social environment of the 1790s that est women's education in the best interest of the republic
 - Americans believed if women were educated, they would then ensure the education of their children, thus making better citizens
- Essayist Judith Sargent Murray and other argue for more right for women, including the right to vote → they only get this in very limited cases (Ex. in New Jersey at this time, women were allowed to vote)

The First President

- George Washington is easily elected the first president
 - He tries to set standards for presidential behavior → forms of address, etc.
 - Washington tries to remain above politics
- Washington has two key advisors

- Thomas Jefferson → Secretary of State and an **anti-federalist** → Jefferson does not trust a strong government
- Alexander Hamilton → Secretary of the Treasury and a **federalist** → Hamilton does not trust the states and wants to grow the national government

Report on the Public Credit by Alexander Hamilton

- January 1790
- Argued debt should be funded-but not repaid immediately- at full value → debt would bind the states together if they are all in debt together
- Goal was to make the country creditworthy, not debt free

A National Bank

- Hamilton proposed a national Bank of the United States, modeled on European central banks, as a private corporation that worked primarily for the public good
 - The federal government would hold 20% of the bank's stock, making the bank the government's fiscal agent
 - The other 80% of capital would come from private investors
- Madison feared that the bank would allow a few rich bankers to have undue influence over the economy → he tried and failed to block the plan

The Whiskey Rebellion

- Hamilton's plan requires taxation to pay the interest on the national debt
 - He convinced Congress to pass a 25% tax on whiskey
 - The tax would fall primarily on farmers

- In 1791, farmers in Kentucky and in the western parts of Pennsylvania, Virginia, Maryland, and the Carolinas complained to Congress about the tax
- Simple evasion of the law was the most common response
 - People refuse to pay it
 - Crowds also threatened to tar and feathering federal tax collectors
- While some, including Thomas Jefferson, believed the government had gone too far, the Whiskey Rebellion presented an opportunity for the new federal government to flex its muscles and stand up to civil disorder → Washington sent federal troops to quell the resistance to the tax

Federalists vs. Republicans

- Washington struggled to appear to be above party politics; in his farewell address, he stressed the need to maintain a “unity of government”
- Election of 1796 → leading contenders for Washington’s position, John Adams, and Thomas Jefferson
- There were now two political parties
 - Federalists led by John Adams
 - Republicans led by Thomas Jefferson

Election of 1796

- Under the Constitution, each member of the electoral college could cast two votes for any two candidates → the top vote-getter became vice president
- Adams won and became president; Jefferson finished second and became vice president

- The 12th amendment corrected the process, to separate votes of the electoral college for the president and for the vice-president

Alien and Sedition Acts

- In 1798, Congress passed the Sedition Act, which made conspiracy and revolt illegal and penalized speaking or writing anything that “defamed” the president or Congress → used against Republicans
- Congress passed two Aliens Acts → empowered the president in a time of war to deport or imprison without trial foreigner suspected of being dangerous
- Republicans argued the acts were in conflict with the Bill of Rights, but they did not have the votes to revoke the acts

War in Europe

- France and Britain are at war and Americans want to stay out
 - Federalists support Britain and hope for continued trade with the “mother country”
 - Republicans support France in return for its support in the Revolution
- Federalist government under John Adams negotiates a treaty with Britain (Jay’s Treaty) that is very favorable to Britain and not to France → this angers the Republicans

The Presidency of Thomas Jefferson

What were some major differences between the Federalists and Republicans?

<u>Fed</u>	<u>Rep</u>
------------	------------

Strong Central Gov't	State Control
Support Nat'l Debt & Nat'l Bank	Oppose Debt & Nat'l Bank
Support Britian	Support France
John Adams - Becomes Prez	Thomas Jefferson
Alien & Sedition Acts	A&S Are Unconstitutional b/c Of Free Speech
Used Against Republicans	Common People
Mostly Wealthy	

Election of 1800

- Once again it was Thomas Jefferson campaigning against John Adams for the Presidency
-> Adams, a Federalist, was the incumbent
- It was a very bitter campaign
 - Jefferson accused Adams of being a tool of the rich who sought to turn the presidency into a dictatorship
 - Adams characterized Jefferson as a revolutionary atheist aiming to destroy religion in America
 - Adams also accused Jefferson of having children with his slave Sally Hemings -> this was true, but was denied by historians until the 1990's
- Jefferson and his running mate Aaron Burr won the election, but ended up in a tie in the Electoral College

- Ties in the Electoral Colleges are broken by the House of Representatives
- After 35 tries there was still a deadlock between Jefferson and Burr
- Alexander Hamilton, who did not think Burr was qualified to be President, convinced several Federalist members of the House to cast blank ballots and this gave Jefferson the Presidency

Jefferson as President

- Jefferson and his Republican counterparts immediately sought to undo what the Federalists under Adams had done
 - Government positions were filled with Republicans to balance the executive branch
 - The Alien and Sedition Acts were repealed
- Jefferson brought informality to the office of President
- Jefferson cut government spending, especially on a planned naval expansion

Marbury v. Madison

- John Adams had tried to pack the federal courts with Federalists in the last hours of his presidency
- Jefferson and his Secretary of State, James Madison, decided not to deliver commissions to the Federalists that were appointed in the final hours of Adams presidency
 - One of the appointees, William Marbury, sued James Madison to force him to deliver his commission
 - The case was heard by the Supreme Court.

- Supreme Court Chief Justice John Marshall used this case as an opportunity to clarify an issue that had been debated in the federal government; who can determine the constitutionality of government actions?
- Marshall and the Supreme Court ruled in favor of Marbury but also ruled that the Judiciary Act of 1789 that had been used to appoint some of the judges unconstitutional
-> This established for the Supreme Court the power of *judicial review* which allows the Supreme Court to determine if laws and actions are constitutional

The Louisiana Purchase

- Spain had lost the Louisiana territory to France
 - Jefferson sent a delegation to France to purchase the port of New Orleans/access to Mississippi River for \$10 million
 - Napoleon offers the entire Louisiana Territory for \$15 million and the delegation takes the deal
- Purchase is questionable because the Constitution does not give clear authority to add territory to the nation to the president
 - Congress does not approve the deal and doubles the size of the nation
 - Gives the United States clear and unobstructed access to the Mississippi River
 - Jefferson decides to send an expedition into the newly acquired territory to check things out

Lewis and Clark

- Meriwether Lewis and William Clark headed the 50 man “Corps of Discovery”

- Their task was to map a route to the Pacific Northwest, collect scientific information about the plant and animal species they encountered along the way and to learn as much as possible about the Native Americans they encountered along the way
- A native woman named Sacajawea served as an interpreter and guide for the “Corps of Discovery”
- The expedition took 2 years and 4 months to complete

The Second War for Independence: The War of 1812

What important changes were made by Jefferson as president?

- He got rid of the Alien & Sedition Acts
- The Louisiana Purchase → This doubled the territory of the U.S.
- He created Embargo on American goods to Europe
 - Which hurt the U.S. economy
 - They wanted to stay out of war with Britain and France

The Presidency of James Madison

- Elected in 1808
- Virginian lawyer and student of history
- Wrote a large part of the U.S. Constitution
- Stood barely 5’4” and 120 pounds but, an intellectual ahead of his time
- Madison continued many of Jefferson’s Republican policies

Causes of the War 1812

- The British Navy is taking American sailors from American ships to sail on British ships

- This is called *impressment*
- Thomas Jefferson had responded by creating the Embargo Act which stopped trade with Europe → this just hurt the United States
- The United States has a desire to expand into more territory like the Ohio Country and British Canada → this is particularly supported by Congressmen called the “War Hawks”
 - The real cause for this land grab is because of poor transportation system and effects from the Embargo Act
 - Americans believe that seizing more land will end the depression
 - The British are supporting Indian resistance to this expansion
- The United States wanted to prove to Britain that the victory of the American Revolution was not luck → Americans demand respect from the world

Tecumseh and Indian Nationalism

- Tecumseh, a Shawnee chief attempts to unify Indian tribes that have been removed from the Ohio River Valley
- His brother, the Prophet preached that Indians should reject *white ways* and embrace their heritage
- The brothers have a large following but their hopes are destroyed at the Battle of Fallen Timbers → Tecumseh’s death ends native resistance

The British Burn Washington

- August 1814, the British Army invades the United States and marches on Washington D.C.

- After a brief fight the city surrenders and nearly all government buildings are razed by fire
 - Madison rallies the American public after this defeat while the government flees North to Baltimore
 - The Capitol building is destroyed and public records like the Declaration of Independence and Constitution are only saved by Dolley Madison carrying them out of the city

The Star Spangled Banner

- Francis Scott Key, a prisoner on a British barge witnessed the British bombardment of Fort McHenry, near Baltimore for 12 hours
 - In the morning he observed that the American flag still flew over the fort and wrote a poem called "*The Defence of Ft. McHenry*" it eventually became a song, "The Star Spangled Banner"
- Americans rally to the war effort after the capital is burnt down

Impact of the War of 1812

1. A sense of nationalism sweeps America → Nationalism: a belief and sense of pride in one's country based on its achievements
2. The nation will embark on foreign trade and begin to build a transportation system in the United States
3. Native Americans resistance will be removed from the Ohio River Valley, permanently opening the Midwest for expansion

The Market Revolution

How as the economy changing in this period?

- The economy was growing
- More transportation
 - New tolls on highways and taxes on roads
 - The construction of roads and canals
- Buy more than produce
- Slavery was increasing down in the South
 - They were making rice and cotton
- Rise of industry

How did we get here?- Expansion (The Louisiana Purchase, **Embargo**)

In short term, the Embargo is a failure, but in the long term it paved a path to now.

Before the Market Revolution

- Most people are rural (mainly subsistence) farmers
 - All of the family is involved-but patriarchal
 - Grow food and raise animals for self consumptions
 - Make other things like clothes, furniture, etc.
- Trade with neighbors for things they can't make (barter economy-no exchange of cash and no "fixed" prices)
 - Some, though, have excess crops they sell on the commercial market

Pre-Industrial Artisan System

- Artisan = skilled craftsman (blacksmith, shoemaker, barrel maker, wheel maker, tailor, etc.)
 - apprentice-Journeyman-Master (people must rise through this hierarchy by training under someone else)
 - “Self-making” of products
 - Leisurely and personal; “home” and “work” are intermixed
 - Make the “whole” product

Home Manufacturing

- Merchant provides raw materials
- 1st women who do textile work at home to augment family income (usually in New England)
- Later, people are given parts of a process to work on (example, shoes) Lynn, Massachusetts
- Leads to “deskilling” (no longer making a whole product)
- Challenges artisan system

The Market Revolution

- Improvements in transportations
- Increased Industrialization
- Improvements in communications
- Result = increased commercialization (more Americans involved in commercial market activity)

Transportation

- Steamboats → much faster, can move upstream
- Canals (Erie) N. East- N. West
- Railroads
 - Baltimore & Ohio (1830) is the first
 - It connects Baltimore to the Ohio River
 - Different “gauges” → different track sizes make it hard to move between tracks owned by different companies
 - Take-Off in 1840s; Mostly in North
 - Private funding & help from local and national government
- How will this affect the “Virtual Nation?”

Communication

- Samuel F.B. Morse invests the telegraph
 - 1844 → transmits the first message, “What Hath God Wrought?”
- Mostly in North
- Western Union becomes a national company providing fast communication
- How will this affect the “Virtual Nation?”
 - It will also with more communicating.

Industrialism

- Samuel Slater
 - Creates first Spinning mill in Pawtucket, Rhode Island
 - First modern factory in America in 1793
- Most early factories in New England use female labor

- Families in mid-Atlantic
- 1st powered by water, then steam for power

The Lowell System

- Textile Factory System first used in Lowell Massachusetts becomes a model for the rest of New England → it uses...
 - Female employees
 - Chaperoned boarding houses
 - Highly regulated environment → many rules, enforced clock time
 - Cultural activities to provide “education and morals”

Impact of Market Revolution

- More impersonal workplace
- More emphasis on time and clocks (less leisurely)
- More people use cash rather than bartering
- People begin to buy more things & make less

Impact on Home

- Home and workplace become separate (separate spheres)
- Home begins to be seen as refuge from hurly-burly of workplace
- Middle-class women have new role as “home-maker” because of their unique female virtues
 - “Cult of Domesticity”
 - But applies only to white middle and upper class women

The New Middle Class

- Market Revolution created new types of jobs-clerks, bookkeepers, etc. (“White Collar”)
- Land ownership no longer only avenue for wealth
- Increasing middle-class emerges
- Distinct lifestyle emerges in which material possessions indicate success

New Labor Force

- Competition forced factory owners to cut wages and working conditions began to deteriorate
- Factory owners begin to turn to immigrant labor (first Irish)
- Both immigrants and native born Americans move into cities → huge process of urbanization

Andrew Jackson and Indian Removal

The First Bank of the United States

- Founded to deal with debt from Revolution
- Created by Congress → abandoned in 1811 → Opposed by Republicans (gave too much power to the Nat’l Gov’t)
- Controlled by the wealthy

→ Trade in stock of the bank → unstable

- Large #'s of banknotes made currency worth less

What was the Market Revolution?

- Huge growth in economy
- Country is more connected due to better transportation

- Rise of factories

Democratization and the Second Party System

- Two new parties emerged in the 1820s
 - Whigs → favored by wealthy northerners who believed in a strong central government and were anti slavery
 - Democrats → favored by “common” southerners and westerners who believed in states’ rights and the expansion of slavery
- Universal White Manhood Suffrage → every white man was now allowed to vote which gave regular people much more power in the government
- Parties were organized from the national down to the local level and you could vote for a Whig or Democrat for every office from President to dogcatcher

Who was Andrew Jackson?

- Wealthy lawyer → Leader in war of 1812
- First Democratic President
- Hated National Bank → supported slavery
- Pushed Indian Removal
- “Common Man”
- Nullification crisis → as President, supports Nat’l Gov’t against states

The Battle of New Orleans

Last battle of 1812

The Second Bank of the United States?

- Charter in 1816

- Maryland tried to tax → McCulloch

→ States cant tax national gov't

→ more power to gov't

- Again controlled by the wealthy
- Nicholas Biddle → President of bank → Whig

→ Symbol of what is “wrong” with the bank

- Vetoed recharter → think about whether to keep this

The Panic of 1819?

- Financial crisis
- New bank of war of 1812
- → Chartered second bank
- Second bank gives credit to buy western land
- → Too many loans → banks went bankrupt
- → collapse of the economy

Jackson Kills the Bank

- When Jackson became President, he began what was called the “Bank War” with Nicholas Biddle, President of the Bank
- Jackson believed the bank was corrupt and only served the interests of the rich
- Jackson removed all the federal deposits in the bank and put them in the state banks
 - The Bank of the United States failed because it had no money to lend

- Today, the United States is one of the only Western democracies without a central bank -> instead we have the Federal Reserve which sets interest rates, but is not a central bank

Effects of the Veto on the Economy?

- Panic of the 1837 → caused by the veto
- Specie Circular → no paper money → Jackson hates paper money
- Crashes economy
- Paper money especially effects wealthy

The Spoils System

- Spoils system is a Jackson idea → he believes that changing government workers is a good thing
 - It is a system that basically rewards political supporters with government jobs
 - He believes that ordinary citizens can do government jobs
 - This helps to support the parties in the Second Party System

Americans and Native People

- Americans had a history of violating treaties and forcibly removing Indians from their land
- They had 2 views of dealing with Indians either:
 - Forcibly remove them and relocated them to lands west of the Mississippi
 - A growing number of Americans view Indians as an inferior who blocked progress

The Cherokee

- Developed their own
- Developed their alphabet and published a bilingual newspaper, the Cherokee Phoenix
- George Gist creator of Cherokee alphabet.
- Some were wealthy planters who owned slaves and made their living from cotton. They even adopted American racism towards blacks!

John Ross

- Son of a Scotsman and Cherokee mother, who adopted American way of life
- Wanted to prove loyalty during War of 1812 and was a veteran who served under Jackson
- Strongly fought against the taking of Cherokee lands by using the American legal system and diplomacy

Major John Ridge

- Veteran of War of 1812, fought against the British and becomes a major
- He feels that some of Cherokee Georgia land must be sold to Georgia to prevent the suffering of his people
- Fought against racism and discrimination toward Cherokee through legal system

Why Georgia?

- Georgia is desired because it possesses fertile soil and is the next area of expansion West
- Gold is discovered in 1828 in Georgia -> over 10,000 Anglos rush to Georgia
- Land lotteries of Cherokee land take place even though Cherokees live there

Georgia and Indian Removal

- Cherokees have legal proof that Georgia has recognized them as an independent nation

- Georgia passes laws that state Cherokee land is actually Georgia's land
- Jackson sends Federal troops who will be used to subdue some of the tribes

The Trail of Tears

The Indian Removal Act, 1830

- Indian Removal Act offered Native Americans new lands west of Mississippi in return for their land in the southeastern states
- Some Cherokees accept the offer and sell their land while other Cherokee tribes refuse
- Americans view Native Americans as blocking advancement of civilization

Worcester v. Georgia,

1832

- The Supreme Court under John Marshall ruled that Georgia could not remove the Cherokee from their land because they were a recognized nation with their own recognized boundaries
- Jackson does not follow the Supreme Court ruling and sides with the state of Georgia -> he is strongly supported by the planter elite
- 15,000 Indians will be forced from their homes, 4,000 will die because of the move

The Trail of Tears

- The Cherokee were removed from the Southeastern states to territory in Oklahoma in 1838

- U.S. Army forcibly removed them from their homes just before winter. The Cherokee believed that their legal victory would protect them from being removed from their land.
- Thousands will die due to not being prepared for trip
- Trail is 1,200 miles long traveled by foot

Manifest Destiny, Expansion and the Mexican War

WHAT IS THE OVERALL THESIS OF “YOUNG AMERICA AND THE WAR WITH MEXICO?”

- Maturity → the people feel they are growing with the country -- as they expand, they grow and mature.
- Manliness → very gendered event -- manliness was shown through the desire
- Multiple volunteers tells us about the spirit of the country and enforces the idea of nationalism
- Changed the relationship between the government and the economy
- Rise of nationalism
- **Communication revolution**
- **IMPORTANCE → PHYSICAL EXPANSION OF THE COUNTRY**

MANIFEST DESTINY

- The belief that it was America's god given right and duty to expand west to the pacific
 - Expanding more than just physically but also their ideas
- They believe they are superior because they are advanced technologically

TEXAS ANNEXATION

- Texas gained independence from mexico → racial / superiority
 - By march 1845 congress had already approved texas to be annexed into the US
 - Mexico rejects that by cutting off all diplomatic ties with the US
 - Conflict of where the border is located
- President James K Polk sends troops to occupy the land in order to put a claim on it
 - Not happy about it
- Also sends diplomat john slidell to discuss the purchase of california and New Mexico for \$30 million
 - Mexico doesn't show up then shows up to disputed territory and 11 americans died
 - America saw this as a declaration of war

SUPPORT FOR THE WAR

- Supporters if the war were called “War Halks” especially leaders is gongress
 - Added national pride
- People who supported the war thought it would spread republican values
- Southerners supported the war thinking they would get more slave states because it is in the south

- Northern abolitionists feared the rise of slavery because they thought that the new territory would be organized into slave states
- Southern border of Texas was set at the Rio Grande
- US agreed to pay \$15 million to Mexico to avoid future conflict about the land that they took from them
- There was an equal number of slave states and free states
- The conflict between the North and South about slavery led directly to the Civil War

The “age of reform”: perfecting America in the nineteenth century

- What were some of the reform movements of the 19th century?
 - Public education
 - Women rights -> teaching, earnings, suffrage
 - Utopian community -> peaceful societies
 - Abolitionist -> slavery

The second great awakening

- As a result of the second great awakening (a series of revivals in the 1790's early 1800's) the dominant form of Christianity in America became evangelical Protestantism
 - Membership in the major Protestant churches, Congregational, Presbyterian, Baptist, and Methodist soared
 - By 1840 an estimated half of the adult population was connected to some church, with the Methodists emerging as the large denomination in both the North and the South
- To combat the uncertainty caused by new industrial society and the shock of economic crises like the Panic of 1819 reformers sought stability and order in religion -> religion provided a means of social control in a disordered society

How would the second great awakening have contributed to reform movements? Why did people want to reform?

Why did people want to participate in reform?]

- The second great awakening sparked interest that the individual could control their destiny and that “good deeds” will make the nation a better place
 - Millenarianism
 - The belief that the end of the world is coming and that people need to be ready for the coming of Jesus
 - People want to make their society “perfect” before this happens
- The middle-class feel that they should be models of behavior for the “unmannered and ill-behaved”
- Universal white-malehood suffrage means more regular Americans believe they should have a say in their society and how it is organized
- Women are driving forces for reform because they are no longer kept at home and now have a voice (predominantly in the church thanks to the second great awakening)

Reform movements

- temperance-> prevent people from drinking alcohol
- Education reform (common schools) -> provide free schooling to everyone
- Asylum and prison reform -> provide good conditions for both prisoners and the mentally ill
- Women's rights -> earn the right to vote for women
- Abolitionism -> the most controversial reform movement of all

Abolitionism

- Gradualism
 - The idea that slaves should be emancipated over time -> like what happened in the north after the revolution
 - No new slaves and current slaves will be free after a certain age
- Colonization
 - The idea that freed slaves should be sent back to africa
 - These people believe slavery is wrong, but don't believe white americans and african americans can live in peace together
- American anti-slavery society
 - A group dedicated to ending slavery
 - Focused on using "moral suasion" -> the idea that the best way to end slavery was to show americans it was morally wrong

EXPANSION FOR SLAVERY? THE AFTERMATH OF THE MEXICAN WAR AND SECTIONAL TENSION

What territory did the americans gain in the Mexican War?

- The southwest

What did this territory contribute to sectionalism?

- The question between whether or not the new territory were going to be slave states.

THE WILMOT PROVISIO

- Proposes an amendment which says that "neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall never exist" in the territory won from the mexican war
 - South is scared that by letting this happen, the free states would have more representation therefore being able to outlaw slavery.
- The southerners believe it's up to the states while the northerners believe that the government should decide
- Democrats split into anti slavery and pro "free-soil party"

POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY AND THE CONNECTION TO THE PROBLEMS OF THE WILMOT PROVISIO?

- The belief that the stated won in the war should decide for themselves whether or not they should be a free state -- this makes the southerners get what they want as opposed to the free states

THE COMPROMISE OF 1850

- California is entering the US as a free state and southerners threaten secession (breaking off from the nation and becoming their own country)
- Henry Clay (created the Missouri Compromise) comes up with a new plan/ compromise
 - California will be a free state
 - Popular sovereignty will decide slavery in Utah and New Mexico
 - Slave trade ending in dc
 - A new fugitive law (satisfies the south)
- Compromise was barely passed and barely avoided civil war

FUGITIVE SLAVE LAWS

- A new law makes it easier for southerners to return escaped slaves who make it to the North
- Bounty hunters then target slaves who have no proof that they are free so they can sell them
- Makes underground railroad very important

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN

- This novel by Harriet Beecher Stowe opened the eyes of northerners to what slavery is like
 - Focuses on attempts of a mother to escape with her child across the ohio state line
 - Old man dies a "christ-like" death at the hands of his master
- The story moved many readers emotionally -> Queen Victoria of England supposedly openly wept while she read it

KANSAS-NEBRASKA ACTS AND THE EFFECTS

- popular sovereignty states and this caused a lot of a conflict
 - Shows that violence occurs even in the house of representatives
 - Increasing violence
- South talks more about secession
 - They become called fire-eaters
- Northern abolitionists talk about "no union with slaveholders"
 - Their rhetoric becomes much stronger

John Brown's Raid : Tensions Boil Over

Who was John Brown and what did he do?

- He was an abolitionist
- Thinks slavery is America's greatest sin
- He was extremely religious
- Had many children
- Believed that he was chosen by God to end slavery
- Killed 5 pro-slavery and chopped up the bodies
- Brought to together 18 to make a raid on an armory to pass out weapons to slaves to cause slaves to rebel

What is Abolitionism?

- A move to end slavery
- Started during the 2nd Great Awakening
- Opposition to slavery spread in the North

- Frederick Douglass -> runaway slave who became an abolitionist leader -> what were the effects of his speeches?
- William Lloyd Garrison -> editor of abolitionist newspaper, *The Liberator*
- Underground Railroad
 - Elaborate network of white abolitionists, free blacks and slaves (not only Harriet Tubman) helping slaves escape North
 - Total number of fugitives assisted by the UGR 1830-1860 was between 70,000 and 100,000

What was the Compromise of 1850?

- California is a free state
- Fugitive Slave Law
- Popular Sovereignty

What was the Dred Scott Decision?

What was the Kansas Nebraska Act of 1854?

John Brown

- Abolitionist involved in the Underground Railroad
- Moved to Kansas to support the anti-slavery cause -> responded to violence by pro-slavery men by organizing the murder of 5 pro-slavery settlers: Pottawatomie Creek Massacre
- John Brown believed he was inspired by God to end slavery -> he received support from prominent abolitionist leaders like Garrison and Douglass

What happened at Harper's Ferry?

- Brown planned a raid on federal arsenal -> he wanted to distribute weapons to slaves
- Action failed -> Brown and his men were mostly captured or killed within 36 hours
- Brown was ultimately hanged by a Virginia jury -> bells tolled him as a martyr in the North while Southerners viewed him as a lunatic and celebrated his death

John Brown on His Way to The Scaffold

"I am now quite certain that the crimes of this guilty land can never be purged away but with blood. I had as I now think, vainly flattered myself that without very much bloodshed, it might be done."

"This is a beautiful country. I have never had occasion to see it before."

Abraham Lincoln called Brown a "misguided fanatic"

Frederick Douglass had a Different Opinion...

"His zeal in the cause of freedom was infinitely superior to mine. Mine was as the taper light, his was as the blazing sun. Mine was bounded by time. His stretched away to the silent shores of eternity. I could speak for a slave. John Brown could fight for a slave. I could live for a slave. **John Brown could die for a slave**"

Bottom Rail On Top: The 54th Massachusetts and the Emancipation Proclamation

What was the 54th? Why is it important to history?

- The first group of black men from Massachusetts to fight in the Union war
- The people fighting in this group believe this will show that they deserve the right to fight

African-Americans in the Early Years of the War

- For the South, the war is always about maintaining slavery, but for the North the war is initially about preserving the Union → this changes after the Emancipation Proclamation
- Free and enslaved African-Americans view the war was about slavery from the start → Lincoln initially denies free blacks in the North the right to fight in the arm
- Why did Lincoln issue the Emancipation Proclamation?

The 54th Massachusetts

- The first unit of United States Colored Troops sent into battle → volunteers from Massachusetts initially paid less than their white counterparts
- All units of USCT were commanded by white officers → the commander of the 54th Massachusetts was Robert Gould Shaw, a young abolitionist from Boston
- The 54th were almost all killed in an attack on Battery Wagner in South Carolina → their bravery and the bravery of other African-American units convinced white soldiers that African-Americans could fight

The Northern Homefront

- Lincoln realizes the North is running out of volunteers → the war remains unpopular among many Northern civilians
- The government creates the first draft which forces men to fight → only the rich can avoid the draft by purchasing “seconds” to fight for them
- The government also creates the first income tax and the first federal paper money to help pay for the war
 - Anger about the income tax drives rich men to the Democratic Party
 - Democrats prepare to run a “peace candidate” against Lincoln in 1864

Northern Reaction to Emancipation

- Abolitionists and free blacks in the North are overjoyed by the Emancipation Proclamation
- Many Northern whites are angered by the emancipation and don't want to fight and die in a war for African-Americans → poor immigrants are particularly angry because they don't want to compete with freed slaves for jobs
- Riots break out across Northern cities in response to the draft and the Proclamation → free African-Americans are lynched and Union soldiers have to use force to end the riots

Reconstruction

Goals/Issues/Questions After the Civil War

- Reuniting N&S
- Rights for free people
- Damage to South

What is Reconstruction?

- Rebuilding economy
- Cities and towns must be rebuilt
- South must become

Wartime Reconstruction

- 10% Plan [Lincoln's Plan]
 - Proclamation of Amnesty and Reconstruction (December 8, 1863)
 - Replace majority rule with "loyal rule" in the South
 - He didn't consult Congress regarding Reconstruction
 - Pardon to all but the highest ranking military and civilian Confederate officers
 - When 10% of the voting population in the 1860 election had taken an oath of loyalty and established a government, it would be recognized as a state again
- 1864-> "Lincoln Governments" formed in LA, TN, AR
 - "Loyal assemblies"
 - They were weak and dependent on the Northern army for their survival.

The Wade-Davis Bill (1864)

- Required 50% of the number of 1860 voters to take an “iron clad” oath of allegiance (swearing they had never voluntarily aided the rebellion)
- Required a state constitutional convention before the election of state officials (you must write a new constitution in your state including rights of free slaves)
- Enacted specific safeguards of freedmen’s liberties
- Lincoln “pocket-vetoed” the bill by not signing it-> he supports the idea but doesn’t agree with the way it was going about it

The 13th Amendment (Probably the most important other than 14th in the Constitution)

- Ratified in December, 1865
- Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction -> no form of slavery is allowed in any part of the US or territories of the US
- Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation -> Congress can write laws to support this

The Freedman's Bureau

- Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands was set up to help freed slaves find work and their families.
- Many former northern abolitionists risked their lives to help southern freedom -> Called “carpetbaggers” by white southern Democrats

Andrew Johnson

- Vice President who became President after Lincoln was killed
- Jacksonian Democrat, Anti-Aristocrat, White Supremacist.
- Agreed with Lincoln that states had never legally left the Union-> “Damn the negroes! I am fighting these traitorous aristocrats, their masters!”

Presidential Reconstruction

- Offered amnesty upon simple oath to all except Confederate civil and military officers and those with property over \$20,000 (they could apply directly to Johnson)
- In new constitutions, they must accept minimum conditions repudiation slavery, secession and state debts
- Named provisional governors in Confederate states and called them to elections for constitutional conventions
- Many Southern state constitutions fell short of minimum requirements -> Johnson granted 13,500 special pardons.

Black Codes

- Limited job opportunities and political rights of freed people by making voting difficult, etc.

- Purpose:
 - Guarantee stable labor supply now that blacks are emancipated.
 - Restore pre-emancipation system of race relations
- Forced many blacks to become sharecroppers -> tenant farmers who paid a portion of what they made to the landowners

Congress v. Johnson

- Congress bars Southern Congressional delegates
- Joint Committee on Reconstruction created
- February, 1866 -> President vetoed the Freedmen's Bureau bill
- March, 1866 -> Johnson vetoed the 1866 Civil Rights Act
- Congress passed both bills over Johnson's vetoes -> 1st in US history

Congressional Reconstruction

- Ratified in July, 1868
 - Provide a constitutional guarantee of the rights and security of freed people
 - Insure against neo-Confederate political power
 - Southern states would be punished for denying the right to vote to black citizens!
 - Civil authorities in the territories were subject to military supervision
 - Required new state constitutions, including black suffrage and ratification of the 13th and 14th Amendments.

Acts Under Constitutional Reconstruction

- Military Reconstruction Act
 - Restart Reconstruction in the 10 Southern states that refused to ratify the 14th Amendment.
 - Divide the 10 "unreconstructed states" into 5 military districts.
- Command of the Army Act
 - The President must issue all Reconstitution orders through the commander of the military -> limits Johnson's power
- Tenure of Office Act
 - The President could not remove and officials [esp. Cabinet members] without the Senate's consent, if the position originally required Senate approval
 - Designed to protect radical members of Lincoln's government

Impeachment of Andrew Johnson

- Johnson removed Secretary of War Edwin Stanton in February, 1868
- Johnson replaced generals in the field who were more sympathetic to Radical Reconstruction
- The House impeached him on February 24 before even drawing up the charges by a vote of 126 - 47!

- 11 week trial in the Senate -> Johnson acquitted 35 to 19 (one short of required 2/3s vote to convict him)

The Fifteenth Amendment

- Ratified in 1870.
 - “The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the the United States or by any state on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude”
 - “The Congress shall have to power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.”
- Women’s rights groups were furious that they were not granted the right to vote

The Klu Klux Klan

- The Klu Klux Klan was a terrorist group started by white former Confederates to stop African-Americans from voting.
- The Klan used violence against both white Republicans and black voters to prevent them from influencing the politics of the south.

Ulysses S. Grant as President

- Grant was easily elected with the votes of black southerner and White Union veterans
- Grant presided over an era of unprecedented growth and corruption -> *Credit Mobilier* Scandal came to epitomize “Grantism”
- Grant was also deeply dedicated to Reconstruction and worked hard to protect the rights of African-Americans.
- Grant’s reputation was tarnished by scandal and he was not remembered as a strong president, but he was elected to a second term and recent historians have begun to view him more positively.

The Civil Rights Case

- The Court declared the 1875 Civil Rights Act unconstitutional.
 - The Court held that the 14th Amendment

Big Business in the Gilded Age

What is the “Gilded Age?”

Gilded- To make appear better (To gild in gold to make look like actual gold)(To make it appear expensive when in actuality it is cheap and worthless)

- Gilded Age -> Period when corruption existed in society but was overshadowed by the wealth of the period (“gilded” is when something is golden/beautiful on the surface but is really cheap/worthless underneath)
- Abuses in business and government caused problems for immigrants, laborers, and farmers

- Term comes from a book written about the time period by Mark Twain and Charles Dudley Warner in 1873 called *The Gilded Age*

The Rise of Big Business: The “Robber Barons”

- Andrew Carnegie
 - Industrialist who made a fortune in steel in the late 1800’s
 - As a philanthropist, he gave away some \$350 million -> called the “Gospel of Wealth”
- John D. Rockefeller
 - Industrialist who made a fortune in the oil refining industry
 - U.S. Standard Oil
- J.P. Morgan
 - Industrialist who started U.S. Steel from Carnegie Steel and other companies
 - Became first billion dollar Corporation
 - Bailed out the economy on more than one occasion

The Rise of Big Business: New Forms of Business

- Vertical Integration -> A process in which a company buys out all of the suppliers. (Ex. coal and iron mines, ore freighters, railroad lines)
- Horizontal Consolidation -> A process in which a company buys out or merges with all competing companies (JP Morgan bought out Carnegie steel and other companies)
- Trust -> A group of separate companies placed under the control of a single managing board
- Monopoly -> complete control of a product or service
- Critics called these practices unfair and the business leaders “Robber Barons”

Explaining Big Business

- Social Darwinism
 - Used Darwin’s theory to explain business
 - Natural Selection, Survival of the Fittest
 - Govt. should not interfere
 - Laissez-faire (“Hands-Off”) -> policy that US had followed since inception to not allow govt. to interfere with business
- Captains of Industry
 - A positive idea that industrial leaders worked hard and deserved their wealth
- Gospel of Wealth
 - Belief that the wealthy are “chosen by God” to be successful and were therefore responsible to look out for the well being of those less fortunate
 - Many Industrialists shared wealth although rarely through direct welfare -> Started museums, etc.

The Gospel of Wealth

Poor Working Conditions

- Most factory workers worked 12 hour days, 6 days a week
- Steel mills often demanded 7 days a week
- No vacations, sick leave, unemployment compensation, or workers compensation for injuries on the job

- Children as young 5 often worked as much as 12 or sometimes 14 hours a day, for as little as \$.27 a day.

The Progressive Era and the Mania for Reform

Progressivism

Reaction against industrialization → Gilded Age

- Support for Reform
- Focus on the poor
- New roles for women
- Improved conditions for living and working
- Labor improvements meaning safer working conditions

What were some of the issues of the Gilded Age?

- Unemployment
 - No protection to unemployment
- Overpopulation in cities → poor, unsafe living conditions → tenement
- Child labor → no education, unwealthy
- Long hours, low pay

Who were the Progressives? Why do we call this the Progressive Era?

The main goal: change and improve society → known as to reform society

- Preserve natural world (conservationists)
- Solve social conflict
- Help the poor
- Politicians from both parties
- Increasing role of women → suffrage
- Upper class whites and men

The Problems of the 1890s

- The huge gap between the rich and the poor
- Tremendous economic and political power for the wealthy → Wealthy were insensitively flaunting their wealth before a poorer public
- Industrial workers hideously poor, living in squalor and working in dangerous conditions → Jacob Riis' *How the Other Half Lives* (1890)

Rise of Political Bosses: "Boss Tweed"

- Politics and government were dominated by the political parties → each city was organized by "political machines" representing particular parties
- Political bosses obtained power by giving out patronage jobs to their supporters
- William M. "Boss" Tweed → Democratic political boss in New York City

- Based in the "Five Points," a neighborhood mostly occupied by Irish immigrants
- Tweed made millions of dollars off his position in city government and was widely viewed as an example of corruption
- He was largely brought down by *cartoons*

Sources of Reform

- The "Social Gospel" movement → Walter Rauschenbusch: Christianity and the Social Crisis (1907)
- Settlement House Workers → Jane Addams, Hull House in Chicago (1889)
- Americans of "Old Wealth" → inspired by the "Gospel of Wealth"
- Young, socially-conscious lawyers
- Investigative Journalists → "Muckrakers" such as Lincoln Steffens, Ida Tarbell, and Upton Sinclair exposed the corruption of political bosses and problems of cities/factories
- Small businessmen

Features of Progressive Reform

- Desire to remedy problems through government initiative
- Reliance on "experts" → Robert La Follette's "Wisconsin Idea"
- Wanted reform not revolution
- Stressed the importance of efficiency in reform
- Want to bring order out of chaos
- Women were active in progressivism → Suffragettes like Susan B. Anthony
- Part of both political parties
- Middle-class reform movement that operated on all three levels of government

Features of Progressive Reform

Reformers wanted to...

- Make politics more democratic
- Make businessmen more responsible for problems
- Make society more moral and more just
- Distribute income more equitably
- Broaden opportunities for individual advancement

Political Reforms

- Tried to put more power into the hands of the people

- Innovative changes in city government → city managers and commission model
- The Direct Primary → voters choose the candidates to run in an election, not the parties
- Initiative, Referendum and Recall → voters can make law on the ballot and can remove government officials from office
- The Secret Ballot
- Direct Election of Senators and the Vote for Women

Social Reforms

- Child labor laws
- Ten-hour work days
- Prohibition initiatives → 18th Amendment eventually bans alcohol
- Moral Purity campaigns → Mann Act (1910)
- Minimum safety standards on the job
- Minimum standards for housing codes
- “City Beautification” movement → public parks, etc
- Immigration Restriction → Chinese Exclusion Act
- Eugenics → science advocating the restriction of births to "undesirable" people

Progressive Amendments to the Constitutions

- 16th Amendment (1913)—federal income tax
- 17th Amendment (1913)—direct election of senators
- 18th Amendment (1919)—prohibition
- 19th Amendment (1920)—vote for women

President Progressivism: Theodore Roosevelt

- Great drive, energy and exciting personality
- Spanish-American War experience → “Rough Riders”
- Political Rise from NY Governor to Vice-President -> became President after William McKinley was assassinated
- Offered energetic national leadership
- Cast every issue in moral and patriotic terms → The “Bully Pulpit” → Master Politician

“Trust-Buster”

- TR wants to regulate in order to get businesses to act right
- The “Square Deal” (1902) → Three C's → conservation of resources, consumer protection and control of corporations
- Making an example of the Northern Securities Co → a railroad monopoly pursued by Roosevelt and eventually declared illegal by the Supreme Court → demonstrate the

government would enforce
antitrust legislation

- The Elkins Act (1903) and the Bureau of Corporations → further helped TR to control what he called "backroom deals" between corporations

Second Term as President (1905-1909)

- More vigorous progressivism
- Hepburn Act (1906) → gave government power to control prices for railroad shipping
- Federal Meat Inspection Act (1906) → reaction to Upton Sinclair's *The Jungle* which exposed the use of dangerous ingredients in meatpacking
- Pure Food and Drug Act (1906)
- Conservation Policy → Preservation vs. Conservation → founded early national parks like Yellowstone

"A Tough Act to Follow": The Presidency of William Howard Taft (1909-1913)

- Taft's weight made him a target of ridicule as Roosevelt's Secretary of War and handpicked successor
- Not a dynamic politician, but was politically powerful
- Never completely comfortable as President
- Controversy over the Tariff (a tax on goods coming into the country) → some populists wanted to tariff higher, but Taft worried about hurting the economy
- More conservative than TR, but also more trust suits
- The "Ballinger-Pinchot" Affair → controversy over the Taft administration returning some conserved land back to private use
- Growing tension with Teddy Roosevelt who felt Taft was damaging his legacy

The Election of 1912

- Growing split within the Republican Party when it nominated Taft → Creation of the "Bull Moose" Party to support Roosevelt
- Progressive Party Platform: "New Nationalism"
- Democrats drafted Woodrow Wilson who embraced Progressivism and won thanks to the split in the Republican vote

Democratic Progressivism: The Presidency of Woodrow Wilson (1913-1921)

- Wilson began his career as a college professor studying government
- True progressive and dynamic speaker → sympathetic to small businessmen and an inspiring leader for many
- Could be a stubborn, moral crusader and ideologue → many historians paint him as an out and out racist

"New Freedom"

- Wilson's brand of progressivism
- Wants to recreate the "golden age" of small American businesses
- Wilson wants to open channels for free and fair competition
- Historic Jeffersonian approach to federal power which limits the power of the Federal Government

Wilson As President

- Wilson continued to regulate business strongly, but he encouraged business to cooperate with government
- World War I brought the War Industries Board which gave the government a much bigger role in controlling the economy
- Fourteen Points → after victory in World War I, Wilson tried to set up America as the center of international legal system → this failed when Congress did not approve membership in Wilson's League of Nations

The Waning of the Progressive Movement

- Progressive movement peaks by 1917 → success of the movement led to its decline → i.e. Prohibition
- Advent of World War I also hurt progressive activism
- Progressives themselves began to weary of their reform zeal—as did the nation as a whole
- Ironically, voter participation has steadily declined since the election of 1912

From Bust to Boom? : The Great Depressions and the New Deal 3.5.18

What caused the Great Depression:

- Stock Market Crash
- Bank Failures → Over borrowing
- Speculation → Dangerous Investments

The effects: Lack of work → can't support families, lose homes → homelessness , International depression, lack of food, DUST Bowl → Drought, Westward migration

Long Term Causes of the Depression

1. Unequal distribution of wealth:
 - a. People were very rich or very poor

- b. 20% of the nation lived in poverty (late 1920s)
- 2. Installment buying:
 - a. The buyer pays a certain amount down, and then pays the rest in installments (payments) with interest
 - b. Easy credit
 - i. Some people created huge debts
- 3. Bank failures:
 - a. Banks were poorly managed
 - b. People lost money (sometimes their life savings) when their bank closed
 - c. 7, 000 banks closed in the 1920s
- 4. Increase in unemployment
 - a. New factory machinery required fewer workers
- 5. High tariffs (tax on imports) on foreign goods:
 - a. Decreased competition, which increased prices of certain goods
- 6. Huge farm surpluses:
 - a. Led to a drop in farm prices
 - b. Many farmers lost their farms because no one needed their food

Immediate Cause - The Stock Market Crash

- Prices of stock rose throughout the 20s
- By Sept. 1929, the Dow Jones average reached 381
 - Dow Jones – the price of stocks from 30 of the largest companies in the U.S.
- Thursday, October 24, 1929 – some stockholders began to pull out of the market – afraid of a crash
- Tuesday, October 29, 1929:
 - "Black Tuesday" -the day the stock market crashed
 - investors panicked and started selling before their stock became worthless
 - Dow Jones fell to 261 (41 in 1932)
 - between \$6 and \$9 billion was lost

Day Life during the Depression

- Children were forced to work

- Many people became homeless
 - Many of the homeless lived in small villages made of cardboard boxes and crates nicknamed “hoovervilles” (named after Pres. Hoover who was blamed for the Depression)
- Some men and families became hobos -> “ rode the rails” looking for work and food
- Many farmers had more food than they could sell
 - People didn't have the money to buy t
 - Some food was destroyed in an effort to decrease the supply so prices could increase

The “ Dust Bowl”

- Droughts occurred on the Great Plains
 - this region became known as the Dust Bowl because it was so dry -> entire buildings and farms were covered by "dust"
 - many moved west to CA looking for work because the dust storms destroyed their crops
 - these people were often called okies because most were from OK
- The Grapes of Wrath (1939) – novel written by John Steinbeck about one family’s struggle in moving to CA
- Pres. Hoover wasn’t willing to spend enough money to provide relief to the people in part because he worried they would be "dependent" on the government in the future

Bonus Army March

- In 1924 Congress approved a bonus payment to all who served during WW1
- The money was to be paid in 1945
- June 1932 -> 20,000 veterans marched into Was. D.C, set up camps, and said they wouldn't leave until they receive their bonus
 - Hoover ordered the police to remove the protesters
 - 2 veteran killed - made Hoover look back

Franklin D. Roosevelt

- Defeated Hoover in the election of 1932
- Cousin of Teddy Roosevelt
- Became ill with polio in 1921 -> forced him to use a wheelchair
- 1st Pres. to use the radio regularly -> “Fireside Chats” explained his plans and programs to the people
- Handled the press well -> ex: pictures not taken of him in his wheelchair (did not want to appear weak)
- Famous quote -> “All we have to fear, is fear itself.”

- The “Brain Trust” was a group of advisors that helped him – attorneys, economists, political scientists, etc.
- His wife, Eleanor Roosevelt, was his most important advisor
 - FDR said she was his “eyes and ears” outside the White House
 - she could travel and meet with people he couldn’t because of his disability

The Bank Holiday

- FDR's 1st action as President
 - closed every bank in U.S. for 4 days
 - sent people out to determine which ones were strong and those were re-opened
 - almost all were reopened
 - trying to restore confidence in banks -> people began to put their money back in

The “ New Deal”

- The “New Deal” was FDR’s response to the Great Depression
- Created new agencies to help the people
 - nicknamed “alphabet soup” because of all the abbreviations that ,were used
- From 1933 to early 1935, the dominating goals of FDR were “reform” “relief” and “recovery”
- This phase was called the First New Deal
 - tried to get the economy moving again and give help to those in need

First New Deal Programs

1. Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. (FDIC): 1933
 - a. insured bank deposits up to \$5,000
 - b. prevented people from losing their money when their bank closed
 - c. reform
2. Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA): 1933
 - a. built dams, power plants
 - b. provided cheap electricity, recreation, and encouraged businesses to come to the region
 - c. employed up to 40,000 workers
 - d. relief/recovery
3. Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC): 1933
 - a. offered outdoor work to unemployed single men
 - b. recruited young men (18-25) from the cities
 - c. set up camps -> planted trees, fought forest fires, built dams, etc. (environmental work)

- d. relief
- 4. Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA): 1933
 - a. paid farmers not to produce certain crops (cotton, wheat, tobacco, corn, etc.)
 - b. trying to eliminate the surplus which would increase prices of goods
 - c. relief for farmers
- 5. National Industrial Recovery Act (NIRA): 1933
 - a. controlled business practices
 - b. set minimum wage levels (usually .30 to .40 cents an hour depending on job)
 - c. shortened workers hours to create new jobs
 - d. created the National Recovery Adm. (NRA) to enforce these new codes
 - e. relief/reform

The Second New Deal

- 1. Works Progress Adm. (WPA) : 1935
 - a. Employed writers, teachers, librarians, actors, musicians, and artists
 - b. Also expanded the number of workers in existing organizations (ex: CCC)
 - c. Created 100,000's of jobs
 - d. Relief
- 2. Social Security Act (SSA) : 1935
 - a. Required a social security tax to be taken out of every worker's' paycheck
 - b. Gave money to those who are disabled or too old to work
 - c. relief/ reform

Impact of the New Deal

- Increased the power of the President
- Conservation gains -> dams built, trees planted, etc.
- Created new federal social programs -> social security, welfare
- Deficit spending -> the gov't spends more money than it brings in from taxes
- Alleviated some of the conditions of the Depression, but did not end them

April 11, 2018 The Eisenhower Era

Review: What was the Cold War and how did it affect American society?

- There was no actually fighting because there was M.A.D (Mutually assured destruction)

U. S .A	U.S.S.R
Democracy	Communism
Capitalism	Warsaw Pact
NATO	East Germany
West Germany	China
South Korea	North Korea

Prosperous 50s

- Surge in home ownership
 - 25% of all homes standing in 1960 were built in the 50s
 - 83% in suburbia (areas that outline the cities)
- Science and Technology drove economic growth
 - IBM brought computers into the mainstream for businesses
 - Boeing 707 -> jet airliner drove economic growth and made travel more convenient
- White collar Workers (upclass jobs) outnumbered blue collar workers (laborers)

Consumer Culture of the 50s

- 1950 saw a huge expansion of the middle class and the blossoming of a Consumer Culture
 - Diners Club put out the first credit card in 1950
 - McDonalds opened in California

- Disneyland opened in 1955
- Easy credit, high-volume fast food, and new forms of Recreation brought on a new life style

TV

- Played an important role -> 7 million sets sold in 1951 -> by 1960 almost everyone in the middle class had one
- Television brought together families and enforced certain ideas about family
 - the commercialization of professional sports
 - by 1955 advertisers spent 10 billion to sell their goods on tv

Dwight Eisenhower

- Had a leadership style which projected sincerity, fairness, and optimism
- He had dealt well with difficult allies
- In the war he was seen to be an unmilitary general when he was Supreme Allied Commander -> in the white house, he was an unpolitical president
- Biggest asset was the affection and respect of the people (particularly men who had served)
- His record will indicate that pres. Eisenhower's Strongest commitment during his presidency was to social harmony - > "don't rock to boat"

McCarthyism

- Searching for alleged communists in the US
- People are put in Jail/ Blacklisted
- FBI, McCarthy, and HUAC
- Hunt in Army turned public opinion

What does this demonstrate about American during the Cold War?

- The fear of communism

Segregation

- Jim Crow -> name of a character from a black-face minstrel show that give his name to the system of southern segregation
- 20% of African- Americans in the south could vote and about 5% in some states

- Some post war progress was made in the North
 - Jackie Robinson - > first black Professional baseball player to achieve national success
 - Equal access to Public Accommodations in most states

Civil Rights at the Supreme Court

- Earl Warren named Chief Justice by Eisenhower
 - Warren became a judicial activist not the conservative everyone had thought
 - He encouraged the court to apply populist principals to their interpretations of the constitution (judicial legislation)
- One of the most famous cases was *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka Kansas* in 1954 -> "separate but equal is not equal"
 - This overturned *Plessy v. Ferguson* from 1896 which had allowed segregation
 - Desegregation must go ahead with all deliberate speed
- Southern congressmen pass the "Declaration of Constitutional Principles" in 1956 pledging their resistance to desegregation

Eisenhower's Record on Civil Rights

- He had advised against integration of the armed forces in 1948
- He had criticized Pres. Truman's call for establishing a permanent Fair Employment Practices Commission
- Said that *Brown* had upset the customs and convictions of a least 22 generations of Americans
- Forced to act at Little Rock, Arkansas when Orval Faubus ordered the National Guard to prevent 9 black students from entering

Montgomery Bus Boycott

- Martin Luther King Jr. leads boycott

- Southern Christian Leadership Conference formed in 1957 to mobilize the power of black churches on behalf of civil rights
- Sit-in movement launched in 1960 in Greensboro, NC at a Woolworths lunch counter.
- 1960 Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee to give more focus and force to the efforts -> more radical

Foreign Policy

- Sec of state John Foster Dulles
 - Don't just contain but roll back communism
 - Massive retaliation
 - “more bang for the buck” by building a massive nuclear arsenal to deter the Soviet Union
 - became very expensive
 - Possibility of nuclear war -> what fears did this raise for Americans?
- Foreign Policy Issues
 - Warsaw pact created to counter American power in NATO
 - Khrushchev becomes dictator of Russia and denounces Stalin
 - Hungarians go on strike for their freedom and Russia rolls in with tanks
 - CIA engineers coups in both Iran and Guatemala -> any government is okay, just not communist

How would this film affect our view of the world?

- Comforting and scared
- Constantly thinking about the bomb exploding
- Paranoid

Sputnik Oct. 1957

- First satellite in history launched by Soviet Union -> Shook America's confidence
 - Fear of missile gap -> Russia might have more or better!

- Causes the U.S. to pass National defense Education Act in 1958 -> we need to prepare students for science and math

Election of 1960

- Republicans choose Vice President Richard Nixon
- Democrats choose John F. Kennedy -> Kennedy was Catholic and rich and young
- TV debates Probably tipped the scales to Kennedy

Women in the 1950s 4/16/18

WWII Employment for Women

- World War II brought unprecedented economic growth to the U.S → This booming economy created a large demand for labor, especially with many Americans serving in the military
- This offered new job opportunities for women and minorities
 - Women worked in new jobs in the war industry or in filling jobs vacated by those who went to war
 - About 300,000 American women served in the military during WWII

Post WWII Employment

- At the end of the war, women in jobs that had been traditionally filled by men **were fired to make way for returning male veterans**
- Employment rates for women continued to increase in the 1950s, but women were again mostly limited to what were considered “women’s jobs,” such as teaching, clerical work, domestic labor, and being store clerks
- As the U.S. deindustrialized and its service sector grew, many middle-class white women worked as typists and secretaries, who were unable to rise higher in employment ranks due to gender discrimination
- Opportunities for African-American women continued to be very limited so that many could only work as domestic laborers, though some were schoolteachers and, in the North, clerical workers

Social Pressures

- Women faced many pressures to marry at young ages → late teens or early twenties
- Women who could attend college were expected to go only to find a husband, not a career path
- Women were pressured to be stay-at-home mothers if their families could afford it
 - Most minority families could not afford this
 - Single mothers were often shunned
- Cold War propaganda transmitted the idea that strong nuclear families would help the U.S. beat the USSR

The Baby Boom

Not only were women marrying younger than before, they were having babies right away and continued to for decades. From 1940 to 1960, the number of families with three children doubled and the number of families having a fourth child quadrupled.

Media Portrayal of Gender Roles

- The media portrayed "domesticity" as the ideal for women
 - Television shows and women's magazines claimed that women were most responsible for their children and husband's happiness and well-being
 - Women were told to keep their houses and appearances flawless
- *Leave it to Beaver* → a popular television show that portrayed the white, nuclear family with specific gender roles

The Suburbs and the "Happy Housewife"

- The first mass-produced suburb, Levittown, New York, was built in 1951 → These homes were affordable
 - Many returning veterans were able to buy a house because of the GI Bill → law that said the federal government would back loans to WWII veterans
 - The homes were built quickly and cheaply → mass production resulted in uniformity of design and homogenous suburban neighborhoods

- Millions of African Americans moved out of the South and into Northeastern, Midwestern, and Western cities during the Great Migration, causing “white flight” to the suburbs

JFK, LBJ and Vietnam

Why did the United States become involved in Vietnam? How did this influence the United States?

- France had called on the United States for aid
- Loss of trust in military, government (tet, failure of war)
- Mostly poor soldiers -> draft
- Anti-war protest

Kennedy's Policies

- “New Frontier”
 - Increase in minimum wage
 - Twenty-fourth amendment -> Outlawed poll tax
 - Equal Pay Act -> All employees doing substantially the same work in the same workplace must be given equal pay
- NASA
 - Falling behind Russian technology
 - 1961 -> Soviet Union announces that Yuri Gagarin circled earth
 - 1962 -> John Glenn successfully completed three orbits around the earth
 - 1969 -> Neil Armstrong lands on the moon
- Assassinated in 1963 -> shocked the nation

Lyndon Baines Johnson

- Inherited civil unrest, Vietnam conflict and dealing with the assassination of a President and a wounded nation when Kennedy was killed
- *Great Society* Programs: major poverty relief, education aid, healthcare, voting rights, conservation, beautification projects, urban renewal & economic development -> why?
- Also signed the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (ended segregation) and the Voting Rights Act of 1965 (guaranteed the right to vote -> eliminated poll tests and literacy tests)

Vietnam, Phase 1 : a war of colonial independence against the French

- Vietnam had been a French colony under the name of French Indochina
- The Vietnamese revolutionary leader was Ho Chi Minh, a Communist
 - Wanted to be the leader of an independent, communist Vietnam
 - Ho received support from both the USSR and “Red” China
- This colonial war raged from 1946-54, culminating in the French defeat at Dienbienphu

- France decided it wanted out and called a peace conference in Geneva, Switzerland (attended by France, Vietnam, the US, and the USSR)
 - the decision of the conference was to partition Vietnam into a communist North led by Ho and a “democratic” South Vietnam led by Ngo Dinh Diem
 - the US had come to see South Vietnam as a “domino” that they couldn’t afford to lose

Vietnam phase 2: american escalation and military involvement

- This phase originated with Eisenhower and JFK but was intensified under LBJ
- The U.S. never formally issued a declaration of war, but after the Gulf of Tonkin Incident, where 2 American destroyers were apparently fired upon by the North Vietnamese, Congress passed the Gulf of Tonkin Resolutions (August 1964) -> a "blank check" for war
- In spite of ongoing escalation throughout the 1960s, the US experienced a lack of success against the Vietnamese guerrilla forces in S. Vietnam (the Vietcong)
- The US was also never entirely successful in shutting down the Ho Chi Minh Trail, a supply line that ran between North and South Vietnam via difficult jungle terrain
- The war definitely turned against the US in 1968 with the Tet Offensive, a surprise offensive on a major Vietnamese holiday that saw attacks all over the country
- Ongoing US casualties saw an increase in antiwar sentiment on the American Home Front, in large part because Vietnam was a TV War where American audiences saw the brutality of war firsthand
 - this included American atrocities at My Lai where American troops massacred a whole village
 - they also witnessed the usage of weapons like napalm and Agent Orange, which devastated the environment
- Many young men also feared they would be drafted and sent to Vietnam
- As the Counterculture gathered momentum (Hippies, Flower Children, etc.), protests became widespread and began to polarize the nation -> student protests created an Anti-War Movement
- This was intensified after the Kent State Massacre (National Guardsmen opened fire on student protestors in Ohio, killing four)
- Increasingly the American people came to perceive the “Credibility Gap” -> i.e. they no longer believed that LBJ was telling them the truth about events in the war
- In 1968, LBJ chose not to run for president, and Republican Richard M. Nixon was elected on a platform of “Peace with Honour”

- Nixon wanted the South Vietnamese to play a greater role in the war, a policy he labeled Vietnamization -> this was meant to help America end its involvement
 - In spite of that, he continued carpet bombing Hanoi and ordered a secret invasion of Cambodia
 - He relied on the diplomacy of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger to achieve peace and/or an American withdrawal
 - The US did manage to extricate itself by Jan. 27, 1973, but the war was not over
- Vietnam phase 3: vietnam civil war 1973-1975
- The North easily defeated the South by 1975
 - the South had appealed to Nixon for aid, which had been promised, but by 1975 Nixon was embroiled in the domestic Watergate Crisis, and he was in essence a “lame duck”
 - 1975 -> the US abandoned its embassy in Saigon, which was renamed Ho Chi Minh City in the newly unified and communist Vietnam
 -

Anti - war music

How might music have influenced the anti-war movement?

- it is going to draw more people into the anti war movement

-

America in the 70's and 80's

The 70's: An Age of Limits (Why Nixon? : “ Peace with Honor”)

What kind of a person was Richard Nixon?

- Self directed
- Paranoid and fearful

The Nixon Administration

- Richard M. Nixon -> entered office in 1969 and focused on a more conservative America
 - New Federalism -> Nixon's idea to reduce the size and power of the federal government

- Revenue Sharing -> distribution of federal money to state and local governments with few or no restrictions on how to spend it
- Nixon also grew the Federal Government
 - Increased Social Security
 - Enlarged the Food Stamp Program
 - Occupational Safety and Health Administration -> protecting workers on the job
 - Environmental Protection Agency -> protect human health and the environment

The Country Under Nixon

- Stagflation -> high inflation and high unemployment due to deficit spending, international trade, and flood of new workers (women and baby boomers).
 - Nixon attacked Stagflation in 3 ways -> froze wages, new agency to limit future wage increases, increased government spending to fight unemployment
- OPEC (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries) -> oil producing countries of the Middle East where American received their oil including Israel, Egypt, and Syria,
 - When a war broke out among the Middle Eastern countries US aided Israel and the Arab countries cut off oil supplies -> Increase in Oil prices worsened inflation.
 - Oil Crisis -> not enough oil! -> government urged homeowners to lower their thermostats, and reduced highway speeds

What does Chafe think was Nixon's "greatest achievement?"

- The relationship before was very hostile because they were communist
- Because of Nixon China and America's relations got better (read handout by Chafe)

Nixon and the Cold War

- Realpolitik -> "political realism" meaning foreign policy should be based solely on consideration of power, not ideals or moral principles.
 - Henry Kissinger, Nixon's advisor for national security, felt Realpolitik was a good philosophy and the US needed to confront powerful nations with negotiations and sometimes military engagement.
- Détente -> policy aimed at easing cold war tensions by
 - Nixon visited China to ease tensions and opened the door of economic and diplomatic relations -> Nixon also traveled to Moscow (1st US president to visit).

- Nixon and Brezhnev signed the SALT (Strategic Arms Limitation Talks) I Treaty
-> a five year agreement that limited the number of intercontinental ballistic missiles
- These foreign policy triumphs with China and the Soviet Union helped re elect Nixon as president in 1972

Watergate: Nixon's Downfall

- The Watergate Scandal -> Nixon's administration attempted to cover up a burglary of the Democratic National Committee headquarters at the Watergate office and apartment complex in Washington DC
- Nixon wins the 1972 election but the scandal will lead to his downfall as president
- On June 17th 2:30 AM, a guard at Watergate caught five men breaking into the campaign headquarters of the DNC -> the burglars planned to photograph documents outlining Democratic Party Strategy and to place wiretaps or bugs in the office telephone
 - The cover up quickly began and workers shredded all incriminating documents
 - Nixon also passed out nearly \$450,000 to the Watergate burglars to buy their silence after they were indicted in September of 1972
 - Nixon was forced by the media to release tapes recorded in the Oval Office and there were mysterious gaps that his secretary "accidentally" erased
- Just days before the House voted on Nixon's impeachment, Nixon resigned and within a short time Vice President Gerald Ford was sworn in as the 38th president -> Ford pardoned Nixon and became extremely unpopular

How did the watergate impact the United States?

- (look on handout)

Jimmy Carter

- Jimmy Carter -> Democratic nominee and former peanut farmer and governor of Georgia
-> "I will never tell a lie" -> Carter won by a narrow margin due to Ford's unpopular links to Nixon
- Carter, attempting to help the country's economic crisis, urged the country to cut back on oil consumption in his "malaise speech" (a feeling of unease)
- National Energy Act -> This act placed a tax on gas-guzzling cars, removed price controls on oil and natural gas and extended tax credits for the development of alternative energy, but did not solve the Oil Crisis

Iran Hostage Crisis

- Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini -> Muslim Religious leader who led rebels in overthrowing the Shah (monarch) in Iran and establishing a religious state based on strict obedience to the Qur'an
- Carter let the Shah come to the US to receive cancer treatment and this infuriated the revolutionaries of Iran
 - They seized the US embassy in Iran and took 52 American hostages until Carter would send back Shah
 - These Americans remained hostages for over a year and were released shortly after Reagan took office