The (un)Official

United States History

Cram Packet

* This is not intended as a substitute for regular study ……. But it is a **powerful** tool for review.

1494: Treaty of Tordesillas – divides world between Portugal and Spain

* 1497: John Cabot lands in North America.
* 1513: Ponce de Leon claims Florida for Spain.
* 1524: Verrazano explores North American Coast.
* 1539-1542: Hernando de Soto explores the Mississippi River Valley.
* 1540-1542: Coronado explores what will be the Southwestern United States.
* 1565: Spanish found the city of St. Augustine in Florida.
* 1579: Sir Francis Drake explores the coast of California.
* 1584 – 1587: Roanoke – the lost colony
* 1607: British establish Jamestown Colony – bad land, malaria, rich men, no gold
    - Headright System – land for population – people spread out
* **1608: French establish colony at Quebec.**
* 1609: United Provinces establish claims in North America.
* 1614: Tobacco cultivation introduced in Virginia. – by Rolfe
* 1619: First African slaves brought to British America.
    * **Virginia begins representative assembly – House of Burgesses**
* 1620: Plymouth Colony is founded.
    - Mayflower Compact signed – agreed rule by majority
- 1624 – New York founded by Dutch
* **1629: Mass. Bay founded – "City Upon a Hill"**
    - Gov. Winthrop
    - Bi-cameral legislature, **schools**
* 1630: The Puritan Migration
* 1632: Maryland – for profit – proprietorship
* 1634 – Roger Williams banished from Mass. Bay Colony
* 1635: Connecticut founded

* 1636: Rhode Island is founded – by Roger Williams

    * Harvard College is founded

- 1638 – Delaware founded – 1st church, 1st school
- 1649 – Maryland Toleration Act – for Christians – latter repealed

* 1650-1696: **The Navigation Acts are enacted by Parliament.**

    - limited trade, put tax on items

* 1660 – Half Way Covenant – get people back into church – erosion of Puritanism
* 1670: Charles II grants charter for Carolina colonies – Restoration Colony
* 1672: Blue Laws: Connecticut – death codes for disagreeing with parents or bible
* 1676: Bacons Rebellion – Virginia – Bacon wants frontier protection from royal Gov. Berkeley – put down

    - first uprising against British

- 1682: Pennsylvania is founded by William Penn. – Quaker – 1st library – center of thought

North	South
Set up laws / codes	Dependent on crop – kills land
Brought families	Less urbanized
Less land = closeness	Poorer communication, transportation
Social and economic mobility	Indian problems
Puritan work ethic	Slower defense
Better relations with Indians	

- 1686: Dominion of New England – royal Gov. Andros – attempt to unify Northern colonies to curb independence –

    - Suspended liberties – town meetings
    - Failed – Andros left

- 1689-1713: King William's War (The War of the League of Augsburg).

* 1692: The Salem Witchcraft Trials.

* 1696: Parliamentary Act.

* 1699-1750: Restrictions on colonial manufacturing.

* 1700's – Enlightenment – reason, natural rights, diesm (god made universe but doesn't control it)

    - John Locke, Adam Smith, Rousseau

Colony Characteristics	
Bi-cameral legislature	White, male, landowners vote
Town meetings	No British Troops
Mobocracy to oppose authority	Legislature – governor is puppet
Courts / law	Small, Balanced, Elected
No standing armies	

* 1702-1713: Queen Anne's War (War of the Spanish Succession).

* 1720 – 1740: Great Awakening – George Whitefield, Edwards, Gibbens – threatning

    - salvation for all, extreme piety, Divine Spirit

Historiography
Bonomi – awakening was a contest between Enlightenment and Pietism
Butler – Awakening didn't occur – not united, different congregations, no structure

* 1733: Georgia Colony is founded. – buffer state

    * Molasses Act – import tax on molasses, sugar, rum – to curb trade with French West Indies – not strictly enforced

* 1735: Zenger Trial – victory for freedom of the press – truth is not libel

* 1740-1748: King George's War (War of the Austrian Succession).

* 1754-1763: The French and Indian War

    - Over Ohio River Valley – trade / settlement
    - French build forts – Fort Duquesne – and are friendly with the Indians
    - English Gov. Dunwittie has stock in Ohio Land Company – sends George Washington to expel the French

- British declare war

- 1754 – Albany Plan of Union - for defense – fails and shows disunity of colonies

Colonies Reject	Crown's Rejection
Taxation by colony, crown, and colonial gov.	Colonies make own laws
Southern stated don't want to participate in Northern wars	Colonies have own protection
Representation based on hom much money each colony gives	Colonies have right to declare war
British should be responsible for protection	
President not elected	

* 1761 – writs of assistance – search warrents to enforce Navigation acts – James Otis opposes

* 1763: Treaty of Paris ends the French and Indian War - French loose all territory

  * Paxton Boys Rebellion – dissatisfied about frontier protection in PA

  * Proclamation of 1763 restricts settlement west of the Appalachians

  - Pontiac's Rebellion – tribes organize against British movement

  - SALUTORY NEGLECT ENDS

Side Note: Admiralty Courts – royal courts that were paid for convictions. - Colonists oppose

* 1764: The Sugar – to raise revenue – England in debt

  - cut Molasses Act in half

  - objection – 1st direct tax – "No taxation without representation"

  * Currency Acts – prevents printing of colonial money

* 1765: The Stamp Act – tax on printed materials to "keep troops in colonies"

  - colonists don't want standing army

  - Sons of Liberty enforce non-importation

  - Stamp Act Congress – Protests Stamp Act

    - We buy only from England, and deserve equal privileges

- 1766: Quartering Act – colonies must support troops

* 1767: The Townshend Acts – tax lead, paint, paper, glass, tea
    - colonies react by non-importation, Samuel Adams Circular letter
    - Governor of Mass suspends legislature
* 1770: The Boston Massacre.
    * Golden Hill Massacre in NY
* 1772: Samuel Adams organizes the Committees of Correspondence.
    * Gaspee Incident – British ship burned – attempted to collect taxes
* 1773: The Tea Act - reduces price to tea – gives England a monopoly
    * Boston Tea Party – dump tea into sea
* 1774: The Intolerable Acts – to punish Boston
    * Boston Port Act – closes ports
    * Massachusetts Government Act – no town meetings, no trial by jury, military rule, Quartering Act
    * Quebec Act – Quebec added to Ohio River Valley
        - Britain supports people in Quebec Catholic, don't have trial by jury, no election
    * The First Continental Congress convenes in Philadelphia

First Continental Congress
Moderate – don't want to split from England
Demand rights of Englishmen
Joseph Galloway – *Plan of Union* – council with delegates from colonies, president by Crown – rejected
Declaration of Rights and Resolves – reject Intolerable Acts, ultimatum – no trade
Establish Continental Association to enforce

.

* 1775: Battles of Lexington and Concord
    * The Second Continental Congress convenes.

Second Continental Congress
More radical
Issued “Declaration of Causes and Necessity of Taking up Arms”
Appoint George Washington as commander
Olive Branch Petition – last attempt to reconcile- rejected

* 1776: R.H. Lee’s Resolution – “should be independent states”

For Independence	Against Independence
Military advantages	No military
Loss of natural rights	Laws were broken – we are being punished
trial by jury, taxation without representation,	Democracy hasn’t worked before
quartering, charters, no assembly	No certain foreign support
Limited currency	Consequences of losing
Fighting for home rule	Not unified
British government impractical	Taxation for protection
Best time to unite	

* 1776: American Declaration of Independence
    * Thomas Paine's *Common Sense*
    * Battles of Long Island and Trenton
* 1777: Battle of Saratoga – turning point in Revolution
    * Congress adopts the Articles of Confederation - Dickinson

Articles of Confederation	
Independent, free, sovereign states	Union for defense

Have same duties and restrictions	Delegates appointed annually
Each state one vote	Freedom of speech and debate
Individual states can't enter into alliances with foreign states	Can't wage war without consent
	Money in treasury depends on value of land
Can't enter alliance or hold treaties without consent of congress	Can't control trade

    * Vermont ends slavery.

* 1778: Treaty of Alliance between the United States and France – sends navy and army
* 1779: Spain declares war on England.
* 1781: British surrender at Yorktown - Cornwallis looses
* 1783: Treaty of Peace is signed – violated – Articles of Confederation weak
    - Independence recognized
    - Granted fishing rights
    - Loyalist restitution of property
    - Britain withdraws from forts (Not really)
    - Free Navigation of Mississippi

Historiography
Bancroft – quest for liberty
Beer, Andrews, Gipson – constitutional issues
Charles Beard – economic – conflict of classes
Boorestine – preserve traditional rights
Bailyn – Intillectual Revolution
Nash – social revolution – break barriers

* 1785: Land Ordinance of 1785. – government responsible over territory
    * Treaty of Hopewell - ends hostilities with Cherokee
* 1786: Shay's Rebellion – depression, no market, no hard currency, farmers poor
    - want Mass. Government to print more money
    - rebellion put down by donations – Articles of Confederation fails- no army
    * Annapolis Convention – agreement between states - fails
* 1787: Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia. – to revise Articles

Constitution

I. House of Representatives – sole power to impeach, bill for revenue

Senate – try impeachments

Congress – tax, excese, duties, commerce regulation, declare war, raise army

II. Executive – commander, make treaties with consent, appoint judges

III. Supreme Court – original jurisdication

IV. Protection against invasion, domestic and foreign

V. 2/3 of both houses to amend constitution

* Great Compromise – bi-cameral legislature (equality in Senate, popular in House)
* 3/5 Compromise
* No importation of slaves after 1808
* James Madison develops principles for the US Constitution
* Northwest Ordinance – prohibits slavery in west, provides for states to be admitted on equal status

1789: George Washington is inaugurated first President.

* Judiciary Act – establish courts beneath Supreme Court
* French Revolution – don't help France

1791: The Bill of Rights is ratified

WASHINGT

Bill of Rights

Freedom of speech, press, religion, assembly

Right to keep and bear arms

No quartering without consent

Against search and seizure

V.	Not subjected to same offense twice, be deprived of life, liberty, or property
VI.	Right to speedy trial
VII.	Guaranteed trial by jury
VIII.	No excessive bail, fines or cruel and unusual punishment
IX.	Rights not confined to what is written
X.	Powers not delegated to U.S. are reserved to states

- First Bank of the United States is established
- Hamilton's Program – debt is good, tie interests of rich, promote home manufacturing, alliance with Britain

Hamilton	Jefferson
People checked by elite	Government run by people
Strong central government	Central government too oppressive and expensive
National debt	British government corrupt
British government is model	Executive not perpetual
Executive in for life	Against standing army
Weak state government	

- 1793: Eli Whitney invents the Cotton Gin.
- 1794: The Whiskey Rebellion – poor farmers don't want to pay excise tax – Wash. uses troops to put down
- 1795: Jay Treaty - with Britain – US will not trade with ports opened during war time that were closed during peace time – Britain will leave forts (Not really) and will allow US to trade in Asia
- Pinckney's Treaty – with Spain – free navigation of Mississippi River, right of deposit in New Orleans.

* 1796: Washington's Farewell Address – strong central government and foreign neutrality

1796: John Adams (Federalist) elected ; Jefferson (Rep) VP

* XYZ Affair: France attacks Am. Ships and makes unreasonable demands – no money, no war

A
D
A
M
S
1796
1800

* 1798: Alien and Sedition Acts – illegal to publish anything against government or president
    * 1798-1799: Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions – gave states right to nullify if unconstitutional – anti-Alien and Sedition Acts
- 1799: Fries Uprising – oppose federal tax on property – put down
- Logan Act – citizen can't represent government - George Logan attempts to negotiate with France

* 1800: Convention of 1800 – Hamilton negotiate with France, we pay to Am. attacked by France
    * Thomas Jefferson elected – government changes to Democratic-Republican

JEFFERSON

1803: Louisiana Purchase – Federalists oppose – establish loose construction of the Constitution
    * *Marbury vs. Madison* - Supreme Court declares parts of the Judiciary Act of 1789 – Supreme Court could declare law unconstitutional and powers of Court only given in Constitution

1800 1808

* 1804: New Jersey ends slavery.
    * 12th Amendment – separate ballots for President and Vice President
    * Essex Junto – Federalist organization in New England attempts to seceed
* 1804-1806: Lewis and Clark Expedition.
* 1805: Tipoli war ends – defeat of Barbary pirates
* 1807: Robert Fulton builds his first steamboat.
    * US ship *Leopard* sunk by Br. for refusal to be searched
    * Embargo Act – stop exports – no war, no impressment – Federalist object to cut off trade

MADISON

1808: African Slave Trade ends.

1809: Nonintercourse Act – resumes trade with all but France and Britain

1810: *Fletcher vs. Pack* - action of state can be declared unconstitutional

1811: Charter for Bank of U.S. rejected

1808 1816

    * Battle of Tippecanoe: Harrison defeats Indian Tecumseh who made alliance with Indians for defense

1812-1814: The War of 1812 – to protest trade, stop impressment, protect mercantilism

- War Hawks – want Canada to join
- Federalist against war

* 1814: Treaty of Ghent – ends war with a status-quo
    * Era of Good Feelings begins
    * Hartford Convention – Federalists against War of 1812 and mercantile practices of Madison
* 1816: 2nd Bank of U.S. created
    * 1st protective tariff
    * American Colonization Society founded – to relocate free blacks to Liberia
    * Election of Madison (Rep) vs. King (Fed)
    * Henry Clay's American System – federally founded domestic improvements and protective tariff

MONROE 1816 1824

1817 – Veto of Bonus Bill by Madison – Bonus bill for domestic improvements

* Rush- Bagot Disarmament – between US and Br. – to get fishing rights

1818: Convention of 1818 – enforcement of fishing rights – N. Louisiana boundary at 49 parallel

1819: Transcontinental Treaty - Get Florida from Spain – Jackson invades, remove Spanish threat

* Panic of 1817 – land speculation, banks can't pay loans of Bank of US = bank runs
* *McCulloch vs. Maryland* – Enforced constitutionality of 2nd Bank of US and "the power to tax is the power to destroy"
* *Dartmouth College vs. Woodward*- Broad interpretation of contract

* 1820: Missouri Compromise – Main admitted as free state and Missouri a slave state but no slavery north Missouri
    * Land Act – reduce price of land – encourage development
* 1822: Cumberland Road Bill – to build road – Monroe vetoes
* 1823: <u>Monroe Doctrine declared</u> – No future colonization of this hemisphere
    * Treaty with Russia – get everything under 54 parallel
* 1824: Election John Quincy Adams (Rep) defeats Andrew Jackson (Rep), Clay (Rep)

ADAMS 1824

- Jacksons “Corrupt Bargain”

* *Gibbons vs. Ogden* – interstate trade controlled by fed. courts

* 1825: The Erie Canal is opened.

* 1826: Panama Conference (PAN American) - Congress doesn’t send ambassador to avoid slavery issue

* 1828: Tariff of Abominations – protective – South opposes

* *South Carolina Exposition and Protest* – by Calhoun – reaffirms right of state to nullify

* Election of 1828: Jackson promises to limit executive power, internal improvements, lower debt

JACKSON 1828 1836

1828: Removes appointies – trusts friends – “kitchen cabinet”

1829: Maysville Road Bill Veto – only within Kentucky

* Webster (nationalist) – Hayne (states rights) Debates – began over Tariff of Abominations

1830s: The Second Great Awakening.

1830: Baltimore and Ohio Railroad begins operation.

1831: *The Liberator* begins publication. – abolitionist become vocal

* Nat Turner Rebellion

* Cyrus McCormick invents the reaper.

1831-1838: The Trail of Tears--Southern Indians are removed to Oklahoma.

1832 – Tariff of 1832 – raises tariffs again – Calhoun resigns

* Force Bill – allows president to do what is necessary to enforce tariff

* *Ordinance of Nullification* – South Carolina nullifies tariff – Clay negociates and reduces tariff

* Veto of Bank of U.S. re-charter

* Department of Indian affairs established

* Seminole War with Indians begins

* *Cherokee Nation vs. Georgia* – Federal government has control, not Georgia

Historiography

Parton — Jackson wanted to dominate

Turner — Jackson triumph of democracy and representation of people — universal manhood suffrage and two party system

Hammond — Jackson contributes to panic 0f37 by dismanteling bank

Temin — panic and depression inevitable — caused by bank

* Agreement with Britain to open West Indies ports

* 1833: Roger Taney removes federal funds from Bank of U.S. by order – thinks bank is unconstitutional

* 1835-1836: Texas War for Independence – "Lone Star Republic"

VAN BUREN 1836 1840

1836: The Gag Rule

* Specie Circular – western land must be paid by hard currency

* Election of 1836 – Harrison (Whig) defeated by Van Buren (Democrat)

1837: US recognizes the Republic of Texas.

* Oberlin College enrolls its first women students.

* *Charles Bridge vs. Warren Bridge*- only strict interpretation of contract

* Panic of 1837 – in part due to Jackson's withdrawal of funds from Bank of U.S.

- Van Buren does nothing

* 1938 – 1839: Aroostook "War" – bloodless – boundary dispute between Maine and New Brunswick

* 1840: Independent Treasury System – constructs vaults to hold federal money

* Election of 1840 – Harrison (Whig) defeats Van Buren

- Harrison catches pneumonia and dies, VP John Tyler becomes president

TYLER 1840 1844

Democrats	Whigs
tson, Calhoun, Van Buren, Benton	Clay, Webster, John Quincy Adams, Harrison
publicans"	"Federalists"
inst monopolies and privilege	For national power; Bank of US
rease tariff	Increase in tariffs
state rights	Internal Improvements

* 1841: Independent Treasury Act Repealed

* Tyler vetoes re-charter of Bank of U.S.

* Preemption Bill – to distribute money from sale of western lands to states – bill defeated

* 1842: Tariff Bill – raised tariffs back to 1832 status
    * Dorr Rebellion: Rhode Island – rebellion against land qualifications for voting – Tyler puts down
    * 1839: Webster – Ashburton Treaty – ends boundary dispute

- 1843: Oregon Trail - migration
- 1844: Election of 1844 –Polk (Dem) defeats Clay (Whig) and Birney (Liberty – anti-slavery)
- 1845: Taxes annexation Bill – by Tyler – permits admission of Texas and Florida
    * Annexation of Texas

POLK 1844 1848

1846: Elias Howe invents the sewing machine.

1846-1848: Mexican-American War- Gen. Taylor provokes Mexicans by moving into disputed Rio-Grande / Neuces River

- Three part plan to take over Mexico – decide against

* Slidell Mission –Slidell sent to negotiate – rejected by Mexico
* 1846,1847: Wilmont Provisto – no slavery in new states formed from Mexican land – rejected
* 54" 40' or Fight – Get Oregon below 49th parallel
* Reestablish Independent Treasury System – vaults
* Walker Tariff Bill – lowered tariff

* 1847 – Polk Doctrine – resurrection of Monroe Doctrine concerning admitting new states into union
    * Obtain Oregon below 49 parallel
* 1848: Trist Mission – Trists negotiates Treaty of Guadelupe Hidalgo
    - Get territory of Arizona, California, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming
    * Gold is discovered at Sutter's Mill in California.

- <u>Women's Rights Convention is held in Seneca Falls, NY</u> – headed by Mott and Stanton
- Election of 1848 – Taylor (Whig) defeats Cass (Dem. – father of pop. sovereignty) and Van Buren(Free-Soil – abolitionists) – Taylor dies (1850) – Milard Fillmore VP

TAYLOR FILLMORE 1848 1852

1850: Clay's Compromise of 1850 – passes as separate acts during Fillmore – but violated

- California free state
- Other areas – popular sovereignty
- US takes Texas debts
- Slave trade banned in Washington
- Fugitive Slave Law strengthened

* Clayton – Bulwer Treaty – U.S. and Britain agree to neutrality of a canal in Central America

* 1852: Commodore Matthew Perry opens Japan to US trade.

* Election of 1852: Pierce (Dem) defeats Scott (Whig)

PIERCE
1852
1856

1853: Gadsden Purchase – buy land from Mexico to build RR

* *Uncle Tom's Cabin* - Stowe

1854: The Kansas-Nebraska Act - passed to create two states for a RR to go to west – slavery in states determined by popular sovereignty – North fears overturn of Missouri Compromise

- New England Emigrant Aid Society – into Kensas / Nebraska territory

* 1854-1859 – Bleeding Kansas – Topeka (Free Soilers) government vs. LeCompton (slavery) gov.

* Ostend Manifesto – by Buchanan to take Cuba – rejected

* Walker expedition – Walker raises army, takes Nicaragua, Pierce recognizes new government

* 1856: Lawrence Mob Violency: abolitionist materials burned

* Pottawatomie Massacre: John Brown kills four pro-slavery people

* Election of 1856: Buchanan (Dem) defeats Fremont (Rep –Free Soil) and Fillmore (Know Nothings)

BUCHANAN
1856
1860

1857: The Dred Scott decision.

- slaves are property to be taken anywhere – allows for slavery in North
- Missouri Compromise unconstitutional

* LeCompton Constitution rejected

* Panic of 1857 – depression – Buchanan does nothing

* 1858 – Lincoln – Douglas Debates – on extension of slavery into new territories
    * Free Port Doctrine – Dred Scott decision has to be enforced – if not popular sovereignty rules
    * "A House Divided" against itself can't stand – Lincoln's speech
* 1859 – John Brown's Raid – Harpers Ferry to free slaves
* 1860: Crittenden Compromise – last attempt at amendment against barring slavery below 36' 30 line - fails
* 1860: Election of 1850 – Lincoln (Rep) defeats Douglas (Dem)
    - Lincoln not abolitionst

LINCOLN 1860 1865

For Seccession	Against Seccession
th violates rights – doesn't enforce fugitive laws	Not truly free and independent state
tory – right to abolish a destructive government	Agreed to follow majority
ney from treasury goes for Northern interests	Gave up rights to join union
vernment for the north	"form a more perfect union"
. taking away property	Contract among people not states
majority – rights taken away	

* 1860-1865: The Civil War

    * 1860: South Carolina secedes.

    * Beginning of Industrial Revolution – "Guilded Age

Historiography
Sibly – slavery overemphasized as cause for Civil War – more ~~sectional differences~~
Holt – slavery cause political struggle

- 1861: The Civil War begins at Fort Sumter – Beauregard (S) fires first shot
    - "Necessity Knows no Law" – Lincoln increases army, navy, 1st income tax, green backs, no freedom of press or speech, Villandigham (Copperhead – Peace Dem) jailed
    - Confederacy established – Davis – President; Stephens - VP

Confederate Constitution	
No protective tariffs	No federal funded improvements
States could impeach federal officers	States supreme
Slavery protected	2/3 of house to appropriate money (Problem)

* 1861 – Kansas admitted as a free state

    * *Ex Parte Marryman* – Lincoln suspends habeas corpus and passes martial law in Maryland – Taney says only Congress can Suspend habeas corpus

Historiography
Woodward – South unique, different, agric.
Goven – sectional differences exaggerated
Beringer – Confederacy defeated because of loss of will ~~– poor leadership, defeat~~
McPherson – defeat inevitable, internal divisions, Northern superiority
Morison – War fought for moral issues
Schlesinger – slavery couldn't be peacefully abolished

- Bull Run – South wins – Civil War becomes long
- 1862: Pacific RR Act – partially fed. funded – gave land for RR
    - Homestead Act – 1862 – gov. land grants for agricultural college
- 1863: Battle at Antietam
    - Banking Acts (1863, 1864) – establish federally charted banks
    - Draft Riot - NY
    - The Emancipation Proclamation.

- Battle of Gettysburg – turning point
- Lincoln announces "10 Percent Plan." – lenient plan –

  must plan allegiance to US

- 1864: Election of 1864 – Lincoln (Rep) defeats McClellan (Dem)
  - Wade – Davis Bill: South divided into military units until majority pledges allegiance and bans slavery
  - Wade - Davis Manifesto: Congress controls Reconstruction
  - Pullman Car and Refrigerated Car invented
  - Sand Creek Massacre – Chivington attacks defenseless Indian village

Historiography
Stamp – Reconstruction successful – economic consolidation, democracy, Amendments ratified
Foner – failed to secure rights for blacks, corruption and fractionalism

- 1865: Civil War Ends – Lee surrenders to Grant at Appomattox, VA
- 1865: Freedman's Bureau is established – education and food
  - * Lincoln is assassinated – Andrew Johnson becomes president
  - * Johnson's amnesty plan – pardons almost all Confederates
  - * Thirteenth Amendment – abolishes slavery

JOHNSON 1865

1866: *Ex Parte Milligan* – Military courts can't try civilians when civil courts are open

- Civil Rights Act is passed over Johnson's veto – gave blacks equal rights
- National Labor Union formed – short lived – attempted political involvement (womens rights, temperance, 8hr day, cooperatives)
- Fetterman Massacre – troops killed

1867: Alaska Purchased.

1868

  - * Grange – organization formed by Kelly for social and educational reform for the farmer – Farmers face deflation, debt, drought, depression
  - * Reconstruction Acts – divide South into 5 military units, protect black voting, est. new constitutions

- 1868: Tenure of Office Act – Pres. Can't remove any appointed official without Senate consent

  - declared unconstitutional – Congress can't take away powers of Pres.

- 14th Amendment – All persons born/ naturalized within US are citizens – equal protection

* Ku Klux Klan begins.

- Washita River – Custer destroys Cheyenne village

* Carnegie Steel Company is formed.

* Election of 1868: Grant (Rep) defeats Seymore (Dem)

GRANT 1868 1876

1869: Transcontinental RR completed from Union Pacific and Central Pacific

- Knights of Labor formed - secret

1870: Fifteenth Ammendment is ratified – right to vote can't be determined by race, color, etc.

- Force Acts - to protect the constitutional rights guaranteed to blacks by the 14th and 15th Amendments
- Standard Oil Company is formed.

1872: Credit Mobilier Scandal – stock holders of RR construction company overcharge gov. for job

- Election 1872: Grant re-elected

- 1873: *Slaughterhouse Cases* – 14th Am doesn't place fed gov't under obligation to protect basic rights concerning monopolies
- 1874: Red River Wars – last attempt to resist reservationis
  - Farmers Alliances – anti-RR pools, rebates, pass Granger laws
- 1875: Civil Rights Act – gave blacks equal rights
  - Pearl Harbor acquired.
- 1876: Battle of Little Bighorn. – Custer killed
  - *U.S. vs. Reese*- allows voting qualifications – literacy test, poll tax, grandfather clause
  - Alexander Graham Bell invents the telephone.
  - Election 1876: Hayes (Rep) defeats Tilden (Dem)

Historiography
Tipple – Robber Barons – threatened traditional beliefs, destruction of competition
Chandler – entrepreneurs were hard working and innovative
Arnold – anti-trust acts preserved competition
McGraw – regulation inefficient

HAYES 1876 1880

1877: *Munn vs. Illinois* – If in interest of public good, than states can regulate prices reasonably

- Compromise of 1877 – Hays becomes president, troops withdraw from South
- 1878: *Hall vs. DeCuir* – allowed segregation
  - Bland – Allison Act – coined a limited number of silver

- Treaty of 1878 – get rights to Pago- Pago, Samoa

- 1879: Thomas Edison invents the electric light.
  - Knights of Labor go public – Pres. Powderly – no strike stand – both skilled and unskilled –too diverse
- 1880's Dust Bowl begins

ARTHUR 1881 1884

1880: Election of 1880: Garfield (Rep) defeats Hancock (Dem); Garfield dies – V.P. Chester Arthur

1881: Tuskeegee Institute is founded.

- Helen Hunt Jackson writes *A Century of Dishonor*
- 1882: Chinese Exclusion Act
  - European Restriction Act
- 1883: Brooklyn Bridge is completed.

- Civil Rights Cases: allowed individual discrimination
- More Jim Crow laws passed

- 1884: Election of 1884: Cleveland (Dem) defeats Blaine (Rep)

CLEVELAND 1884 1888

1886: The American Federation of Labor is founded by Gompers – for skilled only (no women/ blacks) – dealt only with labor – used strikes

* Interstate Commerce Act – regulate RR and private business
* Haymarket Incident – 1886 – peaceful turned violent – people think unions are radical

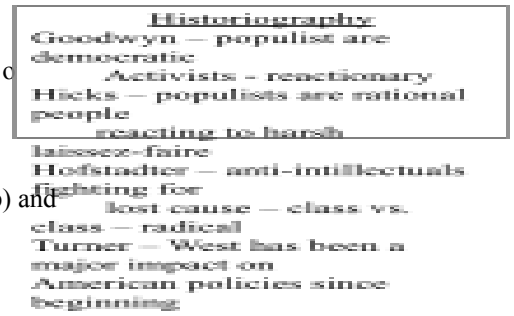
Historiography
Laurie – labor radical – want gov't regulation, public ownership
Degler – labor reactionary – preserving against capitalism, had anti-socialistic ideals

- 1887: Interstate Commerce Commission - forbid long haul / short haul practices
  - American Protective Association – Anti-Catholic
  - Dawes Severalty Act – government break up land individually – break up farms - failed
- 1888: Election of 1888- Harrison (Rep) defeats Cleveland (Dem)
- 1889: Jane Addams founds Hull House
  - Berlin Conference – US, Britain and Germany agree to joint protection of Samoa – doesn't work

HARRISO

- 1st Pan American Conference – trade agreement
- Bering Sea Controversy – over seals

- 1890: North American Women's Suffrage Association is founded.
  - The Sherman Antitrust Act. – "Trusts in restraint of trade are illegal"
  - 1890-1900: Blacks are deprived of the vote in the South.
  - Wounded Knee – Indians revolt to outlawing the sacred ghost dance – Last Indian war
  - Sherman Silver Purchase Act – gov't buys silver but doesn't coin – curb inflation
  - McKinley Tariff Act – raises tariffs
- 1892: The Homestead Strike –at Carnegie Steel – Pinkerton guards and troops put down strike
  - Miners strike - Idaho
    * General Electric Company formed.
    * Populist Omaha Platform – 8hr work day, nationalization o
    inflation, coinage of silver, anti-rich capitalist, decrease tariff
    * Election of 1892: Cleveland (Dem) defeats Harrison (Rep) and
    Weaver (Populist)



CLEVLAND

1892
1896

1893: Depression

- Sherman Silver Purchase Act repealed – devalued gold

1894: The Pullman strike – Pullman Co. controls prices but fires workers – Am Railway Union strikes

- Coxey's Army marches on Wash. for unemployment relief
- 1895: *U.S. vs. E. C. Kight Company.* – difference between manufacturing and commerce – manufacturing doesn't fall under anti – Trust Act
  - *Pollack vs. Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.* – income tax is unconstitutional
  - *In reDebs* – strikes are a restraint of trade under the Sherman Anti-Trust Act
  - Booker T. Washington's Atlanta Compromise Speech – both races must accept and help each other – blacks have to earn rights

- 1896: Plessy vs. Ferguson – "Separate but Equal"

MCKINLEY 1896 1900

- Election of 1896: McKinley (Rep) defeats Bryan (Dem)
- *Cross of Gold Speech* by Bryan

1897: Dingley Tariff – raises tax on duties

1898: Spanish American War – because of election year and yellow journalism (Pulitzer and Hearst)

- *Maine* explodes – "Remember the Maine"
- DeLome Letter – criticizes McKinley
- *Williams vs. Miss.* Upheld literacy test
- Get Hawaii
- Peace of Paris: Gives Cuba Independence and US gets Puerto Rico, Philippines, and Guam

Historiography
Beards – Imperialism due to economic reason – trade threatened
Bemis – US land hungry
Pratt – white man's burden

- 1899: Samoa divided between US and Germany
- Teller Amendment – gave Cuba freedom
- Open Door Notes – Hay – agree to territorial integrity of China
- 1900: National Negro Business League founded by Booker T. Washington
- Gold Standard Act – gold standard unit of value
- Progressive Era – cure corruption, anti-monopolies, temperance, help immigrants and labor, building codes, public utilities
- Boxer Rebellion – Chinese nationalist rebel – foreign nations unite to put down rebellion

ROOSEVELT 1900 1908

1901: US Steel Corporation formed.

- Platt Amendment – gave US a base in Cuba and permission for troops to intervene and consent to treaties
- *Insular Cases* – Constitution does not follow the flag

1902 – Coal Strike

1903: Department of Commerce and Labor created

- Hay-Herran Treaty – for Panama canal – rejected by Columbia

- Hay – Buena Varilla Treaty – gives US land in Panama
- Elkins Act – dealt with RR rebates – part of "Square Deal"

- 1904: Panama Canal Zone acquired.
    * The National Child Labor Committee is formed.
    * Roosevelt Corollary: addition to Monroe Doctrine – made US a police force
        - Take over Dominican customs duty
        - Arbitrates in Venezuela dispute with Germany
- 1905: Industrial Workers of the World is formed.
- 1906: Upton Sinclair writes *The Jungle* – meat packing reform – resulted in Meat Inspection Act
    - Gentleman's Agreement – Japanese can return to school – if Japan limits immigration
    - T. Roosevelt negotiates Treaty of Portsmouth of Russo-Japanese War – receives Nobel Peace Prize
    - Hepburn Act - strengthened the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission
    - Pure Food and Drug Act - Established Food and Drug Administration
- 1907: Drago Doctrine – Invest in Latin America at own risk
    - Bank Panic

TAFT 1908 1912

1908: *Muller vs. Oregon* – limited number of hours for women

- Root-Takahira Agreement – Japan will honor Open Door Notes

1909: NAACP is founded.

- Taft begins implementation of Dollar Diplomacy (Haiti, Nicaragua)
- Payne-Aldrich Tariff – lowered tariffs

- Ballinger - Pinchot Controversy – Ballinger, Sec. of Interior, dismissed – charged with not following nation;s conservation policy
- 1911: *Standard Oil Co. vs. US* – court determines what's a reasonable trust – Standard Oil Co. broken up
- 1913: The Sixteenth Amendment – authorized income taxes
    * The Seventeenth Amendment – direct popular election of Senate
    * Underwood Tariff – lowered duties

WILSON 191

* Federal Reserve Act – created federal reserve system

- 1914: The Federal Trade Commission is established.
  * The Clayton Antitrust Act – amendment to Sherman Anti-Trust Act – strengthed anti-monopolistic reform
  * Federal Trade Bill.
  * United States invades Veracruz in Mexico – US soldiers arrested
- 1915: <u>The USS Lusitania is sunk by a German submarine</u>
  - troops sent to Haiti
- 1916: Adamson Act – allowed government to take over RR - administered by McAdoo
  - troops sent to Dominican Republic
  - War Industries Board – coordinate production and mobilize – headed by Beruch
  - Food Administration – headed by Hoover
    - Leiver Act – set prices for agricultural products
  - Fuel Administration – headed by Garfield – control fuel prices

1917: US enters WWI

* Great Migration – blacks move from South to North – causes race riots – Harlem Renaissance – Garvey back to Africa movement
* Creel Committee: Public Info. – spread propaganda – formed Liberty Leagues

WILSON 1912 1920

For War	Against War
marine warfare	"He Kept Us Out of War"
troying trade	Only benefit the wealthy
lating rights	British violated our rights too
ionage and sabotage	Germany tried to avoid Lousitania
merman Note	Propaganda
p balance of power	
e world safe for democracy	

- 1918: National War Labor Board – Under Taft – prevented strikes
  - Armistice Day
  - Treaty of Versailles – Germany accepts full blame, demilitarize Rhineland, Ger. Looses all colonies

* 1918: Wilson's Fourteen Points.

Important Points	
Open covenants	Freedom of seas and trade
Disarmament	Rebuilding of Belgium
Form Poland	*League of Nations

  * Espionage and Sedition Act.- suppress criticism, can't interfere with draft

- 1919: The Palmer Raids.
  - *Shenck vs. US* – "clear and present danger" – open opposition to war will undermine war effort
  - *Abrahms vs.US* – upheld Sedition Act
  - American Protective League – pro-war activists, prosecuted and censored

Historiography
Kennan – Wilson an impractical idealist
Trask – Wilson had realistic war goals that coordinated with larger diplomatic aims

    * Senate rejects Versailles Treaty and League of Nations
      - Ireconcilables – Borah – disagree with Article X = involvement in foreign affairs
      - Reservationist – Lodge – accept treaty if Article X is clarified – only Congress can commit troops
    * Eighteenth Amendment is ratified prohibiting alcoholic beverages
    * Race riots - Chicago
    * Volstead Act – enforced 18th Amendment

Historiography
Barnham – prohibition works – aimed at saloons, gambling, corruption, and prostition.

* 1920: Nineteenth Amendment grants Womens Sufferage.
    * Women vote 1st time

HARDING 1920 1923

* KDKA – 1st radio station
* Sinclair Lewis writes *Main Street*
* First Commercial radio broadcast.

1921: Margaret Sanger founds the American Birth Control League.

* Revenue Act – decreases taxes
* Washington Disarmament Conference – limit naval arms
* Post War Depression
* Immigration Act – restricts immigration

* 1922: Sinclair Lewis writes *Babbit*
  * Fordney McCumber Tariff – high increase in duties
* 1923: Teapot Dome Scandal – Sec. of Interior Fall sells oil reserves to private industry
  * Harding dies
* 1924: McNary – Haugen Bill – vetoed – help farmers by buying surplus
  * Dawes Plan – helped Germany with reparation – provided loan
  * Peak of KKK

COOLIDGE 1923 1928

1925: The Scopes "Monkey" Trial.

* *Great Gatsby* by Fitzgerald
* *The New Negro* by Locke

* 1926: *Weary Blues* by Hughes
* 1927: Charles Lindbergh flies from New York to Paris solo.
  * Immigration Law
  * Sacoo and Vanzitte executed
  * "The Jazz Singer" – 1st talkie

1929: Kellog – Briand Pact: Peace alliance

* The Great Stock Market crash

HOOVER

Causes of Crash

Durable goods	Profits increase; wages stay same
Easy credit	Federal Reserve does nothing
Overproduction	Speculation and margin buying
Debt	

    * Agricultural Market Act – establish Federal Farm Board – assistance to farmers
    * Tax Cut
    * Young Plan – reduced reparation payments, no longer involved in German economy
* 1930: The Smoot-Hawley Tariff – high protective tariff
    * London Naval Treaty – decrease number of ships
* 1931: Japan invades Manchuria
* 1932: Stimpson Doctrine
    * Federal Home Loan Bank Act – assist with morgages
    * Public Works Project
    * The Reconstruction Finance Corporation – part of trickle down economics – lent money to banks
    * Bonus Army – marches on DC to receive veterans bonus – Hoover sends in troops
    * Franklin D. Roosevelt is elected President.

ROOSEVELT

193
2
194

1933: New Deal begins

    * WPA – Works Progress Administration – employed artists, writers, photographers
    * CCC – Civilian Conservation Corps
    * NIRA- National Industrial Recovery Act – sets up NRA – business men make codes for min wages, hr.
    * Glass Stegall Banking Act – kept us on gold standard – and created FDIC – against bank runs
    * SEC – Securities and Exchange Commission – watched market prices
    * AAA – Agricultural Adjustment Association – paid farmers not to overproduce

* TVA – Tennessee Valley Authority – bring electricity – competes with private industry
* CWA – Civil Works Administration
* NYA – National Youth Administration
* HOLC – Home Owners Loan Corp.
* "Good Neighbor" Policy – Repudiated Roosevelt Corollary
* Japan and Germany withdraw from League of Nations
* 20th Amendment –Presidential term starts on Jan. 20

* 1934: NYE Investigation: determines cause of WWI
* Indian Reorganization Act - restored tribal ownership of lands, recognized tribal constitutions and government, and provided loans for economic development.
* Share the Wealth society founded by Huey Long – called for distribution of wealth

* 1935: *Schechter Poultry Corporation vs. US* – NRA unconstitutional – put legislative power under executive administration
* Wagner Act: set up National Labor Relations Board
* Fair Labor Standard Act – set min. wage and hours
* CIO – Congress of Industrial Organization – labor union for skilled and semi-skilled
* Social Security Acts – provided benefits to old and unemployed
* Revenue Act – 1935 – tax the wealthy
* 1st Neutrality Act – stop selling munitions to belligerents – Am. can't travel on belligerent ships

1936: *Butler vs. US* - AAA unconstitutional – put taxes on processing
* 2nd London Conference on disarmament
* 2nd Neutrality Act – no lending money to belligerent nations

1937: 3rd Neutrality Act: Cash n' Carry (pay for it and transport it yourself) – doesn't apply to Latin ica and China
* Quarantine Speech – isolate belligerent nations

    * Panay Incident- Japanese bomb Am. ship – U.S demands only apologies and reparations
    * Japan moves into East China – US does nothing

* 1938: End of New Deal Reforms.

For New Deal	Anti - New Deal
Regulation of federal institutions	Socialistic program
Benefits to labor	Unconstitutional
Help unemployed	Deficit spending
Restored confidance	Gov't competes with Private industry
	Monopolistic
	Worthless – creates dependency

* John Steinback's *Grapes of Wrath*
* 1940: Selective Service – peace time draft
    * Destroyers for Bases Deal
    * Smith Act – finger printing of aliens
* 1941: Japanese attack Pearl Harbor
    * Lend Lease - lend materials for war
    * US enters WWII.
    * Relocation Camps for Japanese
* 1942: Congress of Racial Equality – prevent segregation and discrimination
    * Revenue Act of 1942 - effort to increase tax revenues to cover the cost of WWII
* 1943: Office of Price Administration – seals prices, rations food
    * Detroit race riots - government does nothing
    * Casablanca Conference - FDR and Churchill met in Morocco to settle the future strategy of the Allies
    * Cairo Conference - conference of the Allied leaders to seek Japan's unconditional surrender.

* Tehran Conference - FDR, Stalin, Churchill to discuss strategy against Germany

* 1944: GI Bill - benefits for veterans – money for education, mortgage – creates middle class

* D-Day – July 6, 1944

* 1945: Yalta Conference – Allies meet to decide on final war plans

* Battle of Bulge – Last German offensive

* Okinawa - deadly military campaign on Pacific island

* US joins the United Nations

* Nationwide strikes due to inflation – OPA disbanded

* A-Bomb dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki

* Germany and Japan surrender ending World War II

* Roosevelt dies – Truman VP

* Potsdam Conference - Truman, Churchill, and Stalin meet in Germany to set up zones

TRUMAN

1945
1952

1946: Kennan containment – prevent spread of communism

* Employment Act – goal to have full employment

* Atomic Energy Act – establish Atomic Energy Commission – develop better bombs

* President's commission on Civil Rights – advocate rights

* Philippines get independence

* Churchill's "Iron Curton" speech in response to Russian aggression.

* 1947: The Marshall Plan – economic aid to Europe after WWII

* Taft –Hartley Act – 80 cooling period not to strike – labor leaders must sign Non-Communist oath

* Truman Doctrine – financial commitment to nations fighting Communism

* Federal Employee Loyalty Program – anti-communistic oaths

* National Security Act – created CIA

* Jackie Robinson breaks color barrier

1948: Election of 1848- Truman defeats Dewey and Thurman(DixiCrat)

- Truman desegregates armed forces
- Berlin Blockade - Berlin Airlift
- OAS – Alliance of North America and South America
- Alger Hiss Case – convicted of purgery
- Nuremberg trials

Historiography
Kelly – conflict between USSR and US inevitable – different values, structure
Paterson – US more powerful – attempt to dominate makes conflict inevitable

- 1949:NATO formed
  - Communistic Victory in China
  - Russia's 1st A-Bomb
  - Department of Defense created
  - West and East Germany created
  - Fair Deal: most don't pass; Housing Act (construction increases); minimum wage increases
  - Orwell, *Ninteen Eighty-Four*
- 1950: Korean War begins – enter because of containment
  - McCarren Internal Security Act – illegal to contribute to Communism
  - McCarthyism – fear of communism wide spread
  - National Security Council Memo 68 – beginning of massive defense spending
- 1951: 22nd Amendment – President can only serve 2 terms or 10 years
  - *Denis vs. United States*- upheld Smith Act under "clear and present danger clause"
  - *Catcher in the Rye* – Salinger
  - US – Japanese Treaty – bases in Japan
  - ANZUS – Australia, New Zealand, and US ally
  - MacArthur fired by Truman – invades China
- 1952: Election of 1952: Eisenhower (Will end war) vs. Stevenson

1953: Rosenbergs executed

- terminate reservations for N.A.
- Armistice in Korea – 38th parallel

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- Shah of Iran returns to power in coup – to keep Iran from going Communistic
- Krushchev in control of Russia

- 1954: Army – McCarthy hearings – brought down Joseph McCarthy
  - *Brown vs. Board of Education* – overturns *Plessy vs. Furguson* decision
  - SEATO – alliance Turkey, US, Iraq, and Iran
  - Fall of Dien Bien Phu – French loose in Vietnam
  - Geneva Conference – reduction of nuclear weapons, divide Vietnam along 17th parallel – elections in a year
  - Mao bombs Taiwan – Eisenhower threatens to send troops in and the A-bomb - brinkmanship
  - China bombs Taiwan – Eisenhower sends in troops – China backs off
- 1955: Montgomery bus boycott begins – Rosa Parks
  - AFL and the CIO merge
  - Warsaw Pact: USSR and Eastern European allies unite to counter NATO
- 1956: Election of 1956: Eisenhower re-elected: ended Korean "War" and balanced budget
  - Suez Crisis – Egyptian President nationalizes canal
  - *Howl* – by Allen Ginsberg – bohemianism – Beat Generation
  - Interstate Highway Act - building federal roads; movement into rural area; creation of suburbs
  - Hungarian Revolution – rebel against Communism – US doesn't support
  - US puts Diem in power in South Vietnam
  - Election 1956: Eisenhower defeats Stevenson again
- 1957: Eisenhower Doctrine – extends to Truman Doctrine to Middle East – help fight Commies
  - Domino Theory - if one country fell to Communism, it would undermine another that one would fall, producing a domino effect.
  - Baby Boom peaks
  - Civil Rights Act- create permanent civil rights commission – supervise voting
  - Little Rock school desegregation

- Russians launch Sputnik – space race
- 1st nuclear power plant
- *On the Road* – Jack Kerouac

- 1958: National Defense Education Act- funding to math, science, and language programs
  - NASA formed
- 1959: Cuban Revolution –Castro invades
  - Labor Reform Act – protect employees
  - Alaska and Hawaii admitted as states
- 1960: U-2 incident – US spy plane goes down in USSR – convert operation discovered

KENNEDY 1960 1963

  - Greensboro sit -in
  - Civil Rights Act – federal government registers black voters
  - Election 1960: Kennedy (Dem) defeats Nixon (Rep) – 1st TV debate
  - National Lieration Front – Viet Cong formed
- 1961: Bay of Pigs: attempt to overthrow Castro – fails
  - Trade Embargo on Cuba
  - Alliance for Progress - to build up Third World nations to the point where they could manage their own affairs.
  - Berlin wall built to stop crossing
  - Peace Corps – encouraged US citizens to help third world countries
  - Coup regime in Vietnam – Diem assassinated
  - Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) - an Arab majority - oil trade - joined together to protect themselves.
- 1962:Cuban Missle Crisis – USSR sends missiles to Cuba – US removes missiles from Turkey and USSR from Cuba.
  - *Baker vs. Carr* – end of gerrymandering – manipulating voting districts
  - *Engel v. Vitale* - prayer in public schools were banned on violation the First Amendment.

- *Silent Spring* Rachel Carson – on pollution
- Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) - condemned anti-Democratic tendencies of large corporations, racism and poverty

JOHNSON 1963 1968

- 1963: Kennedy assassinated by Oswald – Johnson becomes President
- Test Ban Treaty – no testing in atmosphere or ocean – US, USSR, Br
- March on Washington: Martin Luther King Jr. *I have a Dream Speech*
- *The Feminine Mystique* , Betty Ferdan

1964: 24th Amendment – outlaws poll tax

- US enters Vietnam War - Tonkin Gulf – 1 bullet fired at US ship causes war:
- Gulf of Tonkin Resolution - Johnson can police Vietnam
- War Powers Act – restrained president's ability to commit troops overseas
- Economic Opportunity Act: Job Core for youth training; Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA); Office of Economic Opportunity – establish Equal Opportunity Laws
- Civil Rights Act: public accommodations could not be segregated and that nobody could be denied access to public accommodation on the basis of race.
- Tax reduction
- Great Society- Platform for LBJ's campaign, it stressed the 5 P's: Peace, Prosperity, anti-Poverty, Prudence and Progress.

- 1965: Medicare and Medicaid – aid to elderly
  - Higher Education Act – Federal Scholarships
  - Ralph Nadar's *Unsafe at any Speed* -criticized poor construction and design of automobiles
  - Watts, Detroit race riots - army sent in
  - Voting Rights Act - it allowed for supervisors to register Blacks to vote in places where they had not been allowed to vote before.

1966: Department of Housing and Urban Development established

- Department of Transportation created

- National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act – promote car safety requirements
- *Miranda vs. Arizona* –the accused must be read his/her rights
- National Organization for Women (NOW) - advocate equal rights

- 1967:25th Amendment – Allowed VP who becomes Pres. to pick a new VP
- 1968: Election of 1968 – RFK shot; Nixon elected
  - Nixon's "New Federalism" - returning power to the states
  - Vietnamization begins – war extends
  - TET – Viet Cong attacks during Vietnamese holiday
  - War extended to Laos and Cambodia
  - Civil Rights Act - attempted to provide Blacks with equal-opportunity housing.

NIXON 1968 1974

1969: Vietnamization begins – slow withdrawal of troops from Vietnam

- Nixon Doctrine – reducing number of troops abroad by helping nations economically and militarily
- Armstrong walks on the moon
- Warren E. Burger appointed - a conservative to fill Earl Warren's liberal spot.]
- U.S. bombed North Vietnamese positions in Cambodia and Laos. Technically illegal because Cambodia and Laos were neutral

1970: Kent State – Protest war – troops sent in – 4 die

1971: *Reed vs. Reed* – outlawed sexual discrimination

- Desegregation – kids bused into black/white schools
- New Economic Policy: wage and price controls to curb inflation

- 1972: Election of 1972: Nixon re-elected defeating McGovern in largest landslide victory
  - Nixon visits Red China and Russia: eases tensions
  - SALT1: Nuclear arms limitation agreement
  - Watergate Scandal begins: burglarizing and wiretapping the national headquarters of the Democratic Party
    - investigation headed by Baker

- Equal Rights Amendment (ERA) - proposed the 27th Amendment, calling for equal rights for both sexes

- 1973: VP Agnue resigns: Ford replaces him
  - Treaty of Paris: Ends Vietnam – troops withdrawn – Vietnam temp. divided again
  - *Gideon vs. Wainwright* - court decided that state and local courts must provide counsel for defendants in felony cases
  - *Roe vs. Wade* - restricting abortion is unconstitutional.

FORD 1974 1976

1974: Nixon resigns

- Ford pardons Nixon
- Vietnam becomes Communistic
- Kaher roge – ruthless regime established in Cambodia

- 1975: US ship *Mayaquez* attacked by Cambodia - crew rescued
  - South Vietnam becomes Communist

CARTER 1976 1980

1976: Election of 1975: Carter defeats Ford

1977:US gives up rights to Panama Canal in 1999

1978: China and US agree to establish diplomatic relations

1979: Create Department of Energy and Department of Education

- Fuel shortage
- Camp David Accords: Peace between Israel and Egypt
- Shah expelled from Iran: American embassy taken hostage: Carter's rescue mission fails
- SALT II - Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty with Russia - removed after Russia attacked Afghanistan
- Three Mile Island - power plant failure emits radiation in Pennsylvania

- 1980: Election of 1980: Reagan wins with his "Reaganomics" program of reducing taxes and spending - "supply-side" and "trickle-down" economics
  - Iran hostages released
  - Olympic Boycott - The U.S. withdrew from the competition held in Moscow to protest the Soviet

REAGAN 1980 1988

invasion of Afghanistan

- 1981: Air Traffic Controllers Stike
    - Assassination attempt on Reagan
    - Economic Recovery Tax Bill:
    - Sandra Day O'Connor becomes first woman Supreme Court justice
- 1983: Military invasion of Grenada (Caribbean island) to stop Communism
    - American peacekeeping force in Lebanon attacked by terrorists - 241 dead
- 1984: Taxes increase
- 1986: US bombs terrorist targets in Libya
- 1988: Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty (INF Treaty) limiting intermediate-range nuclear missiles with Russia