The Civil War

Long-term Causes
- Sectionalism
- Slavery
- Westward expansion
- States’ rights

Breakdown of Compromise
- Missouri Compromise
- Compromise of 1850
- Kansas–Nebraska Act
- “Bleeding Kansas”
- Dred Scott decision
- John Brown’s raid

Secession and War
- Election of President Lincoln (1860)
- Secession of Southern states
- Birth of Confederacy
- Shots fired at Fort Sumter

Course of the Civil War
- Greater population and resources of North
- North blockades and divides South
- Gettysburg and Vicksburg
- Emancipation Proclamation

Consequences
- Union preserved
- Slavery abolished
- Great loss of life and property
- Federal government strengthened
Gateway to American Government

Chapter 2 Concept Map

Reconstruction

Presidential
- “Ten-percent” solution
- Lenient

Congressional
- Radical Republicans
- Civil Rights Bill—Rights for freedmen
- Reconstruction Act—Military occupation

Southern States
- “Black Codes”
- Confederate leaders

Freedmen
- Carpetbaggers
- Scalawags

The South

Government
- Participation of freedmen in government
- Public schools, investment in railroads
- Some corruption

Economy
- “New South”
- Sharecroppers
- Tenant farmers
- Debt peonage

RECONSTRUCTION PROBLEMS
- How to readmit Southern states?
- How to help freedmen?
- How to rebuild South?

Constitutional Amendments
- 13th Amendment
  - Abolished slavery
- 14th Amendment
  - Guaranteed citizenship rights
- 15th Amendment
  - Guaranteed voting rights

Plans

End of Reconstruction
- “Compromise of 1877”—North withdraws
- Southern Democrats resume power
- Denial of voting rights—literacy tests, poll taxes, grandfather clauses
- “Jim Crow” Laws—Racial segregation in schools, trains, public places; upheld in Plessy v. Ferguson (1896)

The South

End of Reconstruction

13th Amendment
Abolished slavery

14th Amendment
Guaranteed citizenship rights

15th Amendment
Guaranteed voting rights

Freedmen
Carpetbaggers
Scalawags

Impeachment of
President Johnson

13th Amendment
Abolished slavery

14th Amendment
Guaranteed citizenship rights

15th Amendment
Guaranteed voting rights

“The South”

Government

Economy

End of Reconstruction

“Compromise of 1877”—North withdraws
Southern Democrats resume power
Denial of voting rights—literacy tests, poll taxes, grandfather clauses
“Jim Crow” Laws—Racial segregation in schools, trains, public places; upheld in Plessy v. Ferguson (1896)
Settlement of the West

- American Indian Experience
  - Plains Indians hunt buffalo
  - “Indian Wars”
  - Reservation system
  - Dawes Act (1887)

- Farmers
  - cheap land from Homestead Act (1862)
  - Transcontinental railroad opens eastern markets

- Ranchers
  - “Long drive” on “open range”

- Clashes between ranchers and farmers

- Transcontinental Railroad (1869)

- New farming technologies
  - “Dry farming,” sod houses, barbed wire, wells, windmills, steel plows, other farm machinery

- Mineral discoveries and mining towns
America’s Second Industrial Revolution

Causes
- Natural Resources
- Legacy of First Industrial Revolution
- Role of Government
- Stimulus of Civil War

Course
- Spread of Railroads
- New Inventions
- Rise of Corporations
- Emergence of New Industries

Consequences
- Nationwide Market for Goods
- Rise of "Big Business" and Monopolies
- Government Regulation

Steel—
- Bessemer process
- Telegraph
- Telephone
- Transatlantic Cable

Electricity
- Light bulb

Internal Combustion Engine
- Cars and Airplanes

Entrepreneurs
- Carnegie
- Rockefeller
- J. P. Morgan

Philanthropy

African-American and Women Inventors

“Robber Barons”

Sherman Antitrust Act

Interstate Commerce Act
The Early Labor Movement

Problems of Workers
- Periodic Unemployment
- Low Wages
- Child Labor
- Unsafe Conditions
- Long Hours
- Repetitive Tasks

Knights of Labor
- Open to all
- Terrence Powderly

National Labor Unions

American Federation of Labor
- Samuel Gompers
- Federation of Unions of Skilled Workers

Labor Unions

Ideologies
- Capitalism
- Social Darwinism
- Communism/Marxism
- Socialism
- Anarchism

Tactics
- Management
  - Lockout
  - Strike-breakers
  - Blacklisting
  - Yellow-dog contracts
  - Injunctions
- Labor
  - Collective bargaining
  - Strikes
  - Pickets
  - Closed shop

Milestones
- Haymarket Riot (1886)
- Homestead Strike (1892)
- Pullman Strike (1894)

Government

Favored Laissez-Faire
Generally anti-labor in this period
Changing America

Problems of Farmers
- Falling crop prices
- High costs for transport and storage
- Farmer debt

Farmers Organize
- Grange movement
- Granger laws
- Populists

Problems of Cities
- Overcrowding and slums
- Traffic congestion
- Lack of public services
- Pollution and disease

Political “machines”
- Provide services to immigrants in exchange for their votes
- Profit from control of city governments

Bosses
- Boss Tweed
- Tammany Hall

Americanization—the role of schools
Nativism—dislike of foreigners

Immigration

Changing America

European Immigrants
“Old” (before 1880)
- From Western Europe
- Most were English-speaking Protestants

“New” (1880–1924)
- From Southern and Eastern Europe
- Spoke non-English languages
- Most were Catholic or Jewish
- Most were extremely poor
- Most moved to ethnic “ghettos” in cities
- Took low-paying jobs

Asian Immigrants
- From China and Japan
- Spoke non-English languages
- Faced discrimination in California and the West
- Chinese Exclusion Act (1882)
- Gentlemen’s Agreement (1907)

Pull factors
- New jobs
- Attraction of city life

Push factors
- Loss of farm jobs

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Push factors
- Loss of farm jobs
American Imperialism

Causes
- Cuban Revolution
- Humanitarian concerns
- “Yellow journalism”
- U.S. imperialism
- De Lôme Letter
- Sinking of U.S.S. Maine

Course and Consequences
- Spain loses Cuba, Philippines, Puerto Rico, Guam
- U.S. gains former Spanish possessions

Motives for Imperialism
- Need for raw materials and markets
- Alfred Thayer Mahan: “Sea Power”
- Competition with European powers
- Spread “Civilization” and Christianity (“White Man’s Burden”)

American Colonial Empire
- Caribbean
  - Cuba (informal protectorate)
  - Panama Canal Zone (1904)
- Pacific
  - Midway (1867)
  - Philippines (1898)
  - Hawaii (1898)
  - Guam (1898)
  - Samoa (1899)
- Latin America
  - “Roosevelt Corollary”
  - U.S. intervention in Caribbean
  - Panama Canal
  - Taft: “Dollar Diplomacy”
  - Wilson and Mexico: “Watchful Waiting”
- East Asia
  - China
    - “Open Door” Policy
    - Boxer Rebellion
  - Opening of Japan
    - Russo-Japanese War
    - Treaty of Portsmouth

Spanish-American War (1898)

U.S. Foreign Policy 1898–1914

Anti-Imperialists
- Oppose imperialism as anti-democratic
The U.S. in World War I

Causes of the War in Europe
- Nationalism
- Alliance system
- Imperialism
- Militarism

New Forms of Warfare
- Assassination of Austrian Archduke leads to chain reaction
- Airplanes
- Machine guns
- Trench warfare
- Poison gas
- Submarine warfare

Reasons for U.S. Intervention
- U.S. Declaration of War (April 1917)
- Cultural ties to Britain & France
- Cultural ties to Britain & France

Home Front
- Selective Service Act
  - Conscientious objectors
- War Bonds
- Wartime Economy
  - War Industries Board
  - Food, Fuel, RR Administrations
  - War Labor Board
- Harassment of German Americans
- Espionage Act (1917) and Sedition Act (1918)

Fighting the War
- American Expeditionary Force (AEF)
- Minority groups participate
- “Great Migration” begins

Conclusion/Peace Treaties
- Armistice (November 1918)
- Treaty of Versailles: harsh on Germany
  - War Guilt Clause: Reparations payments
  - League of Nations
  - Senate rejects Versailles Treaty
- President Wilson’s Fourteen Points
- Wilson attends Paris Peace Conference
- Break up of Austria-Hungary and Ottoman Turkey

Selections:
- Zimmerman Telegram (March 1917)
- Promise to Mexico
- British blockade
- Sinking of Lusitania (May 1915)
- German unrestricted submarine warfare (January 1917)
The Great Depression and New Deal

Great Depression
- Dust Bowl
- John Steinbeck
- Dorothea Lange
- Popular Culture
- The Great Depression
- Franklın D. Roosevelt’s New Deal
- Causes
- Speculation
- Black Tuesday
- Stock market crash
- Federal Reserve "tight money"
- Overproduction
- Under-consumption
- Production decreases
- Businesses close
- Characteristics
- High unemployment
- Mortgage foreclosures
- Banking crisis
- First New Deal
- Relief for the Unemployed
- Banking Crisis
- Bank Holiday
- FDIC
- Recovery
- National Recovery Administration (NRA)
- "Codes of Fair Practice"
- Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA)
- Second New Deal
- WPA
- Labor-Wagner Act
- Social Security Act
- Unemployment insurance
- Retirement benefits
- Disability benefits
- Hoover: too little, too late
- Reconstruction Finance Corporation
- War Bonus Army
- Hoovervilles
- Franklin D. Roosevelt’s New Deal
- Reconstruction Finance Corporation
- War Bonus Army
- Hoovervilles
- FDR’s Court-Packing Plan (1937)
World War II

Causes
- Failure of League of Nations
- Failure of Appeasement
- Munich Conference—1938

Course of the War
- Japanese Attack on Pearl Harbor, December 7, 1941, brings U.S. into the war

Consequences
- Holocaust
  - Persecution and murder of 6 million Jews and an equal number of others
- Nuremberg Trials
  - Nazis tried for “crimes against humanity”
- Minorities
  - Internment of Japanese Americans
  - Korematsu v. U.S.
  - Planned “March on Washington” leads FDR to open federal jobs to African Americans
  - Bracero program
  - Navajo “code talkers”
- Mobilization
  - Draft—Selective Service
  - Women in WACS and WAVES
  - War Production Board
  - Rationing
  - Higher income taxes and war bonds
  - Full Employment—women & minorities fill jobs
  - Office of War Information

Rise of Fascism

Early Years

War in Europe
- North Africa
- Sicily
- Salerno & Mainland Italy
- Soviets at Stalingrad
- D-Day Invasion
- “Battle of the Bulge”
- V-E Day: May, 1945

War in the Pacific
- Philippines—“Bataan Death March”
- Coral Sea
- Midway
- “Island-hopping”
- Atomic bombs on Hiroshima & Nagasaki
- V-J Day: August 1945

United Nations
- Security Council and General Assembly
- Declaration of Human Rights

Home Front

Mobilization
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Nuremberg Trials
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Minorities
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U.S. Neutrality
- Quarantine Speech of 1937
- Lend-Lease Act of 1941
- “Four Freedoms” & Atlantic Charter

Holocaust
- Persecution and murder of 6 million Jews and an equal number of others

Failure of the League of Nations

Rise of Fascism

Causes
- Failure of League of Nations
- Failure of Appeasement
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- Declaration of Human Rights

Gateway to American Government Chapter 12 Concept Map
American Beliefs
- Free enterprise, private property
- Freedom of religion and expression
- Elected governments

Communist Beliefs
- State ownership of production
- Collectivized farming and central planning
- Dictatorship of Communist Party

Yalta Conference
- Stalin pledges free elections in Poland

Potsdam Conference
- Truman wants free elections in Poland; atomic bomb used in Japan

Poland
- Red army places local Communists in power; no free elections

Iron Curtain
- “Iron Curtain” falls on Eastern Europe

Truman Doctrine
- U.S. assistance given to Greece and Turkey against Communists

Marshall Plan
- U.S. economic aid given to Western Europe to resist Communism

Cold War Begins in Europe

Causes

Strategic Concerns
- Stalin wants Soviet-controlled Eastern Europe

Korean War
- North Korea attacks South Korea
- MacArthur lands and takes attack to the North
- China intervenes
- Truman removes MacArthur from his command

“Fall” of China — 1949

Cold War Spreads to Asia

The Home Front

Eisenhower
- “Eisenhower Doctrine” — Middle East
- Sputnik (1957)
- Castro takes Cuba (1959)

Kennedy
- Alliance for Progress
- Peace Corps
- “Bay of Pigs” invasion
- Krushchev orders Berlin wall
- Cuban Missile Crisis
- JFK: “Ich bin ein Berliner” speech

“Fall” of China

Armistice in 1953

The Cold War

Loyalty Review Boards
- House Committee on Un-American Activities
- “McCarthyism”

Trial of Rosenbergs

Alger Hiss Case

Hollywood 10 Interrogations

Gateway to American Government

Chapter 13 Concept Map
**Postwar Prosperity**
- GI Bill of Rights
- "Baby Boom"
- Growth of suburbs
- Interstate Highway System
- America as world's leading producer

**Roots of the Movement**
- "Jim Crow" laws in the South
- World War II against racism
- Truman: desegregation of military (1948)
- African-American organizations: NAACP, Urban League, CORE

**The Civil Rights Movement**
- Prosperity not shared by minorities

**Black Power" Movement**
- Militants disappointed at slow progress of Civil Rights
- Favor possible use of violence against racism
- Rely on African Americans alone
- Oppose close collaboration with whites
- Pride in being black

**SNCC (after 1967)**
- Stokely Carmichael: "Black Power"
- H. Rap Brown

**Fight for Voting Rights**
- 24th Amendment: prohibits poll taxes
- "Freedom Summer" (1964) registers voters in Mississippi
- Violence at the Selma to Montgomery March
- Voting Rights Act of 1965

**Further Struggle against Racial Segregation in the South**
- "Sit-ins" at lunch counters: Greensboro, N.C. (1960)
- "Freedom Rides" on interstate buses (1961)
- King's "Letter from Birmingham Jail" (April 1963)
- "March on Washington" (August 1963); Dr. King's "I have a dream" speech
- Kennedy proposes civil rights bill
- Civil Rights Act of 1964: Prohibits racial discrimination by restaurants, hotels, unions, etc.
Background
- Struggle against the French
- Geneva Accords (1954): Vietnam divided
- Diem: refused elections
- Vietcong Insurgency—guerilla warfare

President John F. Kennedy
- Inaugural Address
- “New Frontier” programs
- Assassination (1963)

President Lyndon Johnson
- “War on Poverty”
  - Jobs Corps and VISTA
- “Great Society”
  - Medicare/Medicaid
  - Federal Aid to Education
  - Housing and Urban Development Act
  - Appalachian Regional Development
  - Immigration Act of 1965

Reasons for U.S. Involvement
- “Domino Theory”
- Model democracy in Asia
- SEATO treaty obligations

U.S. Escalation and Withdrawal
- Gulf of Tonkin Resolution
- Johnson sends troops/bombing
- Helicopters, napalm, Agent Orange
- Tet Offensive
- Nixon: “Vietnamization” and bombing
- Kissinger & Paris Peace Accords
- Fall of South Vietnam

Home Front
- Doves vs. Hawks
- Antiwar Movement
- Credibility Gap
- Pentagon Papers
- Kent State Shootings

The Sixties

Domestic Policy

War in Vietnam

War in Vietnam

Consequences of the War
- Destruction in Vietnam
- War Powers Act
- Distrust of Government

Warren Court
- Freedom of Speech and Religion
- Rights of the Accused:
  - Mapp v. Ohio
  - Gideon v. Wainwright
  - Miranda v. Arizona
- Reapportionment:
  - Baker v. Carr

Women’s Liberation Movement
- Betty Friedan, The Feminine Mystique
- NOW
- Gloria Steinem, Ms. Magazine
- Equal Opportunity in Education Act
- Equal Pay Act
- Equal Rights Amendment (ERA)
- Abortion and Roe v. Wade

Right to an education
- Federal Aid to Education
- Appalachia Regional Development
- Immigration Act of 1965
U.S. Foreign Policy Since 1972

Ronald Reagan
- Struggle against the French
- Air strike on Libya
- “Reagan Doctrine”—Grenada, Nicaragua, Afghanistan
- Iran-Contra Affair
- Strategic Defense Initiative
- Talks with Gorbachev

Jimmy Carter
- Panama Canal Treaty
- Camp David Accords
- Iranian Revolution—Ayatollah Khomeini
- Hostage Crisis

Richard Nixon
- Détente with Soviet Union
- Visit to Communist China
- Watergate Scandal

Gerald Ford
- Pardoned Nixon
- Arab OPEC boycott of U.S.
- Helsinki Accords

Barack Obama
- Withdrawal from Iraq
- Killing of Osama bin Laden
- “Arab Spring”

George W. Bush
- 2000 Election; Bush v. Gore
- September 11, 2001: al-Qaeda attacks
- “War on Terror”
- Taliban overthrown in Afghanistan
- Iraq War

Bill Clinton
- NAFTA
- Bosnia & Kosovo: “ethnic cleansing”
- Rwanda: genocide
- Haiti: democratic government restored

George H.W. Bush
- End of Cold War
- U.S. interventions: Panama, Somalia
- First Gulf War: Kuwait

Challenges Ahead
- New Democracies
- Iran
- Israel/Palestine
- North Korea
- Globalization

Gateway to American Government
Chapter 16 Concept Map
Changing Federal Policies
- Indian Claims Commission
- Termination Policy, 1953
- End of Termination Policy, 1963
- Recognition of Federal Obligations, 1970

American Indian Activists and AIM
- Demand more aid & better treatment in movies, television, and textbooks
- Term "Native Americans."
- Occupations of Alcatraz (1969) and Wounded Knee (1973)

American Social Issues

- Supreme Court
- Pollution/Climate change
- National debt
- Role of Federal government
- Gun control

Terrorism
- Violence against civilians to win concessions from governments or to gain media attention
- Domestic terrorism: 1995 Bombing of federal building in Oklahoma City
- “Global War on Terror” led to changes at home and abroad
- Department of Homeland Security
- TSA: Screens all commercial air travelers
- USA PATRIOT Act

Integration/Busing: Brown, Swann v. Charlotte-Mecklenburg
- Affirmative Action: Bakke
- Rights of Accused: Mapp, Gideon, Miranda
- Reproductive Rights: Roe v. Wade

Immigration
- Immigration Act of 1965: Abandoned national origins system; every nation same quota
- Limits on immigration from Latin America
- Refugee Act of 1980
- Immigration Act of 1990 expanded the number of immigrants
- Most immigrants now from Mexico, China, India, and the Philippines
- Issues of borders/illegal aliens

Minorities

- Hispanic Americans
- Cesar Chavez
- United Farm Workers (UFW)
- Boycotts of grapes and lettuce
- 26th Amendment: Voting rights for 18-year-olds
- Americans with Disabilities Act (1990) requires accommodations/accessibility
- Gray Panthers—Maggie Kuhn: “fight ageism”
- Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967

Other Groups

- Other Issues